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A Dictionary of Political Phrases and Allusions

With a Short Bibliography

By HUGH MONTGOMERY

(Barrister-at-law)

And

PHILIP G. CAMBRAY

NEW YORK

E. P. DUTTON & CO

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In memory of Katherine McDaniel.



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PREFACE

IN compiling this work the authors have been much assisted by the publications of the Conservative Publication Department, the Liberal Publication Department, and the Liberal Unionist Council ; by *The Times* newspaper ; and by the reports of Hansard's Parliamentary Debates.

They have to express their special thanks to Mr. Will Crooks, M.P., Dr. A. P. Hillier, Mr. Charles Geake, the Secretary of the Liberal Publication Department ; and also to Mr. C. G. Hennings, the Secretary of the Conservative Central Office, who most kindly read through the proofs, and freely placed his political knowledge at the service of the authors.

IFIELD HALL,
CRAWLEY,
SUSSEX.

H. M.
P. G. C.



A

Abjuration, Oath of.

Was a repudiation of the right and title of the descendants of James II to the throne, and was formerly required of members of Parliament. A single oath form was substituted in 1858. (*See* OATH, PARLIAMENTARY.)

Able-bodied Pauper.

A person entering the workhouse, but well able and fitted to work.

"Ad Hoc" Authority.

An expression used to signify a local authority formed for the specific purpose of administering one municipal subject. The School Boards which administered education, and the Metropolitan Water Board which controls the London water supply, are examples of "ad hoc" authorities.

"Ad Valorem" Duty.

A duty the amount of which is not fixed, but is calculated at a rate of so much per cent. on the value of the article imported.

Address, The.

Is the answer to the King's Speech (*q.v.*) moved in both Houses. It used to be an answer paragraph by paragraph to the Speech, but now it forms a single resolution expressing the thanks of the House to the Sovereign for the Speech. The debate on the Address occupies the first days of the Session, but both Houses show their independence by formally proceeding to discuss some other business before taking the answer to the King's Speech into consideration (*See* "CLANDESTINE OUTLAWRIES"). The mover and seconder of the Address are chosen from the younger

supporters of the Ministerial Party, and on that occasion they speak in Court dress or uniform. Amendments condemning the policy of the Government are moved to the Address and if carried usually lead to the fall of the Ministry. The "Three acres and a cow" (*q.v.*) amendment being carried in 1886 against Lord Salisbury's Government, he immediately resigned.

Adjournment.

Of the House of Commons on a matter of urgent public importance may be moved after Questions (*q.v.*). Provided the Speaker accepts the motion as coming within the scope of "urgent public importance" and not less than 40 members rise to support the mover, the motion is made. But the debate on it does not come on until the evening sitting. Apart from the usual adjournments at the end of a sitting, the House may also be adjourned in cases of grave disorder by the Speaker without the question being put. This form of adjournment was adopted on May 22, 1905, when the Opposi-

tion refused to hear Mr. Lyttelton, the Colonial Secretary. (*See* **LYTTELTON INCIDENT.**)

Administrative County.

A county area created by the Local Government Act, 1888. Such areas are, generally speaking, co-terminous with the old counties; but London was made a county of itself, and Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and other larger counties were divided into two or three administrative counties.

Admiralty.

Is under a Board consisting of eight members, whose titles and principal functions are as follows:—*First Lord of the Admiralty*—General direction and supervision of all naval matters, promotions, honours and rewards. The First Lord is always a politician and a Cabinet Minister. *First Sea Lord*—Advises the First Lord on naval policy. Is responsible for fighting and sea-going efficiency of Fleet. *Second Sea Lord*—Manning and training of Fleet. *Third Sea Lord and Controller*.—Dockyards, construction and repairs. *Fourth*

Sea Lord—Transport, stores, pay, and pensions. **Civil Lord**—Works and buildings, civil staff. (A political post held by a member of the Government.) **Parliamentary Secretary**—Finance, estimates, expenditure. (A political post held by a member of the Government.) **Permanent Secretary**—Civil staff in London, correspondence, office work. All members of the Board communicate with the First Lord whenever they wish to do so. The First Sea Lord is always consulted by the other members of the Board on matters of importance. He refers to the First Lord for further action when necessary.

Adullamites. (See CAVE.)

Adult Suffrage.

The right to vote in Parliamentary and other elections to be enjoyed by every adult, man or woman, over a certain age, generally twenty - one or twenty - five years.

Affirmation. (See OATH, PARLIAMENTARY.)

Afghanistan Boundary Commission. (See PENJDEH INCIDENT.)

Africander Bond. (See BOND.)

Aged Poor Commission.

Was appointed in January 1893, with Lord Aberdare as Chairman, to consider whether any alterations in the system of poor law relief were desirable in the case of persons whose destitution is occasioned by incapacity for work resulting from old age, or whether assistance could otherwise be afforded in those cases. A majority and minority report was issued in March, 1895 (Cd. 5778.) The majority report stated that no fundamental alterations of the Poor Law were needed, but recommended that greater discrimination should be shown between the aged deserving poor, and those who were paupers through their own fault. Alterations in the law of Friendly Societies were recommended with a view to the provision of a separate old-age fund. Economic and financial difficulties prevented the Commissioners

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from recommending any scheme of old age pensions. The Commissioners signing the minority report dissented from the views of their colleagues, and advocated a system of old age pensions independent of the Poor Law. They pointed out that no actuarial evidence had been taken on the subject. They suggested that a small body should be appointed to deal with the subject of old age pensions in a judicial spirit. (*See OLD AGE PENSIONS.*)

Agents-General.

Are representatives in London of the self-governing colonies.

Agricultural Depression.

In 1893 the Liberal Government appointed a Royal Commission to inquire into "the Agricultural Depression prevailing in that part of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Great Britain, and whether it can be alleviated by legislation or other measures." The Chairman was Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P. An interim report (Cd. 7981) from which the Chairman dissented, was issued in 1896.

Upon its recommendations the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896, (*q.v.*) was founded. The Final Report was issued in 1897 (Cd. 8540). The Commissioners found: (1) that there had been a large decrease of arable land from 18,104,000 acres in 1875 to 15,967,000 acres in 1895, and a corresponding increase of pasture land from 13,312,000 acres in 1875 to 16,611,000 acres in 1895; (2) that the rental value of the land had decreased; the gross annual value of land in Great Britain under Schedule A of the Income Tax (annual value, lands) had decreased from £59,568,255 in 1879-80 to £46,317,729 in 1893-4. It was calculated that the capital value in 1875 was £1,668,552,840 and in 1894 £883,719,122 — a decline of £784,000,000, or nearly 50 per cent. in 20 years; (3) that rents had been reduced in the depressed parts of England by 50 per cent. on the average, while on very poor soils in some of the eastern and southern counties no rents could be obtained, and farms had been thrown on the owners'

hands. Landlords had, moreover, incurred increased outlay for repairs, drainage and buildings. Since 1892 they had paid the tithe frequently without any increase of rent; (4) that the farmers' accounts did not show a favourable result; (5) and that the number of agricultural labourers had diminished. An appendix (Cd. 8541) to the final report gave useful information as to the condition of agriculture in other countries, and in some instances, the charges on the land.

Agricultural Rates Act.

Was first introduced in April, 1896, by Mr. Chaplin, President of the Local Government Board following the recommendations of the interim report of the Royal Commission on Agricultural Depression (*q.v.*). The following is a summary of the Act:—The Act is in force for five years from March 31, 1897. In 1901 it was extended until March 31, 1906, and in 1905, the Act was again further extended for five years until March 31, 1911. During this period the occupier of agricultural land is liable for one half

only of the rates payable on land. Agricultural land means any land used as arable, meadow or pasture ground only, cottage gardens exceeding one quarter of an acre, market gardens, nursery grounds, orchards and allotments. It does not include land occupied together with a house as a park, gardens other than above, pleasure grounds, or lands kept for sport or racecourses. "Rate" means a rate of which the proceeds are applicable to public local purposes. The Act does not apply to rates to which the occupier of the land specially is liable to pay in certain proportions, nor to sewer rates, rates for drainage, or other work for the benefit of the land. Separate statements are to be made in the valuation lists, etc., of the value of agricultural land. The reduction thus created in the income of the local authorities amounting to over £1,300,000 every year is made up by a grant from Imperial Funds. It should be noticed that the relief and the grant is still based on one-half the rates existing in 1896, not on one-half the

present rates. The Bill was very bitterly opposed in 1896 by the Liberals, who named it "the landlords' dole." Two all night sittings were indulged in, and certain M.P.'s were suspended.

Agriculture, Board of.

Was formed by Act of Parliament in 1889. It nominally consists of the Lord President of the Council, the Secretaries of State, and the holders of other high offices in the Government. The head of the department is the President, who is always a member of the Government, and sometimes in the Cabinet. The work of the Board is dealt with by four divisions—the Animals Division; the Land Division; the Intelligence Division; and the Fisheries Division. The Board controls the administration of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts; Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Acts; Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1893; Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, so far as they relate to agriculture; Tithe Rent Charge Acts; Allotments, Inclosure and other Acts, nearly

80 in all, affecting the land. The Board also prepares leaflets and statistics on agricultural subjects, deals with agricultural education, and has under its control the surveys of the United Kingdom.—4, Whitehall Gardens.

Aid Grants.

Grants to poor elementary schools. They were first given under the Voluntary Schools Act, 1897, to schools of that type: and to school boards by the Elementary Education Act, 1897. These two Acts were repealed by the Education Act, 1902, and a new grant was given to the poorer local education authorities. (*See NECESSITOUS SCHOOLS.*)

Alabama Claims.

During the American Civil War, ships built by British firms, sent from British ports and sailing under the Southern flag, attacked Federal shipping. The most notorious case was that of the *Alabama*. The British Government had warning that she was to be used by the Confederates. But partly by neglect and partly by

misfortune, the authorities did not act in time. She sailed from the Mersey the day before the order came to stop her (July 28, 1862). She was not destroyed until June 19, 1864. During a period of nearly two years, the *Alabama* attacked the Northern shipping. The Federal claims for compensation against this country were the source of much ill-feeling. Lord Stanley tried in 1868 to come to an agreement, but he failed, through no fault of his own. Lord Clarendon, who succeeded him at the Foreign Office, concluded a treaty in January, 1869, submitting the differences to arbitration; but this was rejected by the United States Senate. Lord Granville took up the negotiations, and in 1871 a Joint Commission was appointed to meet at Washington to discuss the questions in dispute between the two countries. By the treaty of Washington various outstanding questions were settled, and the *Alabama* claims were referred to a court of five arbitrators sitting at Geneva. A storm was raised in England by the inclusion in the American

case of what were known as the Indirect Claims. These included vast sums, not alone for the damages caused by the vessels, but for the increased rates of insurance, for loss caused by transfer of cargoes from American to British ships, and also for the cost of the war after the battle of Gettysburg. These Indirect Claims occasioned great excitement: and it looked as if the arbitration would fall through; but a solution of the difficulty was found by the Indirect Claims being repudiated by the Arbitrators. The award was issued on September 14, by which about £3,250,000 had to be paid by this country as compensation for the depredations of the *Alabama* and other Confederate vessels. The American claim was for £9,500,000, but they had difficulty in making a proper distribution of the much smaller amount awarded them. Sir Alexander Cockburn, the British representative, did not sign the judgment. His judgment appeared separately.

Papers relating to Proceedings of Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration.
Part 1. Protocols and Corres-

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pondence ; Part II. Award of Tribunal and Sir A. Cockburn's reasons for dissenting from the award, 1873.

Alaskan Boundary Dispute.

The dispute between Canada and the United States as to the boundary between the former country and Alaska turned on the interpretation to be given to the words from the Russo-British Treaty of 1825, which placed the boundary at :— "Ten marine leagues or thirty miles from the ocean." Canada argued that this applied to the main coast line, not to the indentations. A commission was appointed in January, 1903. It was, according to the wording of the treaty, to be composed of "six impartial jurists of repute." Great Britain appointed Lord Alverstone, the Lord Chief Justice, and two Canadian jurists. Surprise was expressed when the United States Government appointed two senators, whose public speeches had already shown their partiality, and the American War Secretary. The report issued in October, 1903, found as regards the general question a *via media*, placing

the boundary along the summits of a range of mountains running parallel to the coast. The contested area was practically halved by this decision, but the Lynn Canal passed to the United States. On the question as to the boundary at the Portland Channel, the British claims were upheld, but two small islands were given to the United States.

1904, Cd. 1877. *Correspondence respecting the Alaska Boundary*. Cd. 1878. Map.

Albert Hall Programme.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman outlined the Liberal Programme at the Albert Hall on December 21, 1905. The chief items were :—(1) To stop the recruitment and embarkation of coolies in China and their importation into South Africa. (2) Continuity of Foreign Policy. (3) Royal Commission to inquire into Canal traffic. (4) Measures to bring the people back to the land. (5) Reform of the land and rating systems. (6) Taxation of land values. (7) Reform of the Poor Law. (8) To amend the law of combination. (9) The main-

tenance of Free Trade. (10) Economy in the National finances. (11) Reduction of Armaments.

Liberal Policy. A report of Sir Henry Campbell - Bannerman's Speech. Published by the Liberal Publication Department.

Algeciras Conference.

After the conclusion of the Anglo - French Agreement (*q.v.*) and as a result of German policy, the powers signatories of the Madrid Convention, 1880, were invited by the Sultan of Morocco to an International Conference for the purpose of considering the best means of introducing reforms into Morocco. The Conference met at Algeciras in November, 1905, and the programme placed before it was as follows :—(1) To draw up a body of regulations for preventing and suppressing the importation of arms and munitions of war. (2) A declaration concerning a better system of taxation and the creation of new revenues. (3) Custom-House regulations to prevent fraud and smuggling. (4) A Charter for a Moroccan State Bank, which shall undertake

treasury operations, issue notes, and co-operate in the improvement of the currency.

(5) A declaration indicating the means to be taken for the re - organization of the military police in the open ports. A declaration containing guarantees for the maintenance of the "open door" (*q.v.*).

(6) The Powers were agreed on the methods of carrying out all the proposals, except 4 and 5, where the interests of France and Germany were in conflict, France wishing to retain the predominant position she had acquired in Morocco by the Anglo - French Agreement, and Germany wishing to diminish that predominant position and place all the Powers on an equal footing. The discussion of these two questions very nearly brought the conference to an end, which would have entailed a diplomatic rupture, but on March 27, 1906, a compromise was effected. By this compromise the police were to be officered by French and Spanish Officers, with an Inspector-General, the definition of whose functions "should supply ample guarantees for

the exercise of international control" Sir Arthur Nicolson was the representative of Great Britain at the Conference, and M. Révoil and M. de Radowitz represented France and Germany respectively. (See *ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT, 1904* ; *GOLUCHOWSKI TELEGRAM* ; *MOROCCO.*)

1906. Cd. 3087. *Despatches of British Delegate at Algeciras Conference, with terms of agreement.*

Alien Immigration.

A Commission was appointed in 1902, with Lord James of Hereford as Chairman, to inquire (1) into the character and extent of the evils which are attributed to the unrestricted immigration of aliens, especially in the Metropolis ; and (2) the measures which have been adopted for the restriction and control of Alien Immigration in Foreign countries, and in British Colonies. Their report was published in 1903 (Cd. 1741). The Commission pointed out that the question was limited to the last 20 years and to London and certain other large towns. They distin-

guished between immigration in the past and the present wave which began in 1880, following the murder of the Czar Alexander II. and the enactment of the May Laws. As regards the industrial aspects, the Commissioners said that a serious direct displacement of skilled English labour was not proved. The number of alien criminals had considerably increased. Overcrowding was caused in many places in London by the aliens. In Stepney, streets had been abandoned by the English and occupied by foreigners (See *KEY-MONEY*). Overcrowding and the displacement of the native population were the greatest evils produced : but there was no case for total exclusion. The Commissioners recommended (1) State regulation of immigration with the establishment of a department of immigration ; (2) the detention after medical examination of undesirable aliens ; (3) the expulsion of aliens who, within two years of arrival, are ascertained or supposed to be criminals, prostitutes, of bad char-

acter, paupers or without visible means of support ; the owner of the ship bringing them over to convey them back at his own expense ; (4) expulsion of alien criminals ; (5) to prevent overcrowding, the proclamation of certain areas as prohibited areas for alien residence. The Aliens Act, 1905 (*q.v.*), was founded partly on these recommendations.

Evans - Gordon (Sir W.) *The Alien Immigrant* : Whelpley J. D.) *Problem of the Immigrant*.

Alien Pilots. (*See* PILOTS.)

Aliens Act, 1905.

Regulates the immigration of aliens. Leave to land is refused to undesirable aliens. An undesirable alien is one who (1) cannot decently support himself or his dependents ; (2) is a lunatic or idiot, or is diseased or infirm, and is for that reason likely to become a charge on the rates ; (3) is a foreign criminal ; (4) has had an expulsion order made against him. An alien refused permission to land can appeal to the immigration board. Want of means is not to keep out an alien who

is fleeing from religious or political persecution. An expulsion order may be made against alien criminals or aliens who, within twelve months of landing, become paupers, or are without visible means of support. The shipping company bringing him over has to return at their own expense an alien expelled within six months of landing.

Aliens Bill, 1904.

Was a more elaborate measure than that of 1905, and included the regulation of overcrowded areas on the lines suggested by the Royal Commission. The Government made a mistake by treating the Bill as non-controversial and sent it to a Standing Committee, instead of taking the Committee stage in the House of Commons itself. As the Chairman of a Standing Committee possesses no power of closure, the way was open to obstruction by those who objected to the Bill. This opening was not neglected, with the result that after seven days in Committee, only three lines of one clause had been

passed. As a result the Bill was dropped.

Aliens Bill, 1906.

Proposed to refuse admittance to aliens brought into the United Kingdom under contract to take, or with the intention of taking, the place of workmen during trade disputes. It was introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. O'Grady, Labour Member for East Leeds, and passed through that House without opposition. The House of Lords postponed the second reading of the Bill on the grounds that the Government refused to express any opinion on the Bill or to undertake to make it workable. (See Lord Lansdowne's letter to the Secretary of the Trades Unionist Tariff Reform Association. *Times*, June 15, 1906).

"All Fools" Argument.

Those who are in favour of tariff reform sometimes argue that nearly every other country is Protectionist, and then ask: "are they all fools?"

Alliance, Oath of. (See OATH, PARLIAMENTARY.)

Allen v. Flood.

In this case a Trade Union forced the dismissal of certain men from their employment by threatening a strike. Two of the men dismissed brought an action against the Agent of the Union, and the Jury found that the Agent had maliciously induced the employers to discharge the two men, and awarded damages, but the House of Lords on appeal held that the Agent had violated no legal right, done no unlawful act, and used no unlawful means in procuring the dismissal of the two men, and that his conduct was not actionable.

(1898) *Appeal Cases* 1. (See also QUINN v. LEATHAM; LYONS v. WILKINS.)

Allotments Acts.

The Allotments Act, 1887, gave the Sanitary Authority (the Town Council in urban, and the Rural District Council in rural, districts) power to acquire land by hiring and by purchase for the provision of allotments for "the labouring population desiring to take the same." The machinery is set in motion on the appli-

cation of six electors, subject to the local authority, after inquiry, being satisfied that the demand for allotments exists. Allotments may

extend to one acre: but they cannot be sub - let. The rent is to be such that the authority may reasonably expect to meet with no loss. Power is given to the County Council, where the local authority cannot obtain land for allotments voluntarily, to make a provisional order authorizing the compulsory acquisition of land for this purpose. Rules and Regulations made by the local authority require the sanction of the Local Government Board. Allotment managers are to be appointed by the local authority, or on the application of one-sixth of the electors, by the holders themselves. Pasture land may be acquired by the local authority in the same way for the benefit of the "labouring population." The Allotments Act, 1890, provided for an appeal to the County Council where the local authority were considered remiss in providing allotments. The Local

Government Act, 1894, gives a Parish Council power to apply for allotments, and makes them the allotment managers. Land for allotments may be acquired compulsorily without the consent of Parliament, by the County Councils, or, in the event of an appeal, by the Local Government Board: land may in the same way be compulsorily hired for allotments. One person may, under special circumstances, obtain as many as four acres for allotments.

Green (J. L.) *Allotments and Small Holdings.* Sonnen-schein.

Andrassy Note.

Was a memorandum drawn up by Count Andrassy on behalf of Austria, Germany and Russia, and presented to the Porte in December, 1875. To it the British Government gave "a general support." It set out certain reforms, which the Porte accepted with one exception, as a means of checking the revolt of certain of the Sultan's European subjects. (See BERLIN MEMORANDUM.)

Anglo-French Agreement.

This Agreement between Great Britain and France was signed on April 8, 1904. The fact that an agreement of this nature became possible between the two Countries was due to the initiative of King Edward VII., combined with the successful diplomacy of Lord Lansdowne, Sir E. Monson, M. Loubet, M. Delcassé and M. Paul Cambon. The agreement deals chiefly with Egypt and Morocco, and also settles some outstanding difficulties in Newfoundland, Siam, Madagascar and the New Hebrides. The following is a summary of the agreement: *Egypt*: The present political status remains unchanged. France will do nothing to obstruct British action, and will assent to the Khedivial Decree annexed to the agreement. The surplus of the Public Debt is to be at the disposal of the Egyptian Government. Greater freedom is obtained for the Egyptian Government in financial matters, and the administration of the great public works is to remain in the hands of

the State. French schools are to continue to enjoy the same liberty as before. The post of Director - General of Antiquities shall be held by a French *savant*. The freedom of passage of the Suez Canal is guaranteed. Commercial equality is to continue for thirty years. *Morocco*: The present political status to remain unaltered. France is to preserve order, and to render assistance in administrative and other reforms. Great Britain will not obstruct France in this work, so long as the rights of Great Britain are not infringed. British commerce is to be treated on a footing of equality with that of France for thirty years. The great public works are to be in the hands of the State. France is to come to an understanding with Spain. No fortifications or strategic works are to be erected by any Power between Melilla and the River Sebu. (*See ALGERIRAS CONFERENCE.*) *Newfoundland*: France renounces exclusive fishing rights on the French shore; she retains, however, the right to fish in territorial waters, and

the right to clean and dry fish on the shore. French citizens to be subject to the laws and regulations in force. France to have the right to obtain bait, and to fish for shell fish. French citizens who have been in the fishing business prior to the end of season 1903, to be indemnified for any loss they may sustain. In return for surrendering her fishing privileges, France acquires certain property in West Africa : the Los Islands off Konakri : the town and territory of Yarbutenda, on the navigable course of the Gambia River : modification of the frontier between the Niger and Lake Chad, to give France a practicable route between the river and the lake. (See NEWFOUNDLAND QUESTION.) *Siam* : France agrees to recognize the influence of Great Britain in the territories situated to the west of the basin of the River Menam. Great Britain agrees to recognize the influence of France in the territories situated to the east of the same region. The two governments disclaim all idea of annexing any Siamese territory. The

Declaration of 1896 is confirmed. *New Hebrides* : A mixed Commission is to be appointed to settle land disputes between the natives. The political *status quo* is to be preserved. *Madagascar* : Great Britain withdraws her protest against the Customs Tariff established by France in the Island after annexation.

Cd. 1952. *Despatch to H.M. Ambassador at Paris and Text of Agreement.*

Anglo - Japanese Agreement, 1902.

Was signed in London on January 30, 1902. The following is a summary of its provisions :—(1) The Contracting Parties recognize the independence of China and Corea, and disclaim any aggressive tendencies. Having in view their special commercial interests in China, and also the political and commercial interests of Japan in Corea, it will be admissible for either of them to take measures to safeguard those interests if threatened by the aggressive action of another Power, or disturbances in China or Corea, which may necessi-

tate protection of the lives and properties of the subjects of either of the Contracting Parties. (2) If Great Britain or Japan in defence of their interests should be at war with another Power, the other Contracting Party will remain neutral and use its efforts to prevent interference from other Powers. (3) If, under the circumstances of Article 2, other Powers should join in hostilities, the other Contracting Party will assist its ally and make "war in common and make peace in mutual agreement." (4) The Contracting Parties agree not to enter into arrangements with other Powers without mutual consultation. (5) When the interests of the Parties are in jeopardy the two Governments will communicate with one another frankly and fully. (6) The Agreement remains in force for five years from date of signature, but can be terminated before then by either Party giving twelve months' notice. If, however, either Party is at war when the expiration of the original period or of the notice occurs,

the Treaty continues in force until peace is concluded. (See **ANGLO - JAPANESE TREATY, 1905.**)

Cd. 914. *Text of Agreement* ;
Cd. 911. *Despatch to H.M. Minister at Tokio forwarding Agreement.*

Anglo - Japanese Treaty 1905.

This treaty was signed on August 12, 1905, and is in substitution for the one subsisting between the two countries, signed in 1902. The objects of the treaty as set out in the preamble are : (1) Maintenance and consolidation of general peace in the Far East and India. (2) Independence and integrity of China, and maintenance of the "open door." (3) Maintenance of territorial rights and defence of special interests of Great Britain and Japan in Eastern Asia and India. The articles of the treaty are as follows :—(1) It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of Great Britain and Japan, any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this Agreement are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with

one another freely and frankly, and will consider in common the measures which shall be taken to safeguard those menaced rights or interests. (2) If, by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any Power or Powers, either contracting party should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the preamble of this Agreement, the other contracting party will at once come to the assistance of its ally, and will conduct the war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it. (3) Japan possessing paramount political, military, and economic interests in Corea, Great Britain recognizes the right of Japan to take such measures of guidance, control and protection in Corea as she may deem proper and necessary to safeguard and advance those interests, provided always such measures are not contrary to the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations. (4) Great Britain, having a special interest in

all that concerns the security of the Indian Frontier, Japan recognizes her right to take such measures in the proximity of that frontier as she may find necessary for safeguarding her Indian possessions. (5) The high contracting parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the objects described in the preamble of this Agreement. (6) Related to Russo - Japanese War, now concluded. (7) The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either Power to the other in the circumstances mentioned in the present agreement, and the means by which such assistance is to be made available, will be arranged by the naval and military authorities of the Contracting Parties, who will, from time to time, consult one another fully and freely upon all questions of mutual interest. (8) The present Agreement shall come into effect immediately upon the date of its signature, and remain in force for ten years from that date.

If, when the date for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded.

Cd. 2735. *Text of Agreement* ; Cd. 2690. *Despatch to H.M. Ambassador at St. Petersburg on Agreement.*

Anson By-Law.

A by-law framed by the Board of Education in 1903 when Sir William Anson, M.P., was Parliamentary Secretary, for adoption by local authorities where desired. The by-law provided that children need not attend the school house, if the parents had written to that effect, during the time of religious instruction. It was drawn up to meet cases where the local authority was satisfied that the circumstances of the locality justified its adoption in order to meet the wishes of parents who desired to make arrangements for the religious education of their children elsewhere than at school. It has been adopted by 94 local authorities out of 326.

Ante-1869 Beer-Houses.

By the Beer - house Act,

1869, on - licences already in existence at that time (generally known as ante - 1869 beer - houses) could only be refused on the ground of (a) failure of applicant for renewal to produce certificate of good character ; (b) house disorderly ; (c) applicant forfeited previous licence through misconduct ; (d) applicant not duly qualified by law. These four qualifications were also applied to off-licences.

Anti-Corn Law League.

Grew out of the Manchester Anti - Corn Law Association founded in September, 1838. Other associations with the same object were formed in various parts of the country. At a meeting of delegates of these associations in London on March 20, 1839, they recommended "the formation of a permanent union to be called the Anti-Corn Law League, composed of all the towns and districts represented in the delegation, and as many others as might be induced to form Anti - Corn Law Associations and to join the league." By the issue of literature,

and by lectures, the task of "instructing the nation" was commenced in the following month. The campaign was continued without intermission during the next seven years under the direction of Cobden, Bright and Villiers. On January 27, 1846, Sir Robert Peel proposed the total repeal of the corn laws to take place in 1849. On July 26, the measure received the Royal Assent. Before that date, on July 2, the Anti-Corn Law League having achieved its object suspended active operations, and with as little delay as possible, the affairs of the League were wound up.

Mongredien (A.) *History of Free Trade Movement in England.*

Anti-Parnellites.

In November, 1890, a *decree nisi* was granted to Captain O'Shea, with Mr. Parnell as co - respondent. A few days later Mr. Gladstone wrote to Mr. John Morley, demanding Mr. Parnell's resignation of the leadership of the Irish Party, as the condition upon which he could continue the leadership of the Liberal Party. The Irish members soon

began to secede from their leader, heated conferences were held in "Committee Room No. 15" of the House of Commons. On December 6, Mr. Parnell was left with only twenty-six supporters. The majority of forty-five were known as "Anti - Parnellites," and they elected Mr. Justin McCarthy their leader. The twenty - six supporters were known as "Parnellites." In 1892 only nine Parnellites were elected to Parliament under Mr. John Redmond's leadership. Mr. Parnell died at Brighton on October 6, 1891. The incident is known as the "Parnellite split."

The Parnellite Split, or the disruption of the Irish Parliamentary Party. From *The Times*, with an introduction, 1891.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

The House of Lords is the highest court of appeal in the land, and has been so from the earliest times. This jurisdiction was regulated by the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1876. Three lords of appeal in ordinary created by the Act of 1876, and holding life peerages, with the

Lord Chancellor, usually exercise these duties. But, theoretically, any peer still has the right to judge in law cases coming before the House. It is also the practice for any Peer who has held "high judicial office" to sit to hear appeals in the House of Lords.

Appropriation Act.

Is passed at the close of the session. It sets out each grant voted by the House of Commons during the session, and enacts that it shall be expended upon the service to which it is *appropriated*. As this measure cannot be introduced until the financial business of the year is completed, the issue of the money required in the interval to carry on the administration is sanctioned by the Consolidated Fund Acts (*q.v.*).

Appropriations in Aid.

Are sums received by Government Departments from various sources (fees, Colonial and Indian contributions, proceeds of sales, etc.) and placed to the credit of the vote required to be sanctioned by Parliament. In

this way the gross estimates are often considerably reduced.

Arbitration Treaties.

Have been signed during the last three years between the United Kingdom and Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, by which legal questions or questions regarding the interpretation of treaties which are not capable of being settled by diplomatic means, are to be referred to the Court of Arbitration at the Hague. Similar treaties have also been signed between the various European Powers.

"Armed Revolt" Speech.

Mr. Redmond, speaking on Home Rule in the House of Commons on April 12, 1905, said: "If he believed that there was the smallest reasonable chance of success, he would have no hesitation in advising his fellow-countrymen to endeavour to end the present system by armed revolt."

Parl. Deb., April 12, 1905.

Armenian Outrages.

Were committed in 1894-5 by the Turkish troops. Interest in this country turned on the question whether Great Britain ought, single handed, to have intervened and have gone to war with Turkey. Lord Salisbury, then Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, decided against armed intervention, and preferred to rely on the diplomatic pressure of the combined European Powers. In taking this course he was supported by Lord Rosebery (Edinburgh, October 9, 1896), who advocated concerted action and deprecated the solitary intervention of this country.

Army Act.

Is passed annually legalizing the standing army and a code of military law.

Army Commissions, Abolition of Purchase of.
(See PURCHASE SYSTEM.)

Army Corps Scheme.

Was the work of Mr. Brodrick, the Secretary for War, and was explained by him in the House of Com-

mons on the Army Estimates 1901-2. The United Kingdom was divided into six Army Corps Districts, with headquarters at Aldershot, Salisbury Plain, Ireland, Colchester, York and Scotland. The first three Army Corps were to be composed entirely of Regulars. The other three included 60 Militia and Volunteer battalions; and twenty-one batteries of Artillery from the same source. Special training was to be given to these troops. Eight battalions of Regulars for garrison purposes were to be raised: and five Indian battalions were to be used on certain stations. The Militia were to be increased from 100,000 to 150,000 men, and a real Militia reserve of 50,000 men was to be created. The Yeomanry were to be converted into Imperial Yeomanry, and the strength raised to 35,000 men. The scheme raised considerable opposition. In September, 1903, Mr. Arnold - Forster succeeded Mr. Brodrick at the War Office; in March, 1904, the Esher Committee outlined a new scheme of organization, and in April,

1904, Mr. Arnold - Forster announced that the Army Corps scheme had been abandoned.

Parl. Deb., March 8, March 15, May 13, May 16, 1901.

Army Council.

The establishment of an Army Council to control the administration of the Army and the War Office was recommended by the Esher Committee (*q.v.*). The Council was constituted by Letters Patent in 1904, and consists of seven members as follows:—(1) The Secretary of State for War, a member of the Cabinet responsible to His Majesty and Parliament for all the business of the Army Council. (2) The First Military Member, Chief of the General Staff. (3) Second Military Member, the Adjutant General. (4) Third Military Member, the Quartermaster General. (5) Fourth Military Member, the Master General of the Ordnance. (6) The Finance Member, the Financial Secretary, who sits in Parliament, and is a member of the Government. (7) The Civil Mem-

ber, the Under Secretary of State for War, who also sits in Parliament, and is a member of the Government. The Permanent Secretary of the War Office acts as Secretary of the Army Council.

Army Regulation Bill, 1871.

Proposed to abolish the Purchase System (*q.v.*), and to withdraw from the Lords Lieutenants of Counties the control of the Auxiliary Forces, and place them under the Commander-in-Chief.

Arnold - Forster Scheme.

Following the non-success of Mr. Brodrick's Army Corps Scheme, Mr. Arnold-Forster, who had in 1903 succeeded Mr. Brodrick as Secretary of State for War, propounded a new scheme of army organization. He proposed to abolish the "linked battalion" system (*q.v.*), and to set up a General Service Army and a Home Service Army. The former would serve both at home and abroad. The terms of enlistment were nine years with the Colours, and three with the Reserve. The Home Service Army, as the name indicated, were

to serve only at Home. The period of enlistment was two years with the Colours, and six in the Reserve. Fourteen battalions of Regulars, and five Garrison battalions were to be gradually absorbed. A striking force of 16,000 was to be established at Aldershot, complete in all arms and ready to go anywhere at a moment's notice. Opportunities would be found for employment of time - expired general servicemen as non - commissioned officers in the Home Service Army. Large depots would be maintained. He suggested that certain selected Militia battalions should be absorbed into the Home Service Army: upon this and other reforms the Militia Officers were to be consulted. As regards the Volunteers, it was suggested that the strength should be cut down to 180,000 and that they should be divided into two classes; those willing and able to give a great deal of time to training; and those unable to do so. Additional funds would be given to the first class. Inefficient and useless men were to be

discharged. Assistance was to be given to rifle clubs. Mr. Arnold - Forster's proposals met with considerable opposition, especially those relating to the auxiliary forces. The "Home Service Army" scheme and the reduction of the Militia were not proceeded with. Subsequently, in November, 1905, in a speech at Hanley, Mr. Arnold - Forster explained that the proposed reduction of the Volunteers would not be effected.

Par. Deb., July 14, 1904.

"Article 68" Teacher.

A female teacher under Article 68 of the Code of 1890. She must be over 18 years of age, but need not have had any training, nor passed any examination. Such a person is recognized as a teacher for girls and infants, and also for the lower standards in boys' schools.

Ashbourne's Act, Lord.

The name given to the Irish Land Act, 1885. (*See IRISH LAND ACTS.*)

Aston Riots.

On October 13, 1884, Lord

Randolph Churchill, supported by Sir Stafford Northcote, Colonel Burnaby and other Members of Parliament, had arranged to address a great Conservative demonstration in Aston Park, near Birmingham, in support of his candidature for one of the divisions of that city. Admission was by ticket, and it was stated that 120,000 tickets would be issued. Large numbers of tickets were subsequently forged, and the opposite party organized a counter-demonstration just outside the walls of Aston Park. The numbers of the counter-demonstration were estimated at 15,000. A few of these, by the help of ladders, scaled the walls. A breach was made in the wall, and thousands poured into Aston Park to join those who had obtained admittance by forged tickets. The open air meetings were broken up by riot; stones and chairs were flung at the speakers, and the platform of the great hall was stormed. Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Sir Charles Darling escaped with difficulty. The Conservatives attempted to

fasten the responsibility on Mr. Chamberlain and the Caucus (*q.v.*), but the charge was never proved against Mr. Chamberlain, and he flatly denied he had any complicity in the riots. One Liberal gentleman was heavily fined for having had the forged tickets printed. A vote of censure on Mr. Chamberlain was lost by 214 to 178 votes.

Lord Randolph Churchill, Vol. i. pp. 360-9; Parl. Deb., October 30, 1884.

Attorney-General.

Is the Chief Law Officer of the Crown. He is a member of the Government, and acts as their legal adviser. He represents the Crown in courts of law, and prosecutes in criminal cases.

Australian Squadron.

Of five fast cruisers and two torpedo-boats, was established as a result of the Colonial Conference of 1887, under the Imperial Defence Act, 1888, for service in Australasian waters. Australia paid the annual interest on the cost of the vessels, and also the cost of the maintenance of the squadron.

Austria, Apology to. (*See* "GREATER FREEDOM AND LESS RESPONSIBILITY.")

Automatic Redistribution.

A proposal to solve the problem of equal representation by providing that, at stated periods, every ten years is suggested, constituencies no longer possessing representation in proportion to a number of voters or population agreed upon, shall be redistributed.

Auxiliary Forces.

The Militia, Yeomanry and Volunteers.

B

"Back to the Land."

Is the cry of those who wish, by reforming the Land Laws, to put an end to the rush of the country people to the towns. (*See* LAND LAW REFORM ASSOCIATION.)

"Bag and Baggage Policy."

In his pamphlet entitled *Bulgarian Horrors and the Question of the East*, published in September, 1876, Mr. Gladstone wrote:—"An old servant of the Crown and State, I entreat

my countrymen. . . . to require and to insist that our Government, which has been working in one direction, shall work in the other, and shall apply all its vigour to concur with the other States of Europe in obtaining the extinction of the Turkish executive power in Bulgaria. . . . Their Zap- tiehs and their Mudirs, their Bimbashis and their Yuz- bashis, their Kaimakams and their Pashas, one and all, bag and baggage, shall, I hope, clear out from the province they have desolated and profaned." (*See* BUL- GARIAN ATROCITIES.)

Baghdad Railway Question.

Arose in 1903. German financiers desired British co- operation and capital for the construction of this railway, which was to run to Koweit on the Persian Gulf and would afford the shortest route to India. The British Govern- ment were not averse so long as Britain held equal control with other countries. But it was found that the agree- ment between the Railway Company and the Turkish Government placed the con- trol of the line in the hands

of German interests. Such being the case, the British Government were unable to co-operate.

"Balance of Criminality."

Speaking on Macedonian affairs in the House of Commons on August 10, 1903, Mr. A. J. Balfour said: "The lot of these unhappy people—many of them Bulgarians, some Servians, and Roumanians, belonging to different sections of the Christian Church, and belonging by blood to different nationalities—has been, between outrages deliberately planned by those revolutionary bodies of men and the licence of the Turkish troops, a miserable one indeed. So far, I believe that the historic truth requires us to say that the balance of criminality lies rather with the revolutionary bands than with the Turkish troops."

Par. Deb., August 10, 1903.

Balance of Power.

The policy of so regulating the size and strength of European countries that no one country would be able to dominate the rest. Foreign

policy in Europe for centuries had only this object in view. Especially was this the case after the Napoleonic wars when, in the general settlement in 1815, peoples and nationalities were ignored, and the boundaries of countries were laid down solely with this object in view. These artificial divisions did not last: and the doctrine of "Balance of Power" as originally understood became discredited. In its more recent sense it is used in connexion with the effect of treaties of alliance between nations on the foreign policy of other countries.

Balance of Trade.

The difference between imports and exports. As regards the United Kingdom, the difference is made up by "invisible exports." In the term "invisible exports" are included:—(1) The gross earnings of our shipping. (2) The income from our investments abroad. The payment for these is not made in gold, but by the goods we import in return for these services. An attempt has been made by

the Board of Trade to estimate more precisely the amount of our "invisible exports." The calculations which will be found in Cd. 1761, Memorandum V, may be summarised as follow :— The average annual excess of value for the United Kingdom during the last ten years was £161,000,000. Taking this total as £160,000,000, there are two principal causes in operation.

(1) *Our Carrying Trade.* The first great cause is the earnings of our carrying trade, i.e. the gross earnings of our merchant fleet engaged in foreign trade, less any amount expended abroad. In 1901 about half the carrying trade of the world was done by British vessels. The gross annual earnings are estimated at £112,000,000. Deducting 9 per cent. for colonial shipping, brings the the figure to £102,000,000, and estimating outlay abroad at £12,500,000 we find £89,500,000 (or rather, not less than £90,000,000) left as the estimated net earnings of our carrying trade. This amount, it is pointed out, is not solely (or chiefly) due to the freights

earned on the carriage of our imports. It is due to the freights and other earnings on the whole volume of goods carried by sea by British foreign - going vessels, whether from or to the United Kingdom or between foreign countries or British Colonies. (2) *Our investments abroad.* The second cause springs from our investments abroad. The income we receive from them tends to increase our excess of imports. This income was estimated in 1901 -2, for income - tax purposes, at £62,500,000. This is a minimum figure which is probably largely exceeded. In 1898, Sir Robert Giffen estimated the total at £90,000,000. The two causes are probably more than sufficient to account for the excess of imports (£160,000,000). Any balance (other than that due to the roughness of the calculations) is probably mainly attributable to the net outward flow of capital for investment abroad. This has operated to increase the visible exports, just as the receipt of interest on the foreign investments has

tended to increase the visible imports.

Balfour Government, Defeat of.

On July 20, 1905, Mr. John Redmond in Committee of Supply moved to reduce the Irish Land Commission Vote by £100, and the amendment was carried against the Government by a majority of four. On July 24, Mr. Balfour announced to the House of Commons that the Government would not resign, and that they intended to treat the adverse vote as a "snap" division (*q.v.*), and not as showing that the Government had lost the confidence of the House.

Ballot Act.

Is the popular title of the Parliamentary and Municipal Elections Act, 1872, which dealt with modes of conducting elections and introduced voting by ballot in place of the open poll.

Behring Sea Dispute.

Arose out of the rights of seal-fishing in those waters. The question was submitted to arbitration by Great

Britain and the United States. The award (*Cd.* 7107) published in 1893 decided that the Behring Sea was an open sea, that the United States had no jurisdiction nor property in the few seals frequenting the islands when outside the three mile limit. Regulations were framed for the future protection of the seals. In 1895 the United States demanded the appointment of an International Commission to revise these regulations. Lord Salisbury refused, but agreed to a meeting of experts to arrive at correct conclusions respecting the numbers, conditions, and habits of the seals.

Bengal, Partition of.

The attention of the Secretary of State for India was first called to the necessity of relieving the constantly increasing burden imposed on the Government of Bengal in December, 1903, and the final proposals for the reconstruction of that Province were submitted in a despatch dated February 2, 1905. The Imperial Government gave their consent to the general principles of

the proposals on June 9, 1905, and this was later confirmed by the Liberal Government. The objects which the Government of India sought to attain were (1) to relieve the Bengal Government of a part of the excessive burden imposed on it ; (2) to promote the development of Assam, by giving it an outlet to the sea in connexion with the Assam-Bengal Railway ; (3) to unite under one administration the Uriya - speaking population and afford relief to Madras and the Central Provinces. The following is the scheme for the reconstruction of Bengal : (1) A new province under a Lieutenant - Governor with a Legislative Council and a competent revenue authority be formed out of the territories now administered by the Chief Commissioners of Assam, together with the Chittagong, Dacca and Rajshahi Divisions (except the district of Darjeeling), the district of Malda and the State of Hill Tipperah. (2) The new province to be called " Eastern Bengal and Assam." (3) Certain Uriya-speaking districts and states

are transferred from the Central Provinces to Bengal. (4) Certain Hindi - speaking provinces are transferred from Bengal to the Central Provinces. (5) The existing jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court is maintained until an increase of judicial business renders a change necessary.

A considerable amount of opposition was displayed in India against what has been called the Partition of Bengal, but Lord Minto, the present Viceroy confirmed the late Viceroy's (Lord Curzon) decision, and that decision has also been accepted by both parties in this country. The new province came into being by proclamation on October 16, 1905.

1905, Cd. 2658 ; Cd. 2746 ;
Times, April 2, 13, 14, 1906.

Berlin, Treaty of.

Was signed on July 13, 1878. By this Treaty the Peace of San Stefano was considerably modified. Bulgaria, as defined by General Ignatief, was divided into three portions. The part between the Danube and the

Balkans was transformed into a vassal Principality ; the part between the Balkans and the Rhodope was made into an autonomous province, with a Christian Governor, nominated by the Sultan with the assent of the Powers ; and the remainder was placed again under the direct rule of the Porte. The independence of Montenegro, Servia and Roumania was formally recognized. Roumania had to give back to Russia that portion of Bessarabia ceded after the Crimean War. In Asia Minor Russia agreed to confine her annexations to the districts of Kars, Ardahan and Batoum, and to restore to Turkey the remainder of the occupied territory. Finally, Turkey (in 1881), on the recommendation of the Powers, ceded Thessaly, without Epirus, to Greece. Bosnia and Herzegovina were to be occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary. By Article 61 the Porte undertook to realize without delay the ameliorations and reforms required in Armenia. (*See BERLIN CONGRESS ; "PEACE WITH HONOUR."*)

Berlin Congress.

On March 3, 1878, the Treaty of San Stefano (*q.v.*), was signed, and three weeks later, when the full text became known, the British Cabinet decided on certain measures which caused the resignation of Lord Derby. Lord Salisbury was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in his place, and immediately issued the famous "Salisbury Circular." This circular was an admirable exposition of British Policy in the near East. The bulk of the document consisted of an examination of the Treaty of San Stefano, and its probable effect. Lord Salisbury justified the examination on the ground that, as the position of Turkey had been settled by the Powers of Europe in the Treaty of Paris, 1856, the Powers which signed that treaty had the right and the duty to see that no modifications of it should be made without their consent. The Russian Government recognized that the Circular meant either war or a congress, and accepted the latter. Negotiations were opened, and the

Congress met at Berlin on June 13, 1878. After many prolonged sittings the Treaty of Berlin was signed on July 13, 1878. Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury represented Great Britain. Count Bismarck presided over the Congress. (See BERLIN, TREATY OF; "PEACE WITH HONOUR.")

Berlin Labour Conference.

The International Labour Conference summoned by the German Emperor, met at Berlin on March 15, 1890. Their proceedings terminated on March 29. Great Britain was represented by Sir John Gorst, M.P., Mr. C. S. Scott, C.B., Sir W. Houldsworth, M.P. and Mr. David Dale. The conference passed resolutions concerning the regulation of labour in mines, Sunday labour, child labour, and the labour of young persons. The recommendations are published in full in Cd. 6042 of 1890. House of Commons Paper 291 of 1905 contains correspondence showing how far the recommendations of the Conference have been adopted by the various countries.

Berlin Memorandum.

Was a remonstrance addressed to the Porte in May, 1876, by the principal European powers, insisting on a two months armistice between the Sultan and his subjects who were in rebellion against him, in order that terms of peace might be negotiated. The British Government were unable to agree to the memorandum. (See ANDRASSY NOTE.)

Bessborough Commission.

Was appointed by Mr. Gladstone in 1880, to inquire into the Irish Land Laws. The Earl of Bessborough was Chairman. The commissioners issued their report early in 1881, and were in favour of the repeal of the Land Act of 1870, which had not been successful, and of the passing of an uniform Land Act for Ireland on the basis of the "Three F's" (*q.v.*). (See IRISH LAND ACTS.)

Betterment.

It has been proposed that persons whose property has clearly been increased in market value by an improvement effected by local

authorities should specially contribute to the cost of improvement, in other words, that a special tax should be levied upon that property to defray the expense, or part of the expense, of the improvement. A Committee of the House of Lords sat to inquire into the subject, and issued a report (No. 159 of 1894) not altogether favourable to the principle. The proposal was embodied in the London County Council's "Strand Improvement Bill" of 1890, but it failed to get the approval of the Select Committee. The proposal was also embodied in the General Powers Bill, 1892 of the London County Council, but the "betterment" clause was thrown out. The principle, however, was agreed to in 1895 as regards the Tower Bridge Southern Approach Improvement.

L.C.C. Reports, No. 113, *Precedents for Betterment*; Baumann (A.) *Betterment*.

Betting.

A Select Committee of the House of Lords investigated this question, and issued their report in 1902 (No. 389).

The Committee found that betting among the working classes has largely increased, and they recommended the prohibition of the publication of racing "tips," but not of starting price odds. They were opposed to the licensing of bookmakers, or the adoption of the French "pari - mutuel" system. The penalties against street - betting should be made more stringent. Bills with a view to stopping street betting have been introduced by Lord Davey at different times (Lords Bills No. 79 of 1906). The House of Commons refused leave to Mr. Bottomley, M.P., to introduce a Bill into the House of Commons for the compulsory licensing of bookmakers.

Big Loaf.

A name given by the Liberals to the size of the loaf we at present enjoy in contrast to that which they allege we shall have under the scheme of Colonial Preference, with a duty on foreign corn of 2s. per quarter, which Mr. Chamberlain has outlined. The cry of the "big loaf" in danger was

also raised by the Liberals when the registration duty of 1s. per quarter was placed on imported wheat in 1901: and in 1884, when the usual labourers were enfranchised.

"Big Revolver" Argument.

Was used by Lord Lansdowne in defending the policy of fiscal retaliation in the House of Lords on June 15, 1903. He said:—"To me we seem to be in the position of a man who in some lawless country entered a room in which every one else was armed with a revolver in his pocket; the man without a revolver is not likely to be very considerably treated. If we take the opportunity of supplying ourselves with a revolver, and let it be seen by everybody that we have got one, and that it is a rather larger revolver than everybody else's, my own impression is that we shall find ourselves carefully let alone. I say, if I may pursue the analogy, that our revolver will be a much larger one than everybody else's because our market is a much larger market than everybody else's, and the threat of closing any part of that

market to foreign commodities is a threat that no foreign Power can afford to treat lightly."

Parl. Deb., June 15, 1903.

Bills.

Introduced into the House of Commons are of three kinds:—Public Bills, Private Bills and Provisional Order Bills. (*See* PROVISIONAL ORDERS.) The stages of a public bill are as follows:—(1) Introduction and first reading: usually without a division. (2) Second reading: the principles of the Bill are debated, and an amendment rejecting the Bill may be moved. (3) Committee stage: the details of the Bill are discussed either in Committee of the whole House, or the Bill is referred to a Select or Standing Committee (*See* COMMITTEES.) (4) The Report Stage: when the Bill as considered in Committee is reported to the House. Further amendments may be made and new clauses added with certain restrictions. (5) Third reading. A motion rejecting the Bill may be made, but no amendments, are permitted. Having passed the third reading the

Bill goes to the House of Lords where it has to pass through the same stages as in the Commons. If it passes the Lords without amendment, the Commons are duly notified, and the Bill goes forward for Royal Assent (*q.v.*). If amendments have been introduced, the Bill is returned to the Commons for the consideration of the Lords' amendments. Should the Commons disagree with these amendments, a compromise of some kind has to be arrived at, or the Bill may be dropped. The Lords' Amendments, if any, being disposed of, the Bill receives the Royal Assent. Private Bill procedure is very complicated, and much care has to be taken to see that the Standing Orders are complied with. Private Bills pass through the same stages as a Public Bill, but they are always considered by small Committees of a judicial character.

Bi-Metallism.

Is defined as follows in the final report of the Royal Commission on gold and silver :—A bi - metallic currency, to be completely effec-

tive, must, in the view of those who advocate it, include two essential features : (a) an open mint ready to coin any quantity of either gold or silver which may be brought to it ; (b) the right on the part of a debtor to discharge his liabilities at his option, in either of the two metals at a ratio fixed by law. At the present time the two metals are used in a fixed proportion to each other. The system prevailed in the United Kingdom from 1717 to 1816, the ratio of gold to silver being fixed at 1 to 15½. In the United States the joint standard was adopted in 1786, and in 1834 it was fixed at 16 to 1. In 1803 France adopted the joint standard with a ratio of 15½ to 1 ; it was extended and confirmed by the Latin Union (*q.v.*) in 1865. In 1816 England adopted the single gold standard. In 1873 Germany gave up her silver standard and adopted a single gold standard. There was a fierce controversy in this country respecting the respective benefits of bi-metallism and monometallism (*q.v.*) after the issue of the Final Report of the

Royal Commission (Cd. 3180), on gold and silver in 1888. A bi-metallic league was formed with the object of securing by international agreement the opening of the mints of the leading commercial nations to the "unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at such fixed ratio as may be mutually agreed upon amongst those nations."

Publications of Bi-metallic League, 4, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.; Walker (F.A.) *International Bimetallism*; Farrer, Lord, *Studies in Currency*.

"Birrelligion."

A name applied to the religious principles of the Education Bill, 1906, introduced by Mr. Augustine Birrell, M.P., President of the Board of Education.

Bishops' Veto.

The power possessed by the Bishops to veto appeals by the laity to the Law Courts with regard to the discontinuance of alleged illegal practices in their parish churches. The abolition of this Veto is strenuously urged in certain quarters, especially by Low

Churchmen. The Church Discipline Bill (*q.v.*) recommended this course, as also did the Ritual Commission (*q.v.*).

Black List.

By Section 6 of the Licensing Act, 1902, it was provided that notice of habitual drunkards can be sent to the police, who will keep a list, and will, when practicable, under rules from the Secretary of State, give notice to the publicans whose houses the offender is likely to frequent, that the offender is on the "Black List," or else supply a copy of the list. Similar procedure will apply in the case of a club. It is an offence under the Act for any person on the "Black List" to purchase intoxicating liquor at licensed premises, or for any person to supply him with such liquor.

Black Rod.

The gentleman usher of the Black Rod is an official of the House of Lords. He or his deputy, the yeoman usher, is sent to desire the attendance of the Commons at the House of Lords when the King's Speech is read,

Parliament prorogued, or the Royal Assent given to Bills.

Black Sea Treaty.

Signed at Paris in 1856, opened the Black Sea to the commerce of all nations. Ships of war were forbidden to enter, and the erection of arsenals on the shores was prohibited. In 1870, Russia declared that she would no longer regard these provisions as binding. A conference was held in London and the prohibition was taken off. At the same time Turkey was given the power of admitting warships of friendly countries to the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles when necessary to secure the execution of the Treaty of 1856.

"Black Sheep" Bill.

The name given to the "House of Lords (Discontinuance of Writs) Bill," introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Salisbury in 1888, giving the House power to expel a peer if it should seem good to do so. The Bill was dropped, and when Lord Carnarvon introduced it again, the Government moved the "previous

question" (*q.v.*), and the Bill was not heard of afterwards.

Blackleg.

An opprobrious name given by trade unionists in England to a workman who is not a member of a trade union, and especially made use of during a strike, those who fill the place of the trade unionists being designated "blacklegs" or "black-nobs."

Block Grant. (*See* EDUCATION GRANTS.)

"Blocking" a Bill.

As only unopposed business can be taken after eleven o'clock in the House of Commons, a member has only to signify his objection to a Bill being considered after that hour to prevent it making any progress. Such opposition is known as "blocking" a Bill.

Blocking Motion.

A notice of motion placed on the order paper of the House of Commons for "an early day" calling attention to such - and - such a subject, the sole purpose of which is to prevent the subject being

discussed so long as the notice of motion remains on the order paper. Resorted to by all Governments to prevent discussion of inconvenient questions; condemned by all Oppositions as an abuse of Parliamentary method.

Bloemfontein Conference.

Was held on May 31, 1899, and the five following days between Sir Alfred Milner and President Kruger, when an endeavour was made to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the problem of enfranchising the Uitlander population of the Transvaal. The dynamite monopoly and other questions were also discussed. No settlement could be arrived at.

Cd. 9404, *Proceedings of Conference.*

Blue Books.

The name given to publications of both Houses of Parliament which are usually issued in blue covers.

"Blue Water School."

The name given to those who believe that the British Navy is and should be capable of defending these shores

from invasion by a large foreign army. The maintenance of a large standing army to repel invasion is thus rendered unnecessary; the most that is required as regards home defence is the presence of a force of sufficient strength to defeat any body of raiders that might get past the Navy unobserved. The principle of this school has now been adopted by the leaders of both parties in the State.

Board of Education.

An Act (62-63 Vict. c. 33) passed in 1899 provided for the establishment of the Board of Education charged with the superintendence of matters relating to education in England and Wales, to take the place of the Education Department. The Board consists of a President, who is the head of the department, a member of the Government, and in the Cabinet; the Lord President of the Council (who is sometimes also President), the Secretaries of State, the First Commissioner of the Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The office of Vice-President was

abolished, and the office of Parliamentary Secretary instituted.

Board of Trade.

From the middle of the seventeenth century until 1780 departments of a permanent character were formed from time to time to advise Parliament on matters of trade. Owing to Burke's attack on the public offices in 1780 the Board then existing was abolished. In 1786, by Order in Council, a permanent committee of the Privy Council was formed, and, with a few exceptions, the legal constitution of the Board of Trade is still regulated by that order. The duties of the Board consist of obtaining information as to the imports and exports of the country, the regulation of the food supply, and new duties were later thrown on the board by the growth of joint-stock companies, the development of railways and the increase of shipping. The head officials of the Board consist at present of the President, who usually has a seat in the Cabinet, the Parliamentary Secretary, the Permanent Secretary and

assistant secretaries, each in charge of a department. The following are the departments of the Board of Trade :—(1) The Commercial, Labour and Statistical Department ; (2) the Railway Department, constituted in 1840 ; (3) the Marine Department, formed in 1850, which, in 1866, owing to the amount of work devolving on the department under the Merchant Shipping Acts, was divided into three departments, viz., the present Marine Department, the Finance Department, and the Harbour Department ; (4) the Harbour Department, *see above* ; (5) the Finance Department, *see above*.

"Board School" Religion.

The name sometimes applied to religious instruction given in schools under the Cowper-Temple Clause (*q.v.*) of the Education Act of 1870.

Bona-fide Traveller.

Is described in the Licensing Act, 1874, as a person who, "lodged during the preceding night at least three miles distant from the place where he demands to be supplied with liquor." Section

ro of this Act deals with the sale of liquor and food to bona-fide travellers.

Bond (Africander).

The idea of forming an Africander Bond in South Africa was conceived in 1879 by the Rev. S. J. du Toit, but it did not take definite form until 1881, and the first Africander Bond Congress was held at Graaff Reinet in 1882. The organization of the Bond at first embraced the Transvaal, Orange Free State and Cape Colony, but at a later date the Bond in Cape Colony dissociated itself from the organizations in the two Republics. The object of the Bond "is to form... a pure Nationality, and to prepare our countrymen to establish a United South Africa." The official utterances of the Bond were not always very frank as to the reasons of its existence, but the true aims can be better ascertained from the press that was controlled by the Africander Bond—notably the *De Patriot* (which afterwards became Imperialist) and *Ons Land*. From these papers, and also from the speeches of prominent

Bondsmen, the true aims of the Bond will be seen to be the establishment of a United South Africa under the Dutch flag, and Great Britain to be entirely excluded from the mainland, and to be given Simon's Bay as a naval and military station.

Encyclopædia Britannica, vol. xxvi. Art. "Cape Colony," and Schreiner (T. L.) *The Africander Bond*.

Borough Franchise. (See FRANCHISE.)

Boundary Commissioners.

Are appointed under Redistribution (*q.v.*) Acts to settle details as to the boundaries of the new and old constituencies.

Bounty.

A grant paid on the production or export of an article. (See SUGAR BOUNTIES.)

"Boxer" Outbreak.

Took place in China in 1900. Christian natives and missionaries were massacred. A Society known as the "Boxers" took a leading part; they were joined by the native population and some Chinese troops. The

Pekin Legations were besieged : and finally the whole foreign population took refuge in the British Embassy. The allied army under Count Von Waldersee entered Peking in August. Peace was signed in September.

Boycotting.

Was first employed in Ireland in 1880, when Captain Boycott, Lord Erne's Agent, was severely "boycotted." Under the system of boycotting all persons, especially of the landlord class who were obnoxious to the Nationalist party were left severely alone, isolated "from their kind as if they were lepers of old." A boycotted person could not obtain servants, his crops went ungathered, and very often he could not obtain even the necessities of life in the shops. Medicine was sometimes refused by a shopkeeper to the sick children of a boycotted person, and often no one could be found to dig a grave. The National League was supreme, and very often people were punished for not belonging to it. In 1901 boycotting again

became very rife in Ireland, especially in the Southern Counties.

Bradford Committee.

Was appointed in August, 1903, under the chairmanship of Sir Edward Bradford. The terms of reference were "to inquire into the scales of pay received by the under-mentioned classes of established Post Office servants, and to report whether, having regard to the conditions of their employment, and to the rates current in other occupations, the remuneration of (a) postmen, (b) sorters (London), (c) telegraphists (London), (d) sorting clerks and telegraphists (provincial) is adequate." The Committee made recommendations granting increased pay to postal servants at a total cost of nearly £1,500,000 per annum. These recommendations were briefly : (1) that the classes of sorters, telegraphists and counter clerks should be styled "Post Office Assistants" with salaries ranging from £50 to £180 per annum, and with yearly allowances of £5 to £20 in London and other large towns ; (2) that

the women's salaries should be from £40 to £100 with an allowance of £10 in London, and £5 in six other large towns; (3) that the wages of London postmen should rise from 22s. to 31s. per week, with a weekly allowance of 6s.; (4) other postmen's wages should be from 16s. to 21s. as a minimum, according to the size of the place, and rise to 22s. or 30s. with allowances accordingly. The refusal of the Government to act without limitation on the Committee's recommendations occasioned much discontent among the postal servants. The Government based their decision on the ground that the Committee did not institute the comparison with other trades and employment that their terms of reference indicated.

1904, Cd. 2170, *Report of Committee; Par. Deb., House of Commons, July 6, 1904.*

Bradlaugh Incident.

Mr. Bradlaugh returned in 1880 as M.P. for Northampton, asked to be allowed to affirm, instead of taking the oath. This the House of Commons allowed. But the

Courts decided that he was not entitled to affirm. In 1884 he administered the oath to himself. The Courts decided that he could not legally take such action, and that, as he was an Atheist, the oath had no meaning for him. In 1886, at the assembling of the new Parliament, he took the oath in the ordinary way. The Speaker declared that the motion made by the former Parliament restraining a member from taking the oath had lapsed; that he should not permit a similar motion to be made, and that Mr. Bradlaugh took the oath under risk of legal action. No action was taken, and in 1888, the Oaths Act was passed which permitted those who wished, to affirm instead of taking an oath. The debates on this matter in the House of Commons during the years 1880 to 1884 afforded "the Fourth Party" (*q.v.*) many opportunities, which they did not fail to use, for the display of their talents.

Brewers' Endowment Act.

This name is sometimes given to the Licensing Act, 1904 (*q.v.*).

Bribery.

At Parliamentary elections is a "corrupt practice" under the Parliamentary Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act, 1883, and renders the briber or person bribed liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, or to a fine not exceeding £20, to loss of his Parliamentary vote and right of election to Parliament for seven years, and to removal from and disqualification for any public office. A candidate guilty of bribery loses his seat if elected, and is never allowed to represent the constituency: bribery committed by a candidate's agent makes the election void and disqualifies the candidate from representing the constituency for seven years. Money payment in order to induce a voter to vote for or abstain from voting for a particular candidate is bribery as well as lending or promising money or money's worth. It is also bribery to promise employment with the same intent, or to pay a voter's wages for loss of time, or his railway fare.

Bridgwater House Meeting.

A Meeting of the Conservative Party held at Bridgwater House on May 19, 1880, after the disastrous defeat in the General Election of that year, and attended by at least 450 members of both Houses.

Bright Clauses.

The name given to the clauses of the Irish Land Act, 1870, introduced at the instance of Mr. Bright, with the object of facilitating the purchase of their holdings by tenants.

British and Foreign School Society.

Founded in 1808, shared with the National Society (*q.v.*) the pioneer work of educating the children, and received building grants from the State. Their schools, known as "British Schools," differed from those of the National Society inasmuch as the religious instruction was undenominational, consisting only of Bible reading. The supporters were therefore chiefly Nonconformists. The present address of the Society is 114, Temple Chambers, E.C.

British Empire League.

At a conference held in London on July 20, 1894, it was resolved that an association be established with the object of maintaining and strengthening the connexion between the United Kingdom and the other portions of the Empire, and on May 30, 1895, the British Empire League was formed, the primary object of the League being to secure the permanent unity of the Empire. The League is non-political, many of the most distinguished statesmen of both parties being vice-presidents. The minimum subscription for members is one guinea per annum. Mr. G. Freeman Murray acts as Secretary, and the offices are at 112, Cannon Street, London.

British Guiana Ordinance.

This Ordinance was allowed in 1894 by Lord Ripon as Secretary for the Colonies. The Ordinance permitted the introduction of indentured labour into British Guiana with the following restrictions : (1) The labourer was indentured for five years,

and after ten years' service he was entitled to be repatriated after he had paid a quarter of his passage money and one-sixth of his wife's ; (2) the labourer was to perform piece work whether he consents or not, rates to be fixed by the employer, but the labourer can appeal to a magistrate against the rate. The labourer must perform any class of work his employer wishes him to do ; (3) penalties of imprisonment or fines are laid down for certain offences ; (4) if a labourer wishes to return home before the expiration of five years, he can only do so with the special permission of the Governor, and he must pay the entire cost of introduction and passage home ; (5) the pay of the labourer was fixed at 1s. a day, and out of this sum he must keep himself ; (6) every indentured labourer must reside on the plantation on which he works, and must not absent himself without leave. (7) In the event of a plantation being sold or leased the labourer must give to his new employer, the same service and for the same term as he would have

been bound to render to his old employer. **Budget.**

1904, Cd. 1989. *Immigration Ordinances of Trinidad and British Guiana.*

Brodrick Army Scheme.

(See ARMY CORPS SCHEME.)

Brussels Sugar Convention.

Was signed on March 5, 1902, by the following powers: Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, Austria-Hungary and Italy. These powers agreed, for five years from September, 1903, to suppress direct or indirect bounties upon the production or export of sugar, and to prohibit, or impose a countervailing duty equal to the bounty upon sugar entering from bounty-giving countries and to admit at the lowest rate of duty sugar from any of the contracting countries or their colonies. The Sugar Convention Act, 1903, gave effect to this agreement, and prohibited the importation of bounty-fed sugar into this country.

1903, Cd. 1535, *Text of Convention.*

The Budget is the annual statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, outlining the estimated national receipts and expenditure for the coming year. The Chancellor's Budget speech is always eagerly anticipated, as it makes public the financial policy of the Government in repealing or increasing taxation.

Building Grants.

Towards the cost of erecting public elementary schools were made between 1833 and 1839 by the Treasury, and between 1839 and 1881 by the committee of the Council on Education, but no application was entertained which had not been sent to the Education Department, before the end of 1870. The grants were distributed among 6,765 schools:—National or Church of England Schools, 5,965; Roman Catholic Schools, 87; Wesleyan Schools, 152; British and other schools, 561. The grants given from 1839 to 1881, and also private subscriptions, were :

GRANTS.

National or Church of	
England Schools.	£1,515,205
R.C. Schools	50,579
British, Wes. and	
other schools	201,070
Total	£1,766,854

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

National or Church of	
England Schools	£4,295,237
R. C. Schools	143,612
British, Wes. and	
other Schools	426,141
Total	£4,864,990

Detailed figures for each school are given in Cd. 1633 of 1902.

Building Land.

The taxation of vacant building land is proposed as a solution of the housing problem. It is argued that land on the outskirts of cities and towns is often held up by speculators until they can get a high price for it for building purposes. Until that time, such land pays very little in the way of rates, being only assessed on its agricultural value, but its owners benefit by public expenditure on improvements. Reformers propose that land of this nature which is ripe for building should be rated at the value of the site for building pur-

poses (*See SITE VALUES*), with the ultimate object of forcing the land into the market for the erection of houses.

Fox (A. Wilson) *Rating of Land Values*.

Bulgarian Atrocities.

A revolt in Bulgaria in 1876 was repressed by Turkish irregular troops with great cruelty. A letter from the *Daily News*' correspondent at Constantinople describing the massacres and outrages that had taken place, and published in that paper on June 23 caused a great sensation. The British Government despatched Mr. Baring from the British Embassy at Constantinople to report on the occurrences. In September, Mr. Gladstone published his pamphlet—*Bulgarian Horrors and the Question of the East*—of which many thousand copies were sold. The writer advocated the complete withdrawal of the Turk from Bulgaria (*See "BAG AND BAGGAGE POLICY"*). Mr. Baring's report was published shortly afterwards. Great popular feeling in the country was created against Tur-

key : a huge public meeting of protest was held in St. James's Hall. A conference held at Constantinople, at which Lord Salisbury represented Great Britain, failed to secure a guarantee of reforms from Turkey : as did also a joint note of remonstrance known as the London Protocol. Russia, claiming to act for a United Europe, thereupon declared war (April, 1877) against Turkey.

Burgesses.

A name formerly given to the Parliamentary representatives of the boroughs.

Butler Committee.

Was appointed by the Army Council in 1905 under the Chairmanship of Lieutenant-General Sir W. Butler, K.C.B., "to investigate and report on the terms of contract and other circumstances connected with sales and refunds to contractors in South Africa at the end of the war," and to make "special enquiry" into six particular cases, and "to report on the responsibility of those concerned." Their report (Cd. 2435), made public in June, 1905, was the subject of a Vote of

Censure on June 26, 1905, on the Government, and led to the appointment of the South African War Contracts Commission.

C

Cabinet.

A name unknown in Acts of Parliament, applied to a Committee of the Privy Council consisting of the heads of the great administrative departments of State who are members of the Government for the time being. Meetings of the Cabinet are held at irregular intervals. No record is kept of their proceedings. The Sovereign's permission must be obtained before a Minister present can make any statement involving a reference to the proceedings at a Cabinet meeting. The number of Ministers in the Cabinet varies. In the Rosebery Administration, the number was 17; in the Salisbury Government, 1895, 17; in the Balfour Government, 1902, 18; in the Campbell-Bannerman Government, 19. Owing to the size of modern Cabinets the presence of an inner Cabinet

formed of a few of the leading Ministers has become almost an acknowledged fact. Certain offices always carry Cabinet rank, such as the five Secretaries of State, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Lord Chancellor, and the Lord President of the Council. Other posts, such as the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Presidents of the Boards of Education, Local Government, Agriculture and Trade, the Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary for Ireland, the Secretary for Scotland, the Lord Privy Seal, Postmaster General, and the Irish Lord Chancellor are not necessarily held by Ministers of Cabinet rank.

Caisse de la Dette.

Is called the "Caisse" in Egypt, and was first constituted by Ismail Pasha on May 2, 1876, as a guarantee to his European creditors. The Caisse consisted at the outset of three members, a Frenchman, an Austrian, and an Italian. An Englishman, Captain Baring (now Lord

Cromer) was added in 1877 and in 1885 Germany and Russia obtained the right to be represented. In the beginning the Commissioners were the receivers of certain revenues, which had been specially assigned to the service of the Funded Debt. The Caisse could call on the Minister of Finance to make good deficiencies in the sums available for the service of the Debt, and they could cite the Government before the mixed Tribunals, if the decrees over which they were appointed to watch were infringed. Taxes could not be reduced, nor loans raised without the consent of the Caisse. The Commissioners were nominated by the Khedive at the instance of their several Governments, and each Commissioner received a salary of £3,000 per annum. Under the Anglo-French Agreement, 1904 (*q.v.*), the period of the maintenance of the Caisse is declared to be co-terminous with the entire liquidation of the Funded Debt, but it is shorn of much of its power. An account of the present position of the Caisse will be found in Sir Auck-

land Colvin's *Making of Modern Egypt*, and Lord Milner's *England in Egypt* (11th edition).

Call of the House.

A method of procedure that has fallen into disuse. The names of the members of the House of Commons were called over with a view to securing full attendance on an important debate. Failure to attend without sufficient excuse was punished. The last Call of the House was in 1836; a motion for a Call was made in 1882.

Canadian Preference.

From August 1, 1898, the Dominion of Canada gave a rebate of 25 per cent. on British goods imported into that Colony, and on July 1, 1900, the Canadian Government increased the rebate to 33½ per cent.

Canadian Store Cattle.

The Diseases of Animals Act, 1896 (*q.v.*) prohibited the landing of all cattle from abroad except for slaughter or exhibition. The reason for this exclusion is the danger of introducing infectious dis-

eases, especially pleuropneumonia. Both Unionist and Liberal Governments support this policy. Agriculturists who are interested in feeding cattle demand the removal of the restriction, but the policy of exclusion is supported by those who are interested in breeding. A Bill was introduced into the House of Commons in 1906 by Mr. Cairns, M.P., for the purpose of exempting Canadian cattle from the provisions of the Act of 1896. On April 6, 1906, the second reading of the Bill was moved, but the debate was adjourned, and the Bill was afterwards dropped.

Parl. Deb., House of Commons, April 6, 1906. As to attitude of Government, see Parl. Deb., House of Lords, April 5, 1906 and May 21, 1906.

Canals Commission.

Was appointed in March, 1906, with Lord Shuttleworth as Chairman, to inquire into the canals and inland navigation of the United Kingdom and to report on their present financial condition; why private enterprise has not

effected improvements and whether legislation would be of value; facilities, improvements and extensions desirable in order to complete a system of through communication by water between centres of commercial, industrial, or agricultural importance, and between such centres and the sea; the prospect of benefit to be made, compatible with a reasonable return on the probable cost; the expediency of canals being acquired by public bodies or trusts; how the funds could be raised for the purpose; and the system of control and management to be adopted in the case of such public bodies or trusts.

Candahar Evacuation.

Took place in 1881. The Liberal Government reversed the policy of their predecessors, evacuated Candahar, which was in British hands, and pulled up the railway which was being constructed between that city and India. In 1884, in consequence of trouble with Russia over Herat, the railway had to be re-laid.

Canvass.

At elections has for its object to make certain that a candidate's workers get into touch with each individual voter; to ascertain whether he is definitely committed to either side; and if a supporter, to see that he records his vote, and, if his views are doubtful, to endeavour to influence him by argument into recording a favourable vote. The canvass will also give information as to voters who are dead or who have removed from the constituency. It is proposed in many quarters that canvassing at Parliamentary elections, either by the candidate himself or by his agents and supporters, should be prohibited by law. By the Corrupt Practices Act, 1883 (*q.v.*), paid canvassers are not allowed, but the Act does not forbid unpaid canvassers.

Capitulations.

The name given by Europeans to those treaties and concessions of the early Sultans of Turkey, which secure to foreigners residing in Turkish territory the rights of extraterritoriality. These im-

munities date as far back as 1150, and were first granted to England in 1879. "The majority of the capitulations were granted in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when the Christian was regarded by the Moslem as a man of inferior class, who . . . could be regarded only as a trader and inferior." "These concessions have now grown, in the course of time, into privileges, on which the European in the Sultan's dominions bases a claim to be regarded as a member of a favoured class." The capitulations constitute an *imperium in imperio*. In these days the most important of the privileges granted by the capitulations are those of immunity from taxation, except customs duties and land tax, of inviolability of domicile, and of exemption from the jurisdiction of the local courts. In Egypt the privileges granted by capitulations have received a wide and abusive extension, and they have been not the least of the difficulties that stand in the way of British reformers in that country. Every European in Egypt claims absolute

exemption from the Native Tribunals. In 1876 the Mixed Tribunals (*q.v.*) superseded the old Consular Tribunals in civil cases only. The mixed Courts have no criminal jurisdiction. Criminal jurisdiction over Europeans is exercised by the Consular Court of the Power to which the defendant is subject. Except in a few instances, the Egyptian police cannot enter the house of a foreigner without the presence of a Consular delegate. For an account of the capitulations and the different Tribunals in Egypt, see Sir A. Colvin's *Making of Modern Egypt*. Proposals for the modification of the capitulations have been put forward by Lord Cromer in his annual reports on the Finances, Administration and Condition of Egypt and the Soudan for 1904 and 1905 (Cd. 2409) and (Cd. 2817).

Cardwell Army System.

Mr. Cardwell was Secretary of State for War during the Gladstonian Government of 1868-1874. Among his many reforms were the abolition of purchase, the crea-

tion of the territorial system, "linked battalions" and short service. (For details see under the above headings). He merged the Horse Guards" (*q.v.*) with the War Office. He also transferred the control of the Militia, Yeomanry and Volunteers from the lords lieutenants of counties to the Commander in Chief; provided for military control of railways in case of threatened invasion; added an Intelligence Department to the War Office: initiated military manœuvres on a large scale; and re-organized the distribution of duties at the War Office.

Biddulph (Sir R.) *Lord Cardwell at the War Office.*

"Caretakers," Ministry of.

Mr. Gladstone's Liberal Administration was defeated on June 8, 1885, on an amendment to the Budget, and on the 9th the Government resigned. On June 23 the acceptance of office by Lord Salisbury was announced, Lord Salisbury having formed a Government which was known as the "Ministry of Caretakers." At the General Election of

November, 1885, Lord Salisbury's Party was defeated at the polls. The Government met Parliament in January, but on the 26th of that month they were defeated by a majority of 79 on the amendment moved by Mr. Jesse Collings respecting his policy of "Three Acres and a Cow" (*q.v.*), and the next day the "Ministry of Caretakers" resigned.

Carnarvon Controversy.

An incident in the Home Rule Controversy of 1885-6. Mr. Parnell speaking in the House of Commons on June 7, 1886, said: "We had every reason to know that the Conservative Party, if they should be successful at the polls, would have offered Ireland a Statutory Legislature with a right to protect her own industries and this would have been coupled with the settlement of the Irish Land Question on the basis of purchase." Sir Michael Hicks Beach denied all knowledge of this later in the debate, but Mr. Parnell refused to disclose the name of the Minister who had made the offer. Three days later, however, June 10, in the

House of Lords, Lord Carnarvon, the Lord Lieutenant in the Salisbury Ministry, explained. He said :—" Towards the end of last July it was intimated to me that if I were willing, Mr. Parnell would also be willing to meet me in conversation. Now, I think no apology whatever is necessary on my part for entering into such a conversation, for I hold that it is the duty of the Viceroy to obtain information where and how he can with regard to the fortunes of the country placed under his charge, I care not from whom the information may come. When I therefore received such an intimation, I felt that, on my part at least, I had no option in the matter. It seemed to me to be alike my duty to make myself acquainted with what Mr. Parnell's views and opinions were. The only point which seemed to me important to bear in mind was, first of all, that I should make no promises, give no assurances, enter into no understandings ; and secondly, that whatever I did, I should do it myself, for myself, and entirely apart from my colleagues. I was

not acting for the Cabinet nor authorized by them. I had no communication on the subject, no authorization, and I never communicated to them even that which I had done. Therefore, the responsibility was simply and solely mine."

Mr. Parnell replied in a letter to *The Times* (June 12), "I left him," wrote Mr. Parnell, "believing that I was in complete accord with him regarding the main outlines of a settlement conferring a legislature upon Ireland." Mr. Parnell again mentioned the matter in the House of Commons on February 13, 1888. Lord Carnarvon replied on May 3. This reply was in substance the same as before, except for the fact that he mentioned that "both by writing and by words I gave the noble Marquess (Lord Salisbury) as careful and as accurate a statement as possible of what had occurred within 24 hours after the meeting." Lord Salisbury had already given his connexion with the matter. Speaking at Leeds on June 18, 1886, he said : "Lord Carnarvon treated me absolutely without reserve,

and I know what passed at that interview with Mr. Parnell. The statement that he gave any ground to believe that the Conservative Government would favour the establishment of an Irish legislature is absolutely without foundation."

Carpet Bagger.

A term applied to a Parliamentary candidate who seeks to represent a constituency with which he has had no previous connexion, and in which he possesses no property except the "carpet bag" with which he arrives. The name was first used in the United States after the Civil War.

Carrying Trade.

The shipping trade of a country. (*See* ENTREPÔT TRADE.)

Cartels.

Cartels are combinations of industrial concerns formed for the purpose of maintaining prices at home, and in times of depression for selling abroad below cost price. They are especially active in Germany where, for instance, the whole of the

Coal and Metallurgical industries are organized in "cartels" and syndicates. They differ from the American trusts inasmuch as the management of the production is not controlled by one directing body.

Fiscal Blue Books, Cd. 1761, Memorandum 22 and Cd. 2337, Memorandum 16.

Cass Case.

Miss Cass, a dressmaker, was arrested on June 28, 1887, by police-constable Endacott in Regent Street, on a charge of solicitation. Endacott swore he had seen Miss Cass solicit gentlemen. This was indignantly denied by Miss Cass, who brought evidence to support her denial. Mr. Newton, the magistrate, expressed his belief in Endacott's story, but dismissed Miss Cass with a caution. A debate took place in the House of Commons on July 5 on the subject, and the adjournment of the House was moved. Mr. Matthews, the Home Secretary, promised Miss Cass every assistance in obtaining redress; but said that it was impossible for him to take any steps in the matter as it then

stood. The motion for the adjournment of the House was carried by 153 votes to 148. Mr. Smith, the leader of the House of Commons, on the following day said that the Government intended to institute an inquiry. As a result of this inquiry, Endacott was charged with perjury at Old Bailey. He was acquitted on the grounds that his evidence was not wilful and corrupt perjury, although he was mistaken in his statements concerning Miss Cass.

Catholic Emancipation.

Was carried in 1829 by the Roman Catholic Relief Act. It provided a special form of Parliamentary oath for Roman Catholics, and did away with the declaration against transubstantiation.

Caucus.

Originally means in America a local meeting of voters of a party to nominate candidates for local offices or delegates to a convention. In this country it means local committees of voters of one party whose duties are to manage all the elec-

tioning business of their party in a constituency. It was first introduced at Birmingham about 1873 and taken in hand by Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Schnadhorst, and was gradually extended over the whole of the country. A Federation of local Liberal Associations was founded under the title of the National Liberal Federation. The offices were brought to London and amalgamated with the Liberal Central Office. It is a very powerful and useful method of securing the adoption of a certain "ticket" or programme, and stifling the voice of a dissentient minority. At the time of the Home Rule split the Caucus, with Mr. Schnadhorst, stood by Mr. Gladstone, and turned against its real founder, Mr. Chamberlain. For a history of the Caucus in England, *See Ostrogorski (M.) Democracy and the Organization of Political Parties*, vol. 1.

"Caucus" Commission.

The name sometimes given to the Tariff Commission inaugurated by Mr. Chamberlain in 1904. (*See* **TAR-
IFF REFORM LEAGUE.**)

Cave.

The term is usually applied to a combination of a number of M.P.'s to defeat a measure introduced by the party to which they belong. The appellation took its origin from the Scriptural parallel drawn by Mr. Bright (March 13, 1866) when he compared Lord Grosvenor and the Liberal opponents of Lord Russell's Reform Bill to the men who gathered themselves to David in the Cave of Adullam (1 Sam. xxii.).

Census.

Or numbering of the population is taken in the United Kingdom every ten years. The last census was in 1901; and the authority to take it was conferred by Act of Parliament in 1900. In Great Britain particulars are required to be given by occupiers of dwelling houses in respect to every person who abode in the house on the night of the census (March 31, 1901,) as regards: Name, sex, age, profession or occupation, condition as to marriage, relation to head of family, birth-place and nationality in the

case of foreigners; whether blind, deaf and dumb, imbecile or lunatic. When less than five rooms are occupied, the number must be given. In Wales and Monmouthshire, particulars must be given as to the language spoken—whether Welsh or English, or both. In Ireland particulars are also required respecting the religious profession of the inhabitants. Some politicians advocate the establishment of a permanent Census Department, and the taking of a quinquennial census.

Census of Production.

With the object of arriving at some statistics respecting the home trade of the country it is proposed to hold a census of production, in 1908, under a Bill introduced in 1906, and subsequently at such intervals as the Board of Trade may from time to time by order determine. Particulars will be required relating to the nature of the trade or business, output, materials used, days and hours worked, persons employed, wages paid, plant and machinery used, and such other particulars as

may be prescribed. The returns which will be kept secret, will be required from occupiers of factories and workshops, the owners, agents, or managers of mines and quarries; builders and persons altering, repairing or decorating buildings; contractors of railways, tramways, harbours, docks, sewers, telephone, gas, water, and other large public works; persons giving out work to be done elsewhere than on their own premises; and every person carrying on any other trade or business which may be prescribed.

Chamberlain Scheme.

Of tariff reform may be summarized as follows:—*Proposed New Taxes.* 2s. a quarter on foreign (not Colonial) corn. Corresponding tax on foreign flour, 5 per cent. on foreign meat, 5 per cent. on foreign dairy produce. An average 10 per cent. on completely manufactured foreign goods. *Taxes to be relieved.* Three quarters of the duty off tea. Half the sugar duty taken off, corresponding reduction on coffee and cocoa, preference to Colonial wines and

fruit. *Duties not contemplated.* No tax on raw materials. No tax on maize. No tax on bacon. It has been calculated by the Tariff Reform League that the adoption of this scheme would have following result in working class budgets: Agricultural Labourer, Weekly Budget: gain, 17 farthings; loss, 9½ farthings. Net gain, 7½ farthings. Town Artizan, Weekly Budget: gain, 19½ farthings; loss, 10 farthings. Net gain 9½ farthings.

Speakers' Handbook, Tariff Reform League.

Chancellor.

The Lord High Chancellor is the highest judicial officer in the kingdom. He is a Cabinet Minister, and usually a Peer. He acts as Speaker of the House of Lords. He is Keeper of the Great Seal, and has extensive patronage to crown livings and canonries. Justices of the peace are appointed by him in counties, usually on the nomination of the Lord Lieutenant: in boroughs, directly (except Lancashire where the appointment is in the hands

of the Chancellor of the Duchy).

Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Is a Cabinet Minister holding office as a commissioner of the Treasury and having practically supreme control of the financial policy of the Government. He introduces the annual Budget (*q.v.*).

Charity Commission.

Consists of four commissioners, (one of whom is a member of Parliament) to prepare schemes for the administration of charities—Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W.

Chartered Companies.

Public Companies receiving from the Crown power to settle, trade, and govern some sphere of influence, and to develop it into a protectorate. Examples of British Chartered Companies exercising these powers of administration are the British South African Company; the British North Borneo Company, and the Royal Niger Company, whose powers were taken over by the Imperial Government in 1899, when the Protectorates

of Northern and Southern Nigeria were established.

Cheap Loaf. (See BIG LOAF:)

"Chemical Parcels Post."

Phrase used by Mr. John Burns in a speech in Battersea Park in April, 1887. As reported in *The Times* (April 11, 1887) the sentence reads: "He asked those present if they deprecated force and extreme measures, if some of them did not like the idea of Joseph Chamberlain following the Czar and Lord Salisbury to Heaven by means of a chemical parcels post." As reported in the *South Western Star* (April 16, 1887) the sentence reads: "He would ask those who deprecate force and extreme measures if they did not like the idea of Joseph Chamberlain following the Czar and Lord Salisbury to Heaven by means of a chemical parcels post, to join their hands with those near who were trying to remove the causes which made political assassination necessary."

Chester's Scheme, Bishop of. (See GOTHENBURG SYSTEM.)

Chesterfield Speech.

Speech by Lord Rosebery at Chesterfield on December 16, 1901, in which he advocated the "clean slate" doctrine for the Liberal Party. (*See* "CLEAN SLATE"). Lord Rosebery's policy as laid down in this speech included : (1) Liberal unity ; (2) No Irish Alliance ; (3) No Newcastle Programme ; (4) No Little Englandism, but a Liberal Imperialism ; (5) Improved Parliamentary procedure ; (6) Efficiency at the War Office ; (7) Improved education ; (8) Housing of the people ; (9) Temperance reform. It was to advance the doctrines of the Chesterfield Speech that the Liberal League (*q.v.*) was founded.

Child Messenger Act.

The name commonly applied to the Intoxicating Liquors (Sale to Children) Act, 1901, which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors to children under the age of fourteen for "off" consumption, unless in sealed vessels.

Chiltern Hundreds.

A member of the House of

Commons cannot resign his seat. Therefore a member who wishes to retire accepts an office under the Crown by which the seat legally becomes vacant. The offices usually selected are the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, or of the manors of East Hendred, Northstead, or Hempholme which are of nominal value.

Chinese Labour.

Owing mainly to the scarcity of native labour in the gold mines of the Transvaal, the Government of that Colony decided to introduce labour from China under the terms of a treaty with China signed in 1860. In 1903 a Commission was appointed to inquire into the shortage of native labour in the mines, and ten out of the twelve commissioners reported that the demand for labour exceeded the supply, and that there was not an adequate supply of native labour in Central and Southern Africa to meet the requirements of the agricultural and mining interests. A Labour Importation Ordinance (*see* TRANSVAAL LABOUR ORDINANCE) was then passed permit-

ting the recruiting of indentured Chinese Labour, and this ordinance received the assent of the Imperial Government. The introduction of Chinese Labour into the Transvaal aroused strenuous opposition in this country, mainly on the grounds that the work could be done by white men, and that the terms of the ordinance forced the Chinese to work in a state "partaking of slavery." Several votes of censure on the Government for allowing the ordinance were brought forward, and always defeated, but at the General Election, 1906, the abolition of Chinese Labour was one of the chief items in the programme of Liberal candidates. When the Liberal Government were returned to power by a large majority, some small alterations were made in the terms of the ordinance, but the indentured labour was still continued, although no further licences were granted. Many of the chief Liberal statesmen acknowledged that slavery did not exist, but a proclamation was ordered to be posted permitting the Chinese to return to their

country at the expense of the British taxpayer if they so desired. A very insignificant number took advantage of this and a second proclamation, but the non-withdrawal of the Chinese from South Africa caused much opposition among many members of the rank and file of the Liberal Party. A Clause is to be inserted in the Transvaal Constitution, 1906 (*q.v.*) providing for the abrogation after a reasonable interval of the existing Chinese labour ordinance. (*See* BRITISH GUIANA ORDINANCE; "PARTAKING OF SLAVERY"; "SLAVERY ELECTION"; "TERMINOLOGICAL INEXACTITUDE.")

Church Association.

The object of the Church Association as stated in its publications is : "To maintain the principles and doctrines established at the English Reformation, and to preserve the purity of Protestant worship in the Church of England. To effect these ends by publicity through lectures, meetings, and the use of the press, by appeals to the courts of law in order to obtain a clear decision

what the law is, and by appeals to Parliament to pass such measures as may be needed to restrain Clergymen from violating the order of their Church, and obtruding on their parishioners practices and doctrines repugnant to the formularies and Articles of our Reformed Church." The address is 14, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

Church Defence Committee.

The Church Committee for Church Defence and Church Instruction represents no particular party, but the whole Church of England, and is charged with the duty of keeping before the people the historical origin and national position of the Church. Its duty is also to protect by Parliamentary action, specific Church interests when attacked, and to promote the passage of measures approved by the authorities of the Church, and having for their object the improvement of the conditions of the work of the Church. The address of the Committee is Church House, Westminster, S.W.

Church Discipline Bill.

Has for its object the better enforcing of discipline in the Church of England. It is made an offence for a clergyman to call any service of the Church of England, Mass, or to use a book wherein it is so called, to require private confession or absolution as a condition of receiving any sacrament; to use any form of ceremony not in the Book of Common Prayer, or to alter any form therein. Clergymen alleged to have committed offences are to be proceeded against by two parishioners who must be churchmen, and of full age, and have lived in the diocese for a year. The Court hearing such cases would be composed of a Judge of the Supreme Court who must be a Churchman, and an assessor who shall be the Bishop of the Diocese in which the offence is committed, or if the respondent is beneficed or licensed, the Bishop of the Diocese. A clergyman found guilty is suspended by the Bishop until he gives a written undertaking not to repeat his offence. After three

months, if the suspension is still in operation, he is deprived of every benefice or preferment, and is incapable of holding any preferment for the next three years. A clergyman who is committed for offences of this nature three times in five years will be debarred for ever from again officiating in the Church of England. An appeal lies to the Privy Council. The Bishops' veto (*q.v.*) is abolished. The Bill was read a second time in the House of Commons on March 13, 1903, by 190 to 139. In the following year a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the subject of Ecclesiastical Disorders. (See RITUAL COMMISSION.)

Church Estates Commissioners.

Are three in number, one being usually a member of the Party in office. They manage large estates in the interests of the Church of England. — 10, Whitehall Place, S.W.

C.I.F.

"Cost, Insurance, Freight."
Goods sent to this country are entered in our Customs

House Returns at C.I.F. value. That is to say, the value represents cost of goods, cost of insurance, and cost of freight.

"Citizen Army" Committee. (See TERRITORIAL ARMY COMMITTEE.)

Civil List.

The allowance to the Sovereign, out of public moneys, for private expenses, and keeping up the Royal Households. By the Civil List Act, 1901, the Civil List of King Edward was placed at £470,000; in return all the Hereditary revenues of the Crown were placed at the disposal of the House of Commons. These are almost equal to, and sometimes greater than, the amount of the Civil List.

"Clandestine Outlawries."

Before the Sovereign's Speech is read in either House, by the Lord Chancellor in the Lords, and the Speaker in the Commons, a Bill is read for the first time, *pro forma*, "in order to assert their right of deliberating, without reference to the immediate cause of sum-

mons." In the Commons this measure is usually one for the "better prevention of clandestine outlawries."

Clan-na-Gael.

This organization was known as the "V.C.," "United Brotherhood" or the "Clan-na-Gael" in America, and was the American branch of the Fenian Society. The organization began its existence in 1869. It was the heart of the Irish National League in America, of which it formed the extreme violent section. The official object of the Association was : (1) To aid the Irish people in the attainment of the complete and absolute independence of Ireland by the overthrow of British domination, involving a total separation from that country and the establishment of an independent republic on Irish soil ; (2) to prepare unceasingly for an armed insurrection in Ireland. (Parnell Commission. Evidence, Vol. iv. p. 493.) The Irish National League was directed from 1883 "by the Clan-na-Gael, a body actively engaged in promoting the use of dynamite

for the destruction of life and property in England." (Parnell Commission. Report, p. 118.)

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, 1850, (See PANAMA CANAL.)

"Clean Slate."

The policy of the "clean slate" was the advice given by Lord Rosebery to the Liberal Party in a speech at Chesterfield on December 16, 1901. "Now having shown those facts, what is the advice I have to offer you? The first piece is this, that you have to clean your slate. It is six years now since you were in office. It is sixteen years since you were in anything like power. During that time the world has not stood still. It does seem to me that under these circumstances the primary duty of the Liberal Party is to wipe its slate clean, and consider very carefully what it is going to write on it in future." Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman's answer is worth noticing. Speaking at Leicester February 19, 1902, he said : "Gentlemen, I am no believer in the doctrine of the clean slate."

(See CHESTERFIELD SPEECH.)

National Policy, an authorized edition of Lord Rosebery's speech.

"Clericalism is the Enemy."

Speaking in the House of Commons on May 9, 1906, on the Second reading of the Education Bill, Mr. Lloyd George said: "Democracy has come to the conclusion that clericalism is the enemy." The phrase first became famous when quoted by M. Gambetta, although he was not the author of it.

Clinton Dawkins Committee.

Was appointed on December 17, 1900, with the late Sir Clinton Dawkins as Chairman, to consider whether the "present method of conducting the administrative and financial business of the War Office, and its distribution as between the Civil and Military Departments, is satisfactory. Whether the Office of the Director of Contracts should deal with all the business now transacted there: whether any of the administrative and financial business now transacted in the War Office could be delegated to the

military districts, and to report generally other amendments of financial and administrative procedure, which would bring the work of the War Office more into harmony with that of large business undertakings." The Committee issued its report (Cd. 580) on May 9, 1901. The following is a summary of the report: (1) To abolish the present system of ruling the Army by minute regulations and by elaborate reports; (2) to simplify all such regulations as cannot be dispensed with; (3) to create a system of supervision by means of effective inspection, which should secure efficiency without destroying responsibility; (4) to define more clearly the powers and duties of Heads of Departments, and their relations to each other; (5) to place a branch of the Accountant-General's Department in close touch with each spending Department; (6) to simplify the Company Pay Lists, and to relieve the soldier from small stoppages; (7) to increase the financial power of the Secretary of State and of General Officers commanding, by providing

an annual sum to cover small items of unforeseen expenditure ; (8) to abolish reference to the Treasury in certain cases ; (9) to rearrange the works vote, to secure greater elasticity ; (10) to bring the War Office into touch with the Army by transferring branches of the Accountant-General's Department to the Military Districts ; (11) to remove the Higher Division Clerks from the Military Departments, replacing them by Military Officers ; (12) to replace Second Division Clerks in the Military Department by carefully selected soldier clerks ; (13) to place the Central Department under the direct supervision of the Assistant Under Secretary of State ; (14) to enlarge the powers and responsibilities of General Officers Commanding Districts, so as to secure decentralization ; (15) to provide an adequate staff for the Military Districts, so as to enable the administrative business to be transacted ; (16) to relieve the War Office by decentralization of a mass of routine work and correspondence ; (17) to establish a

" War Office Board " on a permanent basis, with clearly defined duties and powers, which would control and supervise, under the authority of the Secretary of State, the business of the War Office as a whole.

Closing the Drifts.

President Kruger, of the Transvaal Republic, had been compelled to admit the railway from the Cape to the Rand, but had never really acquiesced in it. When the Delagoa Bay railway was completed, he determined to stop the Cape line from competing with it. With this object in view he imposed a prohibitive rate on the Cape Railway from Vereenigen on the Vaal, to Johannesburg, with the intention of forcing merchants to make use of the railway from Lorenzo Marques. The merchants however, found it more profitable to unload their goods at Vereenigen, on the frontier, and send them on by ox-waggon. In August 1895, Mr. Kruger issued a proclamation, stating that after October 1, no waggons bearing over-sea goods should enter the Transvaal by the

Vaal Drifts. This action caused intense indignation in South Africa, and it was a violation of the London Convention. Owing to the firm stand adopted by Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Kruger removed the restriction on November 7, and the incident closed.

Closure.

Is brought into operation by a member rising in his place and claiming to move—"That the question be now put," although other members wish to speak. Such a motion appearing to the Chair to be fair, it is put, and if carried, the motion before the House is decided at once without further debate. Not less than 100 members must vote in the majority in support of the Closure. The Closure, or Clôture, as it was first called, was introduced into the House of Commons in 1881 as a means of dealing with obstruction. The regulations for its use have been changed from time to time.

Closure by Compartments.
(See GUILLOTINE.)

Clubs, Registration of. (See LICENSING ACT, 1902.)

Coal Duty.

Of 1s. per ton on exported coal of a value not less than 6s. per ton was imposed in 1901 by Sir Michael Hicks Beach, then Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was repealed in 1906. There was a duty on exported coal in earlier times, abolished in 1845.

Coal Supplies.

A Royal Commission on our Coal Supplies was appointed in 1902 under the chairmanship of Lord Allerton. In their final report (Cd. 2353) issued in 1905, the Commissioners estimated the available coal in proved coalfields in the United Kingdom at 100,914,668,167 tons. The present output is 230 million tons per annum and the average increase for the last thirty years has been 2½ per cent. This increase may be expected to show a gradual decline. Possible economies are coal-cutting machines, more careful preparation for market, and coking: but the Commissioners state:—"We are

convinced that coal is our only reliable source of power, and that there is no real substitute." Of the output of Welsh coal, the Navy consumes about one-sixteenth. Our principal competitors are Germany and the United States, and since 1870 Germany's output has increased over fourfold, that of the United States, tenfold ; while that of the United Kingdom has little more than doubled. In the United Kingdom the cost of working has steadily increased. The rate of increase in export has been greater than that of our total output. From the information at their disposal, the Commissioners came to the conclusion that :—" In view of the estimated coal resources, and of an anticipation that the present rate of increase in output will soon be checked by natural causes, there seems no present necessity to restrict artificially the export of coal in order to conserve it for home supply."

Cobden Club.

Founded in 1866, with the object of encouraging "the growth and diffusion

of those economic and political principles with which Cobden's name is associated." In furtherance of this object it prints and circulates books, pamphlets and leaflets. The Club also gives prizes for political economy at the Universities and elsewhere. The address of the Club is Victoria Street, S.W.

Cockerton Case.

It was held in this case that a school board, out of money raised by rates, might not provide for any instruction which was outside the curriculum prescribed by the Code issued by the Education Department for elementary public schools, and that to educate adults in such schools by means of funds drawn from the rates was beyond the legal powers of a school board. This decision, the result of the action of Mr. Cockerton, the Local Government Board auditor for London, made it illegal for School Boards to expend money on evening classes. The Education Act, 1902 (*q.v.*) remedied this by abolishing the School Boards, and placing the control of all kinds of education under one

authority—the County or Borough Councils.

Coercion Act, 1881.

In 1871 an Act was passed authorizing the arrest and detention of suspected persons in Westmeath, where many agrarian outrages had taken place. The Coercion Act of 1881 extended the provisions of the earlier Act to the whole of Ireland until September, 1882. The debates on the Bill were acrimonious, and the sittings were very prolonged, one lasting 41 hours and another 22 hours. Mr. Parnell and 35 of his colleagues were suspended, and the Speaker closed the debate on the first reading on his own responsibility. The Bill became law on March 2. (*See* CRIMES ACTS.)

“Coffin Ships.”

A phrase applied by Mr. S. Plimsoll to unseaworthy ships which too often went on a voyage and never returned. The “Plimsoll Act” (*q.v.*) was passed to put an end to “coffin ships.”

Collective Bargaining,

Method of.

This is one of the methods

by which Trade Unionists attain their objects. Instead of the individual workman making an individual bargain with his employer, the workmen combine together, and send representatives to conduct the bargaining with the employer on behalf of the whole body of workmen engaged in that trade. By means of collective bargaining the exigencies of particular workmen are ignored, for if the employer has to arrange with the whole body of workmen collectively, it is impossible for him to drive a “hard bargain” with an individual workman, whose condition may be so bad that he would accept almost any wage. This is the first stage of collective bargaining. In the second stage, the Trade Union draws up working rules, binding on all the employers and workmen in the district in that particular trade. In the first stage the rules would only be operative in a particular “shop,” and therefore advantage could be taken of the possible exigencies of an employer by another employer. In the second stage, all the employers are placed

on the same footing, and the wealthy employer fares the same as the employer who is nearly bankrupt. This method of collective bargaining was not legalized until 1871. It has been proposed that Trade Unions should be enabled to enter into legally binding collective agreements on behalf of all their members. (*See* LEGAL ENACTMENT, METHOD OF; MUTUAL INSURANCE, METHOD OF.)

Webb (S.) *Industrial Democracy*.

Collectivism.

Means the centralization of all directive social and industrial power, especially of control of the means of production, in the people collectively, or in the State. The word really expresses the economic basis of socialism, and is barely distinguishable from communism (*q.v.*). It is the direct opposite of "individualism."

College of Arms.

Is also known as the Herald's College. The Hereditary Earl Marshal (the Duke of Norfolk) is at the head of the department. Among the other officials are the

three Kings of Arms—Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy; the six heralds—Chester, York, Windsor, Somerset, Lancaster and Richmond; and four pursuivants—Derby House, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Colonial Conferences.

Between British and colonial statesmen have been held in 1887, 1897, and 1902. A result of the Conference of 1887 was the formation of a special Australian naval squadron. The Conference of 1897 resulted in the grant of preferential treatment by Canada to the products of the United Kingdom. (*See* CANADIAN PREFERENCE). The Conference of 1902 passed five resolutions in favour of colonial preference, as follows:—(1) That this Conference recognizes that the principle of preferential trade between the United Kingdom and his Majesty's dominions beyond the seas would stimulate and facilitate mutual commercial intercourse, and would, by promoting the development of the resources and industries of the several parts, strengthen the Empire. (2)

That this Conference recognizes that, in the present circumstances of the colonies, it is not practicable to adopt a general system of free trade as between the Mother Country and the British dominions beyond the seas.

(3) That with a view, however, to promoting the increase of trade within the Empire, it is desirable that those colonies which have not already adopted such a policy should, as far as their circumstances permit, give substantial preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the United Kingdom. (4) That the Prime Ministers of the colonies respectfully urge on His Majesty's Government the expediency of granting, in the United Kingdom, preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the colonies, either by exemption from or reduction of duties now or hereafter imposed. (5) That the Prime Ministers present at the Conference undertake to submit to their respective Governments, at the earliest opportunity, the principle of the resolution, and to request them to take such measures

as may be necessary to give effect to it.

Canada has increased her preference from 25 to 33½ per cent. New Zealand gave a preference of 10 per cent., afterwards increased to 33½ per cent. The South African Customs Union gave a preference of 25 per cent. The next Colonial Conference will be held in London in April, 1907. (*See IMPERIAL FEDERATION.*)

Colonial Marriages Act, 1906.

Legalizes within the United Kingdom for purposes of succession, etc., the marriage with a deceased wife's sister contracted by parties domiciled in any part of the British Empire where such marriages are legal.

"Colonial Offer."

A phrase used in connexion with the Tariff Reform agitation. Mr. Chamberlain maintained the existence of a Colonial Offer of Preference : others denied it. The question at issue was whether the resolution passed at the Colonial Conference (*q.v.*) in 1902, and the subsequent action of the colonies in giving this country

preferential treatment, could be considered as an "offer."

Colonial Office.

Exercises a supreme control over the legislation and administration of the Crown Colonies (*q.v.*). Over the self-governing Colonies the Colonial Office has smaller powers, limited to recommending the appointment of Governors and advising the exercise of the King's veto on certain Colonial laws which deal with Imperial interests. The Colonial Secretary, the head of the department, is always a member of the Government and of the Cabinet. He is assisted by two Under-Secretaries, Parliamentary and Permanent—Downing Street, S.W. (See RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT ; REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.)

Colonial Preference.

Or the favoured treatment of British goods in colonial markets and *vice versa* became, as regards the first part of the subject, an established fact in 1897 by the grant of preferential treatment by Canada. Other colonies have followed suit,

and the Colonial Conference of 1902 has recommended the development of this policy. (See COLONIAL CONFERENCES). Mr. Chamberlain's scheme of Colonial Preference is founded mainly on the free importation of Colonial corn, meal and dairy produce ; the products from foreign countries being subject to varying duties. (See CHAMBERLAIN SCHEME.)

Combination Laws.

A series of laws in force in the early years of the nineteenth century which prohibited all combinations for obtaining an advance in wages or shortening the hours of work. The membership of a trade union was "a statutory criminal offence." The Combination Laws were totally repealed in 1824. Not until after the repeal was it fully understood what had been done : a reaction set in, due partly to the unwisdom of the emancipated Trade Unions, who did not make a moderate use of their new powers. In 1825 another Act was passed regulating the law of conspiracy, but specially exempting from prosecution combin-

ations for the purpose of regulating wages or hours of labour.

Webb (S.) *History of Trade Unionism*.

Command Papers.

A name given to those Parliamentary Papers which are presented to both Houses of Parliament by "command" of the King.

Commander-in-Chief.

This office was first established in 1793, but did not receive the formal sanction of Parliament until 1812. The Hartington Commission (*q.v.*) and the Esher Committee (*q.v.*) both reported in favour of abolishing the office, but it was not until February, 1904, that it was finally abolished, Lord Roberts being the last holder of the position.

Commerce, Ministry of.

It is often urged that the present post of President of the Board of Trade should be changed into the Minister of Commerce, charged exclusively with the welfare of British commerce. As at present constituted the Board of Trade (*q.v.*) con-

trols not only commercial matters, but many other matters relating to labour and industrial questions.

Commercial Union. (See ZOLLVEREIN.)

Commission of Three.

By Clauses 9 and 10 of the Education Bill, 1906, a Commission consisting of three members is to be appointed for the purpose of making schemes with respect to existing voluntary schools held under charitable trusts as regards the effect to be given to the trusts of the schoolhouse in the future, and any scheme made by the Commission is to have effect as if enacted by the Act, and no court shall have power to review or alter the decisions of the Commission. The powers of the Commission are to remain in force until December 31, 1908, and the remuneration and expenses of the Commissioners are to be defrayed out of the public monies. The names of the Commissioners are:—Sir A. Wilson, K.C.I.E., Sir H. Owen, G.C.B., and Mr. H. W. Worsley Taylor, K.C.

Committee of Three.

The name sometimes given to the Esher Committee (*q.v.*), which consisted of three members—Lord Esher, Admiral Sir John Fisher, and Sir George Clarke.

Committees.

Much of the detail work of the House of Commons is done by Committees who (1) consider private bills, hearing counsel and witnesses for and against the measure under examination ; (2) consider public bills of a minor character ; and (3) undertake inquiries into some definite public question, hearing witnesses and calling for papers when so authorized (e.g. Select Committee on Postal Grievances). Committees may be (1) *Standing or Grand Committees*. Two in number were set up in 1883. One, the Standing Committee on Law, examines any Bills that may be referred to it by the House of Commons dealing with questions of law, the courts of justice and legal procedure. The other, the Standing Committee on Trade, deals in like manner

with Bills relating to trade, shipping, and manufactures. The Select Committee on Commons Procedure, 1906 (Second Report, No. 181), recommend that the number of Standing Committees be increased to not less than four : and that all Bills, unless the House otherwise order, shall be committed to one of these Committees, with the exception of Money Bills and Provisional Order Bills. They also propose that the Chairmen of these Committees be given the power of Closure—a power which they do not at present enjoy. (2) *Hybrid Committees*, appointed partly by the Committee of Selection (*q.v.*) and partly by the House. (3) *Joint Committees*, composed of members of both Houses. (4) *Select Committees*, appointed by the House or by the Committee of Selection. The terms of reference to all Committees expire with the Session ; and if their work is not concluded, they must ask to be re-appointed the following Session. Public Bills of considerable importance are considered in *Committee of the whole House* ; in the

same way estimates and grants of public money are considered in committees of the whole House—the *Committee of Supply* (*q.v.*) and the *Committee of Ways and Means* (*q.v.*). When the House goes into Committee the Speaker leaves the chair, the mace is placed under the table, and the discussion is presided over by the Chairman of Committees or his deputy. One of the main differences between the House when in Committee and at other times is that in the former case there is no restriction as to the number of occasions upon which a member may speak during the discussion.

Common Employment, Doctrine of.

By the Common Law of England a workman cannot recover damages from his employer for injuries sustained owing to the negligence of a fellow-worker in the same employ. This is known as the "doctrine of common employment," and has always been strenuously opposed by Trade Unionists, who have endeavoured to alter the law for the benefit

of workmen. The Employers Liability Act, 1880 (*q.v.*), altered the law slightly, making the employer liable where the injuries were caused by the negligence of any person to whom the employer had delegated superintendence, or whose orders the workmen were bound to obey. The Employers Liability Bill, 1893 (*q.v.*) proposed to abolish the "doctrine of common employment." By the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897 (*q.v.*), the "doctrine of common employment" was practically abolished in many trades, and the Workmen's Compensation Bill, 1906 (*q.v.*), proposes to increase the number of trades in which workmen can obtain compensation for *all* accidents suffered by them in the course of their employment.

Commons, House of.

Forms the third estate of the Realm. It is composed of 670 members, of whom 460 represent English, 30 Welsh, 70 Scotch, 101 Irish, and 9 University constituencies. Those who may not be members of the House of Commons are infants, luna-

tics, aliens, peers, clergymen of the Church of England, Roman Catholic priests, judges, Civil Servants, bankrupts, government contractors, convicted felons, etc. The various subjects relating to the House of Commons and requiring comment are dealt with under their proper heads.

Communism.

Means the total or partial abolition of the right of private property, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or the State. Communists lay stress on the right of the State to control the means of production, and also the distribution and consumption of the products of industry. In some schemes the right of an individual to control his own labour is denied, each one being required to do what is most advantageous to the community as a whole. The word is now practically synonymous with socialism (*q.v.*) and collectivism (*q.v.*).

Compact of 1886.

The agreement in 1886 between the Conservatives

and those Liberals who voted against the Home Rule Bill of that year, that seats held by the latter should not be opposed by Conservatives. This agreement still holds good; and Liberal Unionists still have the power to nominate candidates for those seats, as in 1886.

Compensation for Disturbance Bill.

Was introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Gladstone's Government in 1880. The Bill proposed to compensate Irish tenants on certain conditions, if the landlord turned them out of their holdings. The Bill passed the House of Commons, but was rejected by the House of Lords by a majority of 231. Lord Lansdowne retired from the Government owing to this Bill.

Compensation to Publicans.

By the Licensing Act, 1904 (*q.v.*), compensation is to be paid to those licence-holders deprived of their licences on public grounds. The compensation to be paid is the difference between the value of the premises

as licensed premises and their value as unlicensed premises or ordinary dwelling-houses. The compensation awarded is to be divided by Quarter Sessions among the persons interested, and the licence-holder is to be included. The compensation fund is to be raised out of the "trade," according to a schedule of the Act, and for this purpose Quarter Sessions impose a charge on all licensed premises in their area, varying in amount according to the schedule. The payment of compensation was strenuously opposed, and it was urged that, even if compensation were granted, a "time limit" (*q.v.*) should have been provided by the Act.

Compound Householder.

The term applied to those occupiers whose landlords "compound" with the rating authorities to pay the rates on their houses. (*See* COMPOUNDING.)

Compounding.

Is the system adopted between the local rating authority and landlords of small properties and blocks

of flats, whereby the rates are paid by the landlord, who receives a percentage for his trouble, and are collected by him as part of the rent from the tenant.

Compromise of 1870.

When the Education Bill, 1870, was introduced, so much hostility was displayed that the Government was forced to accept a Compromise. The three main terms of the Compromise were as follows: (1) No rates were to be levied except for the support of schools controlled by directly elected representatives of the ratepayers. (2) No denominational religious teaching was to be allowed in rate-aided schools. (3) All elementary schools were to be maintained half out of local sources and half out of money provided by the State in the shape of a Government grant.

Compulsory Arbitration.

The establishment of Arbitration and Conciliation Boards to which all questions in dispute between master and men must be referred. The system is in

operation in New Zealand, where Boards of Conciliation were formed by Act of Parliament in 1894, amended in 1900 and 1901. The Boards were composed of two persons chosen by the industrial unions of the men, two chosen by the industrial unions of the masters, and a chairman chosen from outside. An appeal lies to the Court of Arbitration of the whole Colony, consisting of a Judge of the Supreme Court, and two members recommended by the industrial unions of masters and men respectively. Cases may also be taken direct to the Court of Arbitration. The system has been adopted in New South Wales and South Australia.

Reeves (Hon W. P.) *State Experiments in Australia and New Zealand.*

Compulsory Attendance.

Was first carried into effect by Education Act, 1870, and was limited to the districts of such School Boards as chose to pass by-laws and enforce them. The principle was further extended by Lord Sandon's Act, 1876 (*q.v.*), and by the Act of

1880. By the Education Bill, 1906, compulsory attendance is limited to the time of secular instruction.

Compulsory Insurance.

The term, when used in connexion with Workmen's Compensation, has special reference to the system of compulsory State insurance against accidents in operation in Germany. The employers in the great industrial organizations—mines, factories, building trade, railways, shipping, etc., and in agriculture—are classed together into "professional associations" in which the liability is mutual. There are also separate organizations for State and Municipal workers. Each employer pays into the insurance fund an amount in proportion to the risk attached to his business, and to the amount of wages paid to those earning less than £150 a year. In non-fatal cases the accident insurance begins thirteen weeks after the accident (before that time the sick insurance is paid). This accident insurance includes free medical attendance, and a compensation up to two-

thirds of the average wage; in cases of death funeral money of not less than £2 10s., and a pension to dependents of deceased of not more than one-fifth of his earnings. "Sick insurance" is also compulsory to those earning less than £100 a year, and is paid one-third by the employer and two-thirds by the workmen. Sick insurance includes free medical aid, and one half average wage for 26 weeks. In cases of death, funeral money is paid. Those earning less than £100 a year also have to insure against infirmity and old age. One half is paid by the employer. The old-age pensions commence at 70 and range from £5 10s. to £11 10s. a year. The pensions for infirmity commence whenever proved to be necessary and vary in amount. Payment to the fund must have been made for 30 years in the case of old-age pensions, and for 5 years in the case of infirmity pensions. (See OLD AGE PENSIONS.)

Concentration Camps.

Camps formed by the British during the war in South Africa to which the Boer

women and children were sent. The British Government supplied them with the necessaries of life. This policy was bitterly attacked by many Liberals, who considered the system "barbarous." On June 17, 1901, Mr. Lloyd George, M.P., moved the adjournment of the House for the purpose of calling attention to the condition of the concentration camps, and to the high rate of mortality in them. The motion was rejected by a majority of 119.

Concert of Europe.

A name given to the collective action of the European powers. Especially has it been used with reference to questions affecting the Turkish dominions in Europe.

Conciliation Act, 1896.

Provides for the registration by the Board of Trade of Conciliation Boards to settle disputes between employers and workmen. The Board of Trade may also inquire into disputes, and if it thinks fit, may make arrangements for a meeting of representatives of the par-

ties in dispute, under the presidency of a chairman, nominated by the Board of Trade.

Concurrent Endowment.

The State endowment concurrently of different religious organizations. For example, it was suggested during the Irish Church Bill, 1869, that some part of the surplus revenues of the disestablished Church might be applied to the provision of glebes or residences for the clergy of other communions, the Presbyterians and Roman Catholics being especially intended.

Congé d'Elire.

On a bishopric or archbishopric being vacant, the dean and chapter notify the vacancy to the Crown in Chancery. They thereupon receive a congé d'elire (leave to elect) together with letters containing the name of the person they are desired to elect.

Congested Districts Board (Ireland).

Formed by the Land Purchase and Congested Districts Act, 1891. The Board

have an income of more than £200,000 to be used in developing congested districts (i.e. districts where the holdings of more than 20 per cent. of the population of a county are of less than 30s. rateable value) by giving assistance to small occupiers for migration and emigration, providing seed, potatoes and oats; development of agriculture and forestry; breeding of live stock and poultry; weaving, spinning and fishing; construction of piers and harbours; the supply of fishing boats and gear; and to develop holdings and improve estates. A report is issued annually of the proceedings of the Board.

Congested Districts Board (Scotland).

Was formed by Act of Parliament in 1897 for improving the congested districts of the Highlands by the development of farming and the breeding of live-stock; by the provision of seed to crofters; by the provision of land for holdings; by aiding migration to less crowded districts; by assistance to the fishing

industry, and the spinning, weaving and other home industries; and by the provision or improvement of harbours, piers, roads, bridges, etc. A sum of £35,000 is placed every year at the disposal of the Board. An annual report is presented to Parliament.

Congo Atrocities.

The Congo Free State was formed in 1885 by a general act of the International Congo Conference at Berlin. It is recognized as a sovereign power under Leopold II., the King of the Belgians. It covers the basin of the Congo, some 900,000 square miles with 30,000,000 inhabitants. Reports of cruelties perpetrated on natives led to a debate in the British Parliament on May 20, 1903, and to a despatch sent, on August 8 of the same year, from the British Government to the powers signing the International Act. Instances of cruelties and maladministration were specified, and the despatch stated that the question had now arisen "whether the Congo State can be considered to have fulfilled the special

pledges given under the Berlin Act to watch over the preservation of the native tribes, and to care for their moral and material advancement." The Congo authorities appointed a commission to inquire into the charge. The Commission reported in 1906, but no action has yet been taken.

Conscience Clause.

Clause 7 (1) of the Education Act, 1870 (*q.v.*), by which parents could withdraw their children from instruction in religious doctrines to which they were conscientiously opposed. The clause is superseded by a new clause in the Education Bill, 1906, limiting compulsory attendance to the hours of secular instruction, which runs: "The parent of a child attending a public elementary school shall not be under any obligation to cause the child to attend at the schoolhouse, except during the times allotted in the time-table exclusively to secular instruction."

Conscience Money.

Money sent, generally anonymously, to the Chancellor

of the Exchequer by those persons who, having at some time defrauded the public revenue, probably by paying less than their proper quota of taxation, seek this means of quieting a guilty conscience.

Conscientious Objector (Education).

A person who will not consent to permit any sort of religious instruction which he deems erroneous to be given at the expense of the public rates to the children in the schools. This was the attitude adopted by many Nonconformists towards the Education Bill of 1902. (*See* PASSIVE RESISTANCE.)

Conscientious Objector (Vaccination).

A person who, under the Vaccination Act, 1898, claims exemption from vaccination for his child. Such persons, being the parents of a child can, on satisfying two magistrates, within four months of the birth of the child, that they have conscientious objections to vaccination, become exempt from the penalties attached to non-vaccination.

Conservative. (*See* TORY.)

Conservative Central Office.

The headquarters of the Conservative Party at St. Stephen's Chambers, Westminster, S.W.; the office of the Chief Whip of the party. Its duties are to advise the leaders of the party on all matters affecting the prospects of the party in the constituencies; to bring candidates and constituencies into touch wherever necessary; to advise on local organization and registration; above all it has the control of the party funds, except such as are raised locally. Lieut. Colonel A. B. Haig is the Chief Agent, and Mr. C. G. Hennings, the Secretary.

Consolidated Fund Acts.

Most of the proceeds of taxation are paid into the Consolidated Fund. The Consolidated Fund Acts authorize the payment out of the Consolidated Fund of sums for the use of departments of the Government that have already been voted supplies. Consolidated Fund Acts are passed from time to time during the Session as may

be necessary for the public service, the object being to carry on the administration until the Appropriation Act (*q.v.*) is passed at the end of the Session.

Consols.

Is a shortened form of "consolidated annuities," a name given to the 3 per cent. consolidated annuities of 1751. The term is now also applied to consolidated stock issued by other governments.

Conspiracy (Trade Unions).

The Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, is the Act that regulates the law of conspiracy at the present time with regard to strikes and lock-outs. By this Act it was enacted that an agreement or combination by two or more persons to do, or procure to be done, any act in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute between employers and workmen shall not be indictable as a conspiracy if such act, if committed by one person, would not be punishable as a crime, namely on indictment or on summary conviction with the statu-

tory liability of imprisonment either absolutely or alternatively for some other punishment. The Act does not affect the law relating to riot, etc. Certain provisions subject to a fine or imprisonment every person who, with a view to compel any other person to abstain from doing or to do any act which such other person has a legal right to do or abstain from doing : (1) Uses violence to or intimidates such other person, or his wife and children, or injures his property ; (2) Persistently follows such other person about from place to place ; (3) Hides any tools, etc., owned or used by such other person ; or (4) Watches or besets the house or other place where such person resides or works. Attending at or near the house where a person resides or works in order merely to obtain or communicate information shall not be deemed as watching or besetting within the meaning of the Act. The interpretation of these provisions in the courts of law have given rise to much controversy, especially over the case of *Lyons v. Wilkins (q.v.)*. Until this case it was gen-

erally thought that "*peaceful picketing*" (*q.v.*) i.e. peaceably, and without threats or intimidation, persuading persons not to work or to cease work for an employer—was lawful. Now it would appear that "peaceful picketing" is unlawful, and that only picketing for the purpose of obtaining or communicating information is legal. (*See COMBINATION LAWS; TRADE DISPUTES BILLS, 1906.*)

"Contracting Out."

After the passing of the Employers Liability Act, 1880, some employers forced their workmen to "contract out" of their right to sue for compensation under the Act, and to look for compensation to private benefit clubs started by the employers. In 1882, it was held in *Griffiths v. Dudley* (9 Q.B.D. 357) that, if a workman continued in his employment after receipt of a printed notice, he must forego all his rights under the Act and look for compensation solely to a benefit club, he had entered into a contract to relinquish the rights given him by the Act of 1880. The "contracting

out" principle is strenuously opposed by the Trade Union leaders, as they think it takes away the employer's inducement to exercise proper supervision, though it appears popular among many of the workmen. "Contracting out" was expressly forbidden by the Employers' Liability Bill, 1893 (*q.v.*), as introduced by the Government. A clause permitting it in certain cases was introduced by the House of Lords. As a result the Bill was dropped. By the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897 (*q.v.*), "contracting out" was allowed if the schemes were approved by the Registrar of Friendly Societies. A limited form of "contracting out," similar to the Act of 1897, is permitted in the Workmen's Compensation Bill, 1906 (*q.v.*).

Controverted Elections. (*See ELECTION PETITIONS.*)

Conventional Tariff.

The general tariff of a country as modified by commercial treaties. Countries enjoying "most favoured nation" treatment (*q.v.*) come under the Conventional Tariff.

Conversion of the Debt.

Has often been carried out. The last great conversion of the National Debt was by Mr. Goschen in 1888. He converted various 3 per cent. stocks into one consolidated stock. The interest was 3 per cent. for one year, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the next fourteen years ending in 1903, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the next twenty years, or until redeemed. More than five hundred and fifty million pounds of stock was thus converted. The immediate saving in interest amounted to one million pounds per annum, which would be doubled in 1903-4, when the interest on the stock was further reduced.

Convocation.

There are two convocations taking their names from Canterbury and York. Each convocation consists of two houses. The upper house is composed of the archbishop (as president) and the bishops. The lower house consists of the deans of the cathedral churches, the archdeacons, a proctor or representative for each chapter, and proctors for the

inferior clergy, two for each diocese in the case of Canterbury, and one or two for each archdeaconry in the case of York. The president of the lower house is styled the prolocutor, and also acts as its agent in communications with the upper house. Convocation discusses ecclesiastical affairs and passes resolutions. It has long since ceased to possess any independent legislative power, or to levy separate taxation on the clergy.

Copyhold Franchise. (See FRANCHISE.)

Cordite Division.

On June 21, 1895, Mr. Brodrick moved to reduce the salary of the Secretary of State for War (Mr. Campbell-Bannerman), calling attention to the deficiency in cordite ammunition, and maintaining that the policy of taking only just sufficient money to meet the wants of the year constituted a great national danger. The amendment was carried by a majority of seven. Lord Rosebery's Government then resigned, and Lord Salisbury formed a Ministry. At the

General Election in the following July the Unionists obtained a majority.

Corn Laws.

Import duties on corn brought to England were first imposed in 1463. In 1670 the sliding scale system was begun. When the price of wheat was below 53s. 4d. the duty was 16s., and when the price was between 53s. 4d. and 80s. the duty was 8s. The duties remained in force until 13 George III, when wheat over 48s. paid only 6d. a quarter. In 1815 another law was passed under which foreign corn could not be taken out of bond until the price was 80s. In 1822 this limit was lowered to 70s. In 1846 the corn laws were abolished from 1849. Only a registration duty of 1s. was left, and this was taken off in 1869.

Corn Tax.

Of 1s. per quarter was imposed in 1902 in order to raise money for carrying on the South African War. It was remitted in the following year.

Cornwall, Duchy of.

Is a possession of the

Prince of Wales. The estates are managed by a Council, presided over by the Lord Warden of the Stannaries (the Earl of Ducie) —Buckingham Gate, S.W.

Corrupt Practices.

At Parliamentary elections are forbidden by the Corrupt Practices Act, 1883 (*q.v.*). (See BRIBERY; TREATING; PERSONATION; UNDUE INFLUENCE.)

Corrupt Practices Act.

The popular name for the Parliamentary Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act, 1883, which regulated the conduct of Parliamentary elections. (See ELECTIONS.)

Corvée.

A tax placed on the labouring classes by which they have to give so many hours' labour to the State, either without remuneration or at a low rate of wages, and applied usually to the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges. In England it was applied to keeping the roads in repair. It was abolished in 1835, and highway boards and rates

took its place. The Suez Canal (*q.v.*) was largely constructed by this form of labour. The Corvée has now been suppressed in Egypt.

Cottage Homes Bill.

Proposed to enable a local authority to maintain suitable houses for the use of the necessitous and deserving poor who have reached 65 years of age. Such persons would not suffer the disabilities of parochial relief. Three-fourths of the cost would be paid by the County Council out of the general county rate and that body would also provide and furnish the homes. The Treasury would pay £5 every year to the local authority for every person maintained in these homes by that local authority.

Count Out.

In the House of Commons can be secured, if not more than forty members are in the Chamber, after the Speaker's attention has been called to the fact, and an interval of two minutes has elapsed. The House then adjourns until the next day of meeting.

Countervailing Duty.

A duty imposed on an imported article in order to equalize the charge with that placed on the article produced at home. By the Brussels Convention bounty-fed sugar is subject either to total prohibition from entering countries signatory to the Convention or to the imposition of a countervailing duty. As regards the United Kingdom, bounty-fed sugar is treated under the prohibition clause. (*See SUGAR BOUNTIES.*)

County Borough.

Is a municipal borough which, under the Local Government Act, 1888, exercises the powers and duties of a county council, and is for administrative purposes a county.

County Councils.

(*See LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1888.*)

County Franchise. (*See FRANCHISE.*)

Cowper Temple Clause.

Section 14 (2) of the Education Act, 1870, which enacted that no religious catechism or religious formulary

distinctive of any particular denomination was to be taught in any Board School. The Education Bill, 1906, extends the Cowper Temple Clause to all public elementary schools except those coming under the "extended facilities clause" (*q.v.*), in urban districts. Mr. Cowper Temple, whose name has been given to the clause, was a Liberal M.P., and a Churchman. It was on his motion that the clause was introduced into the Bill of 1870 during its passage through the House of Commons.

Cretan Question.

Disturbances between the Mussulman and Christian population of Crete became acute in 1895. The Powers intervened and urged reforms on the Porte. In February, 1897, Greece interfered and sent troops to occupy the island. The Powers themselves had stationed warships at the principal ports, and had occupied certain towns. The Powers decided that an administrative autonomy must be established, but Crete was otherwise to remain a part of the Turkish Empire. The

Turkish and Greek troops were required to be withdrawn. This policy was carried out. Crete became autonomous under the High Commissionership of Prince George of Greece.

Crimes Acts.

In July, 1882, under the guidance of Mr. Trevelyan, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the Crimes Prevention Act was passed, to be in force for three years. Under the Act the Lord Lieutenant was empowered to proclaim disturbed districts, and substitute trial by magistrates for trial by jury in the case of certain offences. In 1887, under the auspices of Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Chief Secretary, a perpetual Crimes Act was passed. Under this Act, the Criminal Law and Procedure Act, resident magistrates were authorized to hold an inquiry on sworn information. Summary jurisdiction was given to them to try cases of rioting or unlawful assembly, and eviction riots. The Lord Lieutenant was given power to proclaim districts and to suppress associations formed for the commission of crime,

carrying on their work by crime, violence or intimidation, or interfering with the maintenance of law and order. In such proclaimed districts the resident magistrates were authorized to try charges of criminal conspiracy, or intimidation. The present Government in February, 1906, withdrew the proclamations under this Act in the nineteen boroughs and counties in Ireland in which it was in force. (*See* COERCION ACT, 1881.)

Criminal Appeal Bill.

The Criminal Appeal Bill, 1906, proposes to set up a Court of Criminal Appeal, consisting of at least three judges of the High Court. To this court a person convicted in an ordinary criminal case at the Assizes or Quarter Sessions will have an unrestricted right of appeal on all points. The appeal is free from any restriction, and will lie on a point of law, on the facts, or as to the sentence where the sentence is in the discretion of the judge. At present a prisoner can only appeal on a point of law reserved by the judge, and the judge has a discretion

whether to reserve a point or not. The prerogative of mercy is not interfered with. It is still open to a prisoner to put his case before the Home Secretary, with a view to the exercise of that prerogative. But the Home Secretary is given power, if he thinks proper, to refer the case to the Court of Criminal Appeal.

Crofters Acts.

By the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886, crofters obtained "fair rent" and "fixity of tenure" (*see* THREE F's.), and by the Crofters (Scotland) Act, 1887, crofters who had applied to the Commission to fix a "fair rent" were enabled to have any steps which might have been taken to evict them stayed until the Commission had given a decision upon their rent. These acts only apply to certain counties in Scotland. The application of the Acts to the whole of Scotland has been urged, but without success.

Cross Act. The Factory Act, 1874. (*See* FACTORY ACTS.)

Cross Commission.

Was appointed in 1886, with Lord Cross as Chairman, to inquire into the whole question of elementary education. The final Report (Cd. 5485) was issued in 1888. There was a majority and a minority report. Chief recommendations were raising school age to 11, improving evening schools, and giving special help to necessitous rural schools.

Crown Agents.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies (three in number) transact the business relating to contracts, commercial developments, and emigration to those colonies not otherwise represented in London. The office is supported by fees. — Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

Crown Colony.

Is a colony in which the Crown has the entire control of legislation, while the administration is carried on by public officials appointed by and under the control of the Home Government.

Crown Lands.

The hereditary estate of

the Crown. They are placed at the disposal of the House of Commons, and the revenue therefrom is placed to the credit of the Consolidated Fund (*q.v.*). In return, a sum of £470,000 is paid out of the same fund yearly "as a provision for the honour and dignity of the Crown." (*See CIVIL LIST.*)

Cumulative Voting.

Generally used in connexion with the elections to the School Boards. Every voter had as many votes as there were candidates to be elected and he might give them all to one candidate, or distribute them as he chose. School Boards were abolished by Education Act, 1902.

Cunard Agreement.

Owing to the formation of the Shipping Combine (*q.v.*) in 1902, the British Government, to preserve the independence of the Cunard Steamship Company, entered into an agreement with the Cunard Company as follows : (1) The Company is to remain a British Company, managed by British directors, with British shareholders, and with ships offi-

cered by British subjects.

(2) Two new ships to be built of a speed of from 24 to 25 knots, the British Government to advance the capital for the construction of these vessels on adequate security.

(3) The entire Cunard fleet to be at the call of the Admiralty to charter or purchase any of them on terms fixed in the agreement. (4)

The Cunard Company to receive an annual subsidy of £150,000 a year in respect of the service rendered by them in lieu of the former Admiralty subvention (5)

The agreement to subsist for twenty years.

Curzon-Kitchener Controversy.

Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief in India, and Lord Curzon, then Viceroy, had found it difficult to agree during the discussions on the subject of the Indian Army Organization (*q.v.*) during the summer of 1905. The second dispute arose over the acceptance, as first Military Supply Member, of Lord Curzon's nominee, Major-General Sir E. Barrow. This appointment did not meet with the favour of the Home

Government, who wished Major-General Sir E. Barrow to have a frontier command, or the Chief of the Staff. Lord Curzon was unable to concur, and he accordingly resigned his post.

Cd. 2572; Cd. 2615; Cd. 2718. *Correspondence and Papers regarding the Administration of the Army in India.*

Customs Duties.

Are duties imposed on goods entering a country from abroad as distinguished from excise duties which are placed on goods produced at home. Under our present fiscal system a customs duty on a foreign production is, if a similar article is produced at home, balanced by an excise duty on the home product.

Customs Union. (*See* ZOLLVEREIN.)

D

D'Angely Case.

Madame D'Angely was arrested in Regent Street on April 24, 1906. She was tried at Marlborough Street Police Court on a charge of riotous and indecent behaviour, and was released,

the magistrate being convinced that the police had made a mistake. On May 14, in the House of Commons, the Prime Minister, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, agreed to the appointment of a statutory commission to inquire into this case and into the conduct generally of the police in the West End.

Dartford Programme.

On October 2, 1886, Lord Randolph Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, delivered a speech at Dartford, and the programme he enunciated is known as the Dartford Programme. The programme included: (1) Complete reform of House of Commons Procedure; (2) facilities for the acquisition of small holdings; (3) the preservation of the Union with Ireland; (4) amendment of the law of tithe; (5) remodelling of railway rates for the benefit of the home producer; (6) the simplification of the transfer of land; (7) broad re-organization of Local Government; (8) reduction of public expenditure and of taxation. The latter portion of the

speech dealt with foreign affairs, especially in the near East.

Churchill (W.S.) *Lord Randolph Churchill*, ii. pp. 163-8.

Dawkins Committee. (*See* CLINTON-DAWKINS COMMITTEE.)

Dear Loaf. (*See* BIG LOAF.)

Deasy's Act.

Was the Land Act (Ireland) of 1860, and was based on the principle that every tenancy rested on contract either implied or expressed.

Death Duties.

As a method of raising public revenue on the transfer of property from the dead to the living have been imposed from the earliest times. The death duties in this country were completely changed by the Finance Act, 1894, introduced by Sir William Harcourt, then Chancellor of the Exchequer. *Before* 1894, the duties were: (1) *On Land*—*Succession Duty* on value of successors' life-interest in property. (2) *On Personality*—(a) *Inventory Duty* on capital value of whole personal property left; (b) *Legacy*

Duty on capital value of legacy. (3) *On Both—Estate Duty* imposed in 1889, of 1 per cent. on real and personal property exceeding £10,000 in value. The Finance Act, 1894 had for its object simplification, equalization and graduation of these duties. Sir William Harcourt had two classes of duties: (a) *Estate Duty*, comprising the former Inventory and Estate Duties; and (b) *Legacy Duty*, comprising former Succession and Legacy Duties. (a) *Estate Duty* is payable on all estates real and personal, and is charged on the capital value of the property. The smallest estates under £100 are exempt, others pay a graduated duty rising to 8 per cent. in the case of estates over £1,000,000. (b) *Legacy Duty* imposed on all legacies, successions, or benefits both real and personal. It is paid on the capital value of property and varies from 1 per cent. when the legacy is to children, grandchildren, father, mother, husband or wife, to 10 per cent. in the case of strangers. Slight changes were made in 1896 and 1898, but the prin-

ciple of charging, not according to amount of legacy to each person, but on capital value of the whole estate, and of equal duties on real and personal property, remains.

Deceased Wife's Sister, Marriage with.

Bills have frequently been introduced into the House of Commons to legalize the marriage of a man with his deceased wife's sister. (Bill No. 23 of 1906.) Early in Session 1902 a Bill with this object was read a second time by a majority of more than two to one, but it made no further progress. The agitation on behalf of the legalization of such marriages has been ceaseless, but no results have so far been obtained by the abolitionists of the disability in this country. In all the self-governing colonies, with the exception of Newfoundland, the restriction on such marriages has been abolished, South Australia being the first State to pass a measure legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, although the Royal Assent was refused four times. In Jer-

sey such marriages are legal, but not in the other Channel Islands. The Marriage Law Reform Association (2, Dean's Yard, S.W.) and the Marriage Law Defence Union (Church House, Westminster, S.W.) are Societies formed respectively to advocate or prevent the passing of this law. (*See* COLONIAL MARRIAGES ACT.)

Deer Forests.

In Scotland, were the subject of investigation by the Royal Commission on the Highlands and Islands appointed by Mr. Gladstone in 1883. The Commissioners said that six objections had been taken to deer forests. These objections and the Commissioners replies were as follows : (1) That deer forests had been created by eviction or removal of the inhabitants. Of this the Commissioners could not find a single case within the last thirty years. (2) That the land occupied by deer might be profitably occupied by crofters. The Commissioners said by far the larger portion of the land was unsuitable for crofters. (3) That the land might be used for sheep

farms. The Commissioners said that the loss was "unappreciable" and that the additional supply of wool would be "unimportant" if all the deer forests were turned into sheep farms. (4) Real damage is done to the crops by deer, where arable land is contiguous to deer forests. The Commissioners found this complaint proved, and recommended that the proprietors of the deer forests should be compelled to fence out the deer from the crofter's land, or that the crofters should have the benefit of the Ground Game Act, 1880 (*q.v.*) as regards the deer on their land. (5) That deer deteriorate the pasture. Not proved. (6) That the temporary employment of gillies and others in connexion with deer forests had a demoralizing effect. Unsubstantiated. The Commissioners recommended legislation to prevent extension of deer forests to land suitable for tillage or for carrying a large head of stock. The Commissioners rejected a proposal for the special taxation of deer forests as unlikely to prevent afforestation, and as only likely to

raise the rent and diminish the return to the proprietor, while to tax land with reference to the purpose for which it was employed would be to introduce a novel principle into our fiscal system.

Defaulting Authorities Act.
(See WELSH REVOLT ACT.)

Defence Committee. (See
IMPERIAL DEFENCE,
COUNCIL OF.)

Democratic Party.

Arose in the United States about 1792. It was first called Republican, then Democratic - Republican, and finally Democratic Party. It opposes a strong central government, and insists on a strict construction of the Constitution.

Denominational Teaching.

Means the teaching in public elementary schools of the beliefs of a particular religious denomination. By the Education Act of 1870 denominational teaching was only allowed in the voluntary schools, and was not permitted in Board Schools (see COWPER TEMPLE CLAUSE). By the Kenyon-Slaney Clause (*q.v.*) of the Act of 1902, de-

nominal teaching was still allowed in non-provided schools in accordance with the trust deed, but no teaching of a sectarian nature was permitted in provided schools. By the Education Bill, 1906, it is proposed in Clause 3 to allow facilities to be given for the religious teaching of a special denomination on two days a week, for each child of those parents who wish it, in transferred voluntary schools (See FACILITIES CLAUSE). By Clause 4 extended facilities for special denominational instruction can be granted in urban areas to transferred voluntary schools if the local education authority are satisfied that the parents of four-fifths of the children desire it and that there is public accommodation in schools not affected by this section. (See EXTENDED FACILITIES CLAUSE.)

Departmental Committees.

Are appointed by the head of a department of the State to inquire into some question with which the department is concerned—*e.g.* Departmental Committee of the Board of Education on

Education Expenditure ; Departmental Committee of the Board of Agriculture on Fruit Culture ; Departmental Committee of the Treasury on National Indemnity. A departmental committee is usually composed of members of Parliament interested in the subject ; officials of the department ; experts and representatives of the subject from outside.

Devolution Scheme.

On August 31, 1904, Lord Dunraven published the programme of the Irish Reform Association (*q.v.*), and on September 26, 1904, the Scheme which was to carry out the general programme was published. The following is a short summary of the Scheme : (1) *Administrative Control over Irish Finance*. The control over purely Irish expenditure to be taken from the Imperial Treasury, and entrusted under Parliament to an Irish Financial Council, under the presidency of the Lord Lieutenant, the vice-presidency of the Chief Secretary, and with twelve elected, and twelve nominated members. The Council would prepare and

submit the Irish estimates to Parliament annually. The Council would be competent to examine, supervise and control every item of expenditure. (2) *Private Bill Procedure*. A Private Bill Procedure Act, the same as for Scotland, to be passed for Ireland. (3) *Statutory Legislative Assembly*. Irish Parliamentary business to be delegated to an Irish body constituted for the purpose. This body to be composed of Irish representative peers and members of the House of Commons representing Irish constituencies, and of the members of the Financial Council. Powers to be conferred on this statutory body to promote Bills for purely Irish purposes, and such other business of a purely Irish character to devolve on this body as Parliament may think fit. On September 27, Mr. Wyndham, the Chief Secretary, wrote a letter to the *Times*, stating that the Government were opposed to the creation of a statutory body in Ireland, and that the scheme did not receive their approval. The scheme was also not received by the Nationalists as an

alternative to Home Rule, but was welcomed as evidence that some of the Irish Unionists were becoming reconciled to Home Rule. (*See* MACDONNELL INCIDENT.)

"Dinghy Doctrine."

An extreme doctrine of the "Blue Water School" (*q.v.*). It means that Great Britain ought not even to possess an army specially prepared to repel small raids, that she ought to trust to the Navy alone for the protection of these shores from invasion on however small a scale, even the invasion of a few men in a dinghy. This doctrine is not generally accepted, being deemed too extreme.

Dingley Tariff.

The tariff in operation in the United States since July, 1897. By this tariff the duties on imports into the United States were increased to an amount higher than under any preceding tariff.

Direct Tax.

Is a tax "demanded from the very persons who it is intended or desired should pay it" (*Mill, Principles,*

bk. v. ch. ii. sec. 1). The income tax is a form of direct taxation.

Diseases of Animals Act, 1896.

Forbids the importation of live animals into this country from abroad. Animals from abroad must be slaughtered at a foreign animal wharf. (*See* CANADIAN STORE CATTLE.)

Disendowment.

Usually accompanies proposals for the Disestablishment (*q.v.*) of the Church. The Irish Church Act, 1869, took from the Church a large capital sum which has been applied to various Irish development schemes and the relief of distress, after paying compensation to the clergy and the church officials dispossessed. The new Church retained the fabrics of the churches and cathedrals and all private endowments given since 1660. The disendowment clauses of the Welsh Church Disestablishment Bill, 1894, proceeded on different lines. The property of the Church was to be vested in a Commission. The churches were to be

vested in the "Representative Body" of the Church, but not the cathedrals, which were to be treated as national monuments. The Church was to have all private benefactions since 1703. The remaining Church funds might be applied to convalescent homes, hospitals, libraries, technical and higher education and objects of a similar nature.

Disestablishment.

The disestablishment of the Church of England as the State Church is advocated by many reformers and especially by the Liberation Society (*q.v.*). Such a measure would be accompanied by disendowment (*q.v.*). The Irish Church has already been disestablished (*see* IRISH CHURCH ACT, 1869), and the Liberal Government in 1894 and 1895 introduced Bills for the disestablishment of the Church in Wales (*see* WELSH DIS-ESTABLISHMENT BILL, 1894). A Royal Commission was appointed in June, 1906, to inquire into the position of the Welsh Church (*see* WELSH CHURCH COMMISSION) with a view to the introduction

of another Disestablishment Bill.

Richard (Henry) and J. C. Williams, *Disestablishment. Liberation Society, The Case for Disestablishment.*

Dissenters' Marriages and Burials.

(1) *Marriages.* By the Marriage Act, 1836, the ceremony of marriage may be performed in a Nonconformist place of worship, after due notice to, and in the presence of, the registrar, and the building must be one that is duly certified for marriages. By the Marriage Act, 1898, the presence of the registrar may be dispensed with under certain conditions. (2) *Burials.* By the Burial Laws Amendment Act, 1880, burial may take place in a churchyard without the rites of the Church of England, in which case notice must be given in a specified form.

Dissolution.

Of Parliament may be effected by Royal Proclamation or under the Septennial Act (*q.v.*). The latter may be said never to happen. In the ordinary course

of events, the custom is for Parliament to be dissolved in the sixth year of its existence. Formerly Parliament was automatically dissolved by the death of the Sovereign, but by the Representation of the People Act, 1867, the duration of Parliament was untouched by the Sovereign's death.

"Dogged by Crime."

Speaking in the House of Commons on January 28, 1881, Mr. Gladstone said: "With fatal and painful precision the steps of crime dogged the steps of the Land League." In view of this fact the Coercion Act, 1881 (*q.v.*) was passed.

Dogger Bank Outrage. (See NORTH SEA INCIDENT.)

"Doles."

A name given by the Liberals to the following Acts of Parliament passed by the Conservatives since 1896, which they asserted were "doles" to various interests. The Acts were: Agricultural Rates Act, 1896—"Dole" to the landlords; Voluntary Schools Act, 1897—"Dole" to the voluntary

schools; Tithe Rent Charge (Rates) Act, 1899—"Dole" to the clergy; Licensing Act, 1904—"Dole" to the brewers.

Domesday Book.

The "New" or "Modern" Domesday Book is a name given to a return compiled and arranged by the Local Government Board and published in 1875 in two volumes. It records under each county in England and Wales the names and addresses of owners possessing more than one acre of land in the county, the size of the holdings and the gross estimated rental.

Dongola Expedition.

Set out in 1896 to re-occupy Dongola in the Sudan. Dongola itself was captured in September, 1896. This was the first of a series of expeditions which had for their object the re-occupation of the Soudan. They came to a successful conclusion in 1898 by the capture of Khartoum and by the promulgation in January, 1899, of an Anglo-Egyptian Convention for the Government of the Soudan.

Downing Street.

A street in which are situated the Prime Minister's official residence, and many Government offices, including the Colonial Office. Hence in colonial affairs one often hears it said that "Downing Street" has done this or that.

Drawback.

Duty remitted or returned by the Government on the exportation of an article (often after being worked up into a manufactured or higher manufactured state) on which a duty was charged on importation. A good example of the working of the drawback system is afforded by United States, which returns 99 per cent. of the import duty on tin-plate on the exportation of articles manufactured from such tin-plate.

Drifts, Closing the. (*See*
CLOSING THE DRIFTS.)

Drummond-Wolff Mission.

On August 7, 1885, Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, accompanied by the Turkish Field-Marshal, Ahmad Mukhtar Pasha, was sent on

a special mission, first to Cairo, and then to Constantinople. In Egypt the two Commissioners had jointly to examine the measures to be adopted for the best method of tranquillizing the Soudan by pacific means; for the reorganization, in concert with the Khedive, of the Egyptian Army; for introducing such modifications as might be considered necessary in all branches of Egyptian administration. At Constantinople Sir Henry was to conclude a Convention with the Porte, having for its object the withdrawal of the British occupation of Egypt within a term of years; and an agreement for joint occupation, in certain circumstances, by Great Britain and Turkey. Although a Convention was signed in May, 1887, it was never ratified, and the mission proved abortive in every respect. Sir Henry returned to England from Constantinople in July, 1887.

Colvin (Sir A.) *Making of Modern Egypt*; Milner, Lord, *England in Egypt*.

Dual Alliance.

Between France and Rus-

sia was proclaimed on August 26, 1897, on board the French Ship *Pothuau*, whilst at Cronstadt with the President of the French Republic, M. Felix Faure, who was paying a visit to the Czar. Both the Czar and the President spoke of France and Russia being "friendly and allied nations."

Dual Control (Education).

Was the name applied to the joint control of the denominational managers and local education authority in non-provided schools—Voluntary Schools—(*q.v.*) under the Education Act, 1902 (*q.v.*). The Education Bill, 1906 (*q.v.*), proposes to abolish dual control, and make all schools "provided schools" (*q.v.*) under the management of the local education authority.

Dual Government.

In 1886 and 1893, when the Home Rule question was to the front, those who favoured the Bills urged that the dual governments of Norway and Sweden and Austria and Hungary were successful, and that the dual government of Great Britain

and Ireland should succeed on the same lines. Since that time the Union between Norway and Sweden has been dissolved, and the relations between Austria and Hungary are far from friendly. Speaking in the City of London, on March 9, 1905, Lord Rosebery said: "You may do much for Ireland, you may do her inestimable good by proceeding on grounds of administrative reform, but there is one thing to which no statesmen will ever expose his country, and that is the curse of dual government at the heart of the Empire."

"Dublin Castle" Government.

A name given to the present system of Government in Ireland, the seat of which is at Dublin Castle, the official residence of the Lord Lieutenant.

"Dumping."

The policy adopted by manufacturers of selling articles in foreign markets below the cost of production. It is especially adopted in times of depression in home markets; but it has now become

one of the recognized practices of German cartels and American trusts, not only as a means of disposing of a surplus production, but also of ruining competition by underselling, with a view to the establishment of a monopoly.

Fiscal Blue Books, Cd. 1761, Memorandum 22, and Cd. 2337, Memorandum 16.

"Dumpophobia."

Mr. Asquith's name for the policy of retaliation against "dumping," used in a speech at Cinderford on October 8, 1903: "The sneers and gibes and almost hysterical dumpophobia of an oration delivered at Greenock last night" (by Mr. Chamberlain).

Dunce's Certificate.

By Clause 5 of the Education Act, 1876, no child might be employed between the ages of 10 and 14 without a certificate from H.M. Inspector of having passed the Fourth Standard in reading, writing, and arithmetic, or of having made a certain attendance at any elementary school certified as efficient by the Inspector. This was

known as the "Dunce's Certificate."

Dunedin Commission.

On June 6, 1903, a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the subject of Trade Disputes and Trade Combinations. Lord Dunedin (Mr. Graham-Murray, M.P.) was Chairman. The trade unions refused to give any evidence before the Commission. Their Report (Cd. 2825) was issued in February, 1906. The Commissioners recommended that an Act should be passed for the following objects: (1) To declare trade unions legal associations. (2) To declare strikes, from whatever motive or for whatever purposes, legal. (3) To declare that to persuade to strike—*i.e.* to desist from working apart from procuring breach of contract—is not illegal. (4) To declare that an individual should not be liable for doing any act not in itself an actionable tort, only on the ground that it is an interference with another person's trade, business, or employment. (5) To provide for the facultative separation of the proper bene-

fit funds of trade unions, such separation, if effected, to carry immunity from these funds being taken in execution. (6) To provide means whereby the central authorities of a union may protect themselves against the unauthorized and immediately disavowed acts of branch agents. (7) To provide that facultative powers be given to trade unions either (a) to become incorporated, or (b) to allow them to enter into enforceable agreements with other persons and with their own members. (8) To place acts causing a reasonable apprehension in the mind of any person that violence will be used to him or his family, or damage be done to his property among those forbidden to strikers, in place of the "watching and besetting" clause and the proviso of the Conspiracy Act, 1875. This change would permit of 'peaceful picketing' (*q.v.*). (9) To enact to the effect that an agreement or combination by two or more persons to do, or procure to be done, any act in contemplation or furtherance of a trade

dispute shall not be the ground of a civil action, unless the agreement or combination is indictable as a conspiracy.

Dunlop's Act, 1854.

Was intended to render Reformatory and Industrial Schools more available for the benefit of vagrant children. These industrial schools were to receive aid out of the Education vote and to be open to H.M. Inspector of Schools.

Dunraven Conference.

(*See IRISH LAND CONFERENCE.*)

Dunraven Scheme.

(*See DEVOLUTION SCHEME.*)

Durham Report.

Was the report prepared by his secretaries under the supervision and assistance of Lord Durham, who was Governor-General of Canada during the troublous time of that colony from May to November, 1838. The whole Canadian situation was set out. The union of Upper and Lower Canada was advocated, together with the grant of responsible Government. For the first time

the doctrine was put forward of non-interference by the Home Government in the domestic affairs of the colonies. "The Crown must consent to carry the Government on by means of those in whom the representative members have confidence."

Dynamite Outrages.

In 1883 a campaign of dynamite was started in England to help forward the campaign of outrage in Ireland. On April 9 of that year Sir W. Harcourt introduced an Explosives Bill, which was passed through all its stages in one day, and received the Royal Assent on the next. (See **PARNELL COMMISSION.**)

E

Early Closing.

The early closing of shops is often carried out by voluntary efforts of the shopkeepers in a district. Parliament has also attempted to deal with the question by the Shop Hours Act, 1904 (*q.v.*).

Ecclesiastical Discipline Commission. (See **RITUAL COMMISSION.**)

"Economic Notes on Insular Free Trade."

The title of a pamphlet by Mr. A. J. Balfour dealing with the fiscal question, and advocating "freedom of negotiation," with retaliation as an ultimate result in cases of necessity. First circulated in the early part of August, 1903, to his colleagues in the Cabinet, published by Longmans in September, 1903, and since reprinted in various forms, the most convenient being in *Fiscal Reform*, a volume of Mr. Balfour's speeches on the fiscal question (Longmans, 1906, 3s. 6d.). Mr. Balfour approached "the subject from the Free Trade point of view, though the Free Trade is perhaps not always that which passes for orthodox in the House of Commons, or on the platform." Mr. Balfour's conclusion was that "we can receive no concession in the direction of a free exchange except by negotiation, and that our negotiators can but appeal to self-interest, or, in the case of our colonies, to self-interest and sentiment combined."

Education Act, 1870.

Was introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. W. E. Forster, and is the basis of all elementary education in this country since that date. The Act provided that sufficient accommodation should be provided for the children in each district. School Boards were to be established in localities where public school accommodation was insufficient. They were to be elected triennially, and women were allowed to vote, and, if ratepayers, to be elected. The School Boards would receive the Government grant for such schools as they established, and were permitted to raise rates, if necessary. The religious teaching in Board Schools was to be conducted under the conditions required for Public Elementary Schools (see COWPER TEMPLE CLAUSE). In Voluntary Schools (*q.v.*) the old arrangements for religious instruction remained, but they had to conform to the other conditions for a Public Elementary School to

receive a grant. (*See COMPROMISE OF 1870.*)

Education Act, 1902.

Introduced by Mr. A. J. Balfour into the House of Commons. The following is a summary of the chief provisions of the Act: (1) *Local Education Authority.* The new local education authority is: In Counties, the County Council; in County Boroughs, the Town Council; in Boroughs with a population of over 10,000, the Borough Council; in Urban Districts with a population of over 20,000, the Urban District Council. These councils act through a committee, who are responsible for the expenditure of money provided by the councils, but the councils retain complete control. These committees are formed according to a scheme framed by the authority, with the approval of the Board of Education. (2) *Powers.* (a) *Higher Education.* The County and County Borough Councils continue to receive authority to apply to higher education the "Whiskey-money" (*q.v.*), and where

this does not suffice, the proceeds of a rate of not more than 2*d.*, and if necessary, with the consent of the Local Government Board, a higher rate. The councils of non-county boroughs and urban districts have similar powers, but the rate is not to exceed 1*d.* In all schools aided or provided by these authorities the Conscience Clause (*q.v.*) is maintained as at present. (*b*) *Elementary Education.* The new authorities take over the duties of the School Boards and School Attendance Committees. They also become responsible for secular instruction in all the non-provided schools (*q.v.*). In provided schools (*q.v.*) the authority appoints managers. In non-provided schools the number of foundation managers (*q.v.*) is not to exceed four ; managers appointed by the authority not to exceed two. Several schools may be grouped under one body of managers. The authority has to maintain and keep efficient all schools ; but in the case of non-provided schools only so long as certain conditions are complied with by the managers, of

which the following are the most important : Authority to have (*a*) complete control over secular instruction ; (*b*) appointment and dismissal of teachers on educational grounds ; (*c*) right to inspect the schools ; (*d*) to pay for "wear and tear" (*q.v.*). The managers have (*a*) to provide school house free of charge, to keep it in good repair, to make such alterations and improvements as may be reasonably required ; (*b*) the right to give religious instruction in accordance with the trust-deed ; (*c*) (subject to above) the appointment and dismissal of teachers. A new special aid grant (in addition to the ordinary grants for elementary schools) is given to each local education authority as follows : (*a*) A sum of 4*s.* per scholar ; and (*b*) an additional sum of 1½*d.* per scholar for every complete 2*d.* per scholar by which the amount of a penny rate on the area, calculated on the county rate basis, falls short of 10*s.* a scholar. If total grants make amount payable out of other sources by local authority less than equivalent of a 3*d.* rate, Parliamentary grants will be

decreased, and amount payable out of other sources increased, by half the difference. All expenditure of authorities will be subject to Government audit. (See COCKERTON CASE; KENYON-SLANEY CLAUSE; LONDON EDUCATION ACT, 1903; WELSH REVOLT ACT; WEST RIDING CASE.)

Education Bill, 1906.

Introduced by Mr. Birrell, the President of the Board of Education, into the House of Commons on April 9. The Bill is an "undenominational" measure designed to give effect to the mandate the Liberals received at the General Election. The following is a summary of the measure as it left the House of Commons (*l.e.a.* = *local education authority*):—*Part I.*—(1) No school recognized as a public elementary school after January 1, 1908, unless provided by the *l.e.a.* (2) Agreement can be made between *l.e.a.* and owners of existing voluntary school for obtaining use of it, (*a*) the *l.e.a.* to keep it in good repair, (*b*) school to be free from any trusts interfering with full control by *l.e.a.*

(3) If affording of special religious facilities has been a condition of agreement between owners and *l.e.a.*, such religious facilities are to be given on not more than two mornings a week for any child (*see* FACILITIES CLAUSE). *L.e.a.* not to pay for such instruction. (4) and (5) In urban districts of more than 5,000 inhabitants, schools may under conditions give special religious instruction (*see* EXTENDED FACILITIES CLAUSE; CONSCIENCE CLAUSE). (6) Applies clauses 3 to 5 to future elementary schools. (7) Provides that the parent of a child need not send the child to school except during the time of secular instruction. (8) Teachers are not to give any religious instruction except under the Cowper Temple Clause (*q.v.*), unless the local authority permit them to do so under Clause 4. "Religious tests" for teachers are abolished. (9) and (10) Appoints a Commission of Three (*q.v.*) to make schemes with respect to voluntary school buildings held in trust. (11) Provides for the temporary use of voluntary school buildings by the *l.e.a.*

(12) Voluntary schools not to be closed by the owners until January 1, 1908; where owners fail, the l.e.a. to carry on the school until January 1, 1910. (13) An additional Parliamentary grant of £1,000,000 to be distributed annually among l.e.a. (14) Definitions. *Part II.*—Clauses (15) to (25) deal with various questions of education administration as follows: Provides for delegation of certain powers from l.e.a. to minor local authorities; questions respecting religious facilities not to be delegated. Purchase of land; extends period of repayment of loans. Removes twopenny limit of rate for higher education. Local Government Board decisions as to capital expenditure. Audit of accounts of joint educational bodies. Borrowing from Public Works Loan Commissioners. Use of school-house for educational purposes out of school hours. Vacation schools; health and medical inspection of school children; bursaries in public elementary schools; abolition of teachers' register. *Part III.*—(26) Council for Wales (*see*

WELSH COUNCIL). *Part IV*, Clauses (27) to (30), supplemental clauses dealing with allowance to teachers losing employment in consequence of Act. Excepting grants to schools for blind and deaf children. Board of Education to dispose of questions arising under Education Act, 1902, relating to endowments. Repeal, short title and extent. The Bill as originally introduced contained a part relating solely to educational endowments giving the Board of Education power to make schemes, etc. These clauses were dropped at the Committee stage.

Education Code.

The annual regulations issued by the Board of Education as regards the conduct of elementary schools, in accordance with which the grants to those schools are determined.

Education Code, 1890.

Established a new system of grants to public elementary schools. A fixed grant was to be paid based on an individual examination of not less than one-third of the scholars, in place of the

old system of examining each scholar and paying a grant based on the individual results in each subject.

Education Code, 1900.

Replaced the former system of grants to public elementary schools by a "block grant" (*q.v.*). The Board of Education indicated the subjects to be taught, but left the timetable to the schools, to be submitted to and approved by the inspectors.

Education (Defaulting Authorities) Act, 1904.

(See WELSH REVOLT ACT.)

Education Department.

Was first founded by an order in Council of February, 1856, under the chairmanship of the Lord President. The office of Vice-President of the Committee of Privy Council on Education was created to provide the department with a responsible representative in the House of Commons. (See BOARD OF EDUCATION.)

Education Grants.

Were first made by Parliament in 1833, when a grant of £20,000 was divided be-

tween the British and Foreign School Society (*q.v.*) and the National Society (*q.v.*) for building schools. Grants for building were annually made after 1833, and in 1839 another £10,000 was given towards the training of teachers. In that year the Education Committee of the Privy Council was formed. One of their first acts was to establish the right of Government inspection as the condition of schools receiving grants. In 1862 the system of "*payment by results*" was introduced. Grants were paid to the school managers on the result of the examination of individual scholars in reading, writing, and arithmetic. This system, which encouraged cramming, was swept away by the Education Code of 1890 (*q.v.*), which established a fixed grant per scholar for each school efficient in these subjects. New subjects were added from time to time and special grants given for them. This led to a multiplication of subjects taught, for the purpose of piling up grants. This evil was swept away by the Education Code of 1900

(*q.v.*) which instituted the "block grant" fixed at so much per child. A grant in lieu of fees was given by the Elementary Education Act, 1891, which placed free education (*q.v.*) within the reach of all; aid grants (*q.v.*), to necessitous schools were given in 1897 and increased in 1902, and again in 1906. By the Education Bill, 1906, it is proposed to give a new £1,000,000 grant to local education authorities as a return for the new charges placed on them by this measure. A proposal has been made to amalgamate all these grants in 1907. Grants for elementary education amount to £11,000,000 per annum.

Eight Hours' Day.

Is advocated by a considerable section of Trade Unionists who wish the hours of labour in all trades restricted to eight per day, or forty-eight per week. Among the chief advocates of the principle are the mining representatives; and an "Eight Hours (Mines) Bill" has been introduced in successive sessions of the House

of Commons. The chief opponents of the measure amongst Trade Unionists are the miners of Northumberland and Durham, who, as regards the miners themselves, enjoy an eight hours' day or less. This opposition is due to the fact that an eight hour day would disorganize the system of auxiliary labour, which is required to work for a longer period in order to keep the miners at work during the eight hours. In July, 1906, however, a ballot of Northumberland miners showed a small majority in favour of the proposal. Over 18,000 voted out of a total membership of 22,000. The figures were:—For, 9,251; Against, 8,786; Majority, 465. In July, 1906, the Home Secretary, Mr. H. Gladstone, announced the appointment of a departmental committee, with Mr. W. Russell Rea, M.P., as chairman, to inquire into the probable economic effect of a limit of eight hours to the working day of coal miners. The Labour Party do not favour the Committee, as they look upon the question as already settled by the

country, and ripe for legislation. The most practical proposal is that to fix the hours in special trades, and not that for a universal limit to eight hours. (*See* NORMAL DAY; TRADE OPTION.)

Eighty Club.

Was originally formed in 1880, shortly before the General Election of that year, to promote Liberal education, and stimulate Liberal organization, with a view to the election. It was then felt desirable to continue the work performed by the Club during that election, and at a meeting in February, 1881, it was determined to place the Club on a permanent basis. The Club consists of a number of members who are willing to give assistance to the Liberal cause by speaking at Clubs, Debating Societies, Liberal Associations, Public Meetings, and by delivering lectures on political subjects. Election to the Club is by ballot. The annual subscription is one guinea, the entrance fee from one guinea to ten guineas. Mr. R. C. Hawkin is the Secretary,

and the Offices are at 3, Hare Court, Temple.

Eirenicon.

A scheme or treatise designed to promote peace, especially in Church matters.

Election Expenses.

At Parliamentary Elections the expenses are strictly limited by the Corrupt Practices Act, 1883. The *maximum* scale in boroughs in Great Britain commences with £350 for 2,000 or less electors, rising by £30 for every additional thousand electors; in those boroughs returning two members, the expenses of the joint candidates begin at £525, and rise by £45 for every additional thousand electors; in counties the scale commences at £650 for those constituencies not having 2,000 electors, and rises by £60 for every additional thousand. In Ireland the scale is lower. For Irish boroughs with less than 2000 electors the expenses range between £200 and £275: in Irish county constituencies the lowest expenditure is £500, and the increase £40 for every additional thousand electors above 2,000. Relief may be

given by the High Court if these expenses are exceeded through miscalculation or inadvertence. Otherwise an excess of expenditure incurs the penalties of an illegal practice (*q.v.*). In addition to these expenses the candidates will have to pay between them the returning officer's (*q.v.*) charges, and may also spend on personal expenses (travelling expenses and cost of living) up to £100. Anything above this amount must be included in the return of the election expenses, which has to be made to the returning officer by the election agent within thirty-five days after the declaration of the poll, and the returning officer has to publish a summary within ten days of receipt.

Election Petitions.

Have to be presented within twenty-one days after the elections to the King's Bench Division in England, the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, the Court of Session in Scotland. Two judges from each of these courts are appointed to try the petitions. Election petitions were formerly decided as

mere party questions, before 1770, by the whole House of Commons, and from that date until 1868 by committees of the House. In 1868 the present system was established, when, by the Election Petition and Corrupt Practices Act, 1868, the jurisdiction of the House was transferred to the courts of law, who report their findings to the Speaker. In addition a commission may be appointed on the address of both Houses to inquire into alleged corrupt practices.

Elections.

Of members of the House of Commons are regulated by Acts of Parliament, the non-observance of which may mean the voidance of the election and imprisonment of the offenders (*see* BRIBERY ; ILLEGAL PRACTICES ; PERSONATION ; TREATING ; UNDUE INFLUENCE). The expenses of Parliamentary elections are strictly limited in amount (*see* ELECTION EXPENSES ; RETURNING OFFICER). The number of paid assistants at elections is limited in boroughs, in addition to one election agent, to a polling agent at

each polling station, and one clerk and messenger for every 500 electors ; in counties, in addition to the election agent, to one sub-agent for every polling district, one clerk and one messenger for every district, or in large districts for every 500 electors, and also one clerk and one messenger for every 5,000 electors, for the central committee room. Committee rooms are authorized ; in

counties, one for each polling district or 500 electors ; in boroughs, one for each 500 electors. In counties also a separate central committee room is authorized. Committee rooms cannot be held in public elementary schools, licensed houses, or refreshment houses. The time-table for the nomination and poll at Parliamentary elections is as follows :

**COUNTIES AND DISTRICT
BOROUGHES.**

Say		
Aug. 1. M.	Receipt of writ and first possible day for notice.	
" 2. Tu.		
" 3. W.	Last possible day for notice.	
" 4. Th.		
" 5. F.	First possible day for nomination.	
" 6. S.		
" 7. S.	<i>Dies non.</i>	
" 8. M.		
" 9. Tu.	First possible day for poll.	
" 10. W.		
" 11. Th.	Last possible day for nomination.	
" 12. F.		
" 13. S.		
" 14. S.	<i>Dies non</i>	
" 15. M.		
" 16. Tu.		
" 17. W.		
" 18. Th.		
" 19. F.	Last possible day for poll.	

ORDINARY BOROUGHES.

Say		
Aug. 1. M.	Receipt of writ and first possible day for notice.	
" 2. Tu.	Last possible day for notice.	
" 3. W.		
" 4. Th.	First possible day for nomination.	
" 5. F.	Last possible day for nomination.	
" 5. F.	First possible day for poll.	
" 6. S.		
" 7. S.	<i>Dies non.</i>	
" 8. M.		
" 9. Tu.		
" 10. W.	Last possible day for poll.	

NOTE.—Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and any day set apart for a public fast or thanksgiving, are excluded.

Elementary Education.

Until 1832 the State left the provision of elementary education to voluntary agency. In that year the State gave grants in aid of the building of schools, to be erected in connexion with the National Society (*q.v.*) and the British and Foreign School Society (*q.v.*). In 1839, the State allotted £30,000 for these schools, which was increased to £100,000 by 1846. By 1861 the schools numbered 6,900, with 920,000 scholars, and an average attendance of 700,000, and the total grant was £840,000 a year. In 1870 there were schools provided for 2,000,000, but there were over 1,000,000 for whom no school accommodation was provided. The result was the Education Act, 1870 (*q.v.*). In 1890 there was accommodation for over 6,000,000 scholars, with an average attendance of over 4,000,000. The cost of elementary education to the Imperial Exchequer in that year was £4,000,000, and £1,570,000 was raised from the rates. In 1902 the Education Act, 1902 (*q.v.*),

was passed, which altered the whole system of elementary education. A similar Act for London was passed in 1903 (*see* LONDON EDUCATION ACT). By the Education Bill, 1906 (*q.v.*), the system will again undergo sweeping changes.

Elementary Education Act, 1891.

Placed free education within the reach of practically all children. (*See* FREE EDUCATION.)

Elementary Education Bill, 1906.

Introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. W. Thorne, Lab. M.P. South West Ham, may be taken as denoting the policy of the Labour Party on this question. It places all State-aided elementary schools under the local education authority. Denominational schools may be purchased or rented. Failing an agreement to this effect with the owners of a denominational school the local education authority is to provide a new school, and all grants to the denominational school are to cease within one month of the

opening of the new school. The instruction in all State aided schools shall be in secular subjects only. No theological or denominational tests shall be applied to any of the staff or officers of the school or of the educational authority. Provision is to be made for all who want secondary and technical education, and free maintenance scholarships are to be provided by Parliamentary grants for all who have fitted themselves by their previous work to continue their studies at technical institutes or universities until they attain adult years. Technical training is to be given to teachers. Each local education authority is to provide at least one meal a day for children attending schools in their respective areas. Records of the height, weight and measurement of the scholars are to be taken annually. Medical officers are to be appointed to examine and test such children as the teachers may consider to be in need of medical advice. The cost of carrying out the provisions of this Act is to be met by grants from the

Imperial Exchequer and by the "restoration" of educational endowments.

Eleven o'clock Rule.

Was adopted by the House of Commons in 1906, being substituted for the twelve o'clock rule (*q.v.*). At eleven o'clock on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays during the Session the ordinary opposed business comes to an end: only unopposed business can then be taken until 11.30, when the House ordinarily adjourns. The eleven o'clock rule does not apply if a money Bill be under discussion: a minister may also move the suspension of the eleven o'clock rule in order to carry through in one sitting the business before the House.

Elgin Commission.

Was appointed in September, 1902, with Lord Elgin as Chairman, "to inquire into the military preparations for the War in South Africa, and into the supply of men, ammunition, equipment and transport by sea and land in connexion with the campaign, and into

the military operations up to the occupation of Pretoria." The Commission issued their Report (Cd. 1789) in July, 1903. The Report deals in four sections with the military preparations for the War in South Africa; the supply of men, ammunition, equipment, and transport by sea and land; and questions of War Office organization. Very grave facts were disclosed, and it was in consequence of the serious condition in which the administration of the War Office was shown to be, that the Government appointed the Esher Committee (*q.v.*).

Employers and Workmen Act, 1875.

This Act placed the employer and his workmen on an equal footing in the eye of the law. It made breach of contract by the workmen a civil offence, and entirely took away any criminal character from such an offence. (*See MASTER AND SERVANT ACT, 1867.*)

Employers Liability Act, 1880.

Made an employer liable

for injuries sustained by his workmen owing to defects in machinery, and to negligence of any person to whom the employer had delegated superintendence, or whose orders the workmen were bound to obey, or by any act or omission done or made, in obedience to the employer's rules or bye-laws.

Employers Liability Bill, 1893.

Abolished the doctrine of common employment by making civilly responsible for the consequences the person who, for his own profit, set in motion agencies involving risk to others. "Workmen" included seamen in British ships. Procedure was simplified, and the action was in all respects assimilated to a county court action. The notice of injury, the time limit within which an action must be brought, and the limit of amount of damages recoverable were abolished. Contracting out of the provisions of the Bill was prohibited, but the employer would be entitled to receive from a workman who obtained damages under the Act any

sum to which the workman would be entitled out of a mutual insurance fund, if both workman and employer contributed to that fund. The House of Lords, on the motion of Lord Dudley, inserted in the Bill a provision permitting contracting out under schemes between employer and workmen made before the passing of the Act, or subsequently when approved by the majority of the workmen and certified by the Board of Trade that the scheme provided reasonable compensation and that the employers contributed to the funds. The Government declined to accept this amendment, and dropped the Bill. (*See also* WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACTS.)

Encumbered Estates Act,
1849.

Established an Encumbered Estates Court for Ireland with power to order the sale of estates encumbered by debt.

English Church Union.

Is a society consisting wholly of communicants of the Church of England. It

main objects are, as stated in its publications, the defence and maintenance unimpaired of the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England; the giving of counsel, protection and assistance to all persons, lay or clerical, suffering from aggression or hindrance in spiritual matters; and the promotion of the interests of religion "as to be, by God's help, a lasting witness for the advancement of His Glory and the good of His Church." Lord Halifax is the President, and the address of the Society is 35, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.

"English Garrison."

The name given in 1880-86 to the Irish landlords in Ireland.

Entail.

The law of entail prevented estates being sold by life owners by the creation of settlements. It kept estates undiminished in the hands of the same family throughout all generations. By the Settled Land Act, 1882, and other Acts, settled land was freed from "entail." Settlements have

this does not suffice, the proceeds of a rate of not more than 2*d.*, and if necessary, with the consent of the Local Government Board, a higher rate. The councils of non-county boroughs and urban districts have similar powers, but the rate is not to exceed 1*d.* In all schools aided or provided by these authorities the Conscience Clause (*q.v.*) is maintained as at present. (*b*) *Elementary Education.* The new authorities take over the duties of the School Boards and School Attendance Committees. They also become responsible for secular instruction in all the non-provided schools (*q.v.*). In provided schools (*q.v.*) the authority appoints managers. In non-provided schools the number of foundation managers (*q.v.*) is not to exceed four ; managers appointed by the authority not to exceed two. Several schools may be grouped under one body of managers. The authority has to maintain and keep efficient all schools ; but in the case of non-provided schools only so long as certain conditions are complied with by the managers, of

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decreased, and amount payable out of other sources increased, by half the difference. All expenditure of authorities will be subject to Government audit. (*See* COCKERTON CASE; KENYON-SLANEY CLAUSE; LONDON EDUCATION ACT, 1903; WELSH REVOLT ACT; WEST RIDING CASE.)

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(3) If affording of special religious facilities has been a condition of agreement between owners and *l.e.a.*, such religious facilities are to be given on not more than two mornings a week for any child (*see* FACILITIES CLAUSE). *L.e.a.* not to pay for such instruction. (4) and (5) In urban districts of more than 5,000 inhabitants, schools may under conditions give special religious instruction (*see* EXTENDED FACILITIES CLAUSE; CONSCIENCE CLAUSE). (6) Applies clauses 3 to 5 to future elementary schools. (7) Provides that the parent of a child need not send the child to school except during the time of secular instruction. (8) Teachers are not to give any religious instruction except under the Cowper Temple Clause (*q.v.*), unless the local authority permit them to do so under Clause 4. "Religious tests" for teachers are abolished. (9) and (10) Appoints a Commission of Three (*q.v.*) to make schemes with respect to voluntary school buildings held in trust. (11) Provides for the temporary use of voluntary school buildings by the *l.e.a.*

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(1) No school recognized as a public elementary school after January 1, 1908, unless provided by the *i.e.a.* (2) Agreement can be made between *i.e.a.* and owners of existing voluntary school for obtaining use of it, (a) the *i.e.a.* to keep it in good repair, (b) school to be free from any trusts interfering with full control by *i.e.a.*

(3) If affording of special religious facilities has been a condition of agreement between owners and *i.e.a.*, such religious facilities are to be given on not more than two mornings a week for any child (see FACILITIES CLAUSE). *i.e.a.* not to pay for such instruction. (4) and (5) In urban districts of more than 5,000 inhabitants, schools may under conditions give special religious instruction (see EXTENDED FACILITIES CLAUSE; CONSCIENCE CLAUSE). (6) Applies clauses 3 to 5 to future elementary schools. (7) Provides that the parent of a child need not send the child to school except during the time of secular instruction. (8) Teachers are not to give any religious instruction except under the Cowper Temple Clause (*q.v.*), unless the local authority permit them to do so under Clause 4. "Religious tests" for teachers are abolished. (9) and (10) Appoints a Commission of Three (*q.v.*) to make schemes with respect to voluntary school buildings held in trust. (11) Provides for the temporary use of voluntary school buildings by the *i.e.a.*

is often subject to feu duties, or perpetual rent-charges, which are paid to the owner by the purchaser, and, except that they are perpetual, are similar to ground-rents in England. Reformers propose that feu duties should be rated. A Bill for securing this among other proposals has been drawn up by the Glasgow Corporation. The Land Values Taxation Bill, 1906, is founded on the Glasgow Bill. Clause 7 of the Bill, 1906, proposes that the proprietor when paying feu duty shall be entitled to deduct from the feu duty the proportion of the new rate at 2s. in the £, applicable to the feu duty.

Parl. Debates, House of Commons, March 23, 1906; Fox, (A. Wilson) Rating of Land Values.

"Fill the Cup" Policy.

A name given to the Liberal policy in 1893-5 of making political capital for an agitation against the House of Lords by passing measures through the House of Commons which they knew the House of Lords would reject. The phrase was first used by Mr. Chamberlain. On October 20,

1884, he said: "I have no spite against the House of Lords, but as a Dissenter I have an account to settle with them, and I promise you I will not forget the reckoning. . . . The cup is nearly full."

"Finance Accounts."

The title of a blue-book issued annually by order of the House of Commons giving in detail the receipts and issues into and out of the Exchequer, the amount of the National Debt, and other statements as to the finances of the United Kingdom.

Finance Act, 1894. (*See DEATH DUTIES.*)

Finance Bill.

Is introduced annually by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after the House has authorized, in Committee of Ways and Means on the debate on the Budget, how the money for the financial year shall be raised. The Finance Bill grants the duties and taxes required; the Appropriation Bill enacts how the money which has been raised shall be spent.

Financial Reform Association.

Was established in April, 1848, to advocate economical government, just taxation and perfect freedom of trade. The Association also insists on a revision of the Land Laws, and adjustment of the Land Tax. It is not confined to any particular political party. Mr. J. W. Callie acts as Secretary, and the offices are at 18, Hackins Hey, Liverpool. The Financial Reform Almanack is a well-known annual publication of this Association.

Financial Relations.

Between Great Britain and Ireland were the subject of an inquiry by a Royal Commission appointed in 1894 and reporting in 1896. (Cd. 8262.) Eleven out of the thirteen Commissioners came to the following conclusions: (1) That Great Britain and Ireland must, for the purpose of this inquiry, be considered as separate entities. (2) That the Act of Union imposed upon Ireland a burden which, as events showed, she was unable to bear. (3) That the increase of taxation laid upon Ireland be-

tween 1853 and 1860 was not justified by the then existing circumstances. (4) That the identity of rates of taxation does not necessarily involve equality of burden. (5) That whilst the actual tax revenue of Ireland is about one-eleventh of that of Great Britain, the relative taxable capacity of Ireland is very much smaller, and is not estimated by any of us as exceeding one-twentieth. The two remaining Commissioners, Sir D. Barbour and Sir T. Sutherland, dissented from these findings, especially differing on the view that Ireland should be treated as a separate entity. Sir D. Barbour acknowledged that on the basis of taxable capacity in 1893-4 Ireland paid £2,750,000 more than she would have paid proportionately; but points out that, on the other hand, there was spent on Irish purposes about £3,250,000 more than should have been spent, if the expenditure on Irish purposes had been proportionate to taxable capacity. The subject was debated at length in the House of Commons on March 29 to 31, 1897 (*see*

Parl. Deb. for those dates), and many times since (*see Parl. Deb.* May 15, 1905).

Fixed Debt Charge. (*See SINKING FUND.*)

Fixity of Tenure.

Is one of the "Three F's" (*q.v.*). Was granted to Irish tenants by the Land Act, 1881, and secured them from eviction, except for the non-payment of rent.

Floating Debt. (*See UNFUNDED DEBT.*)

F.O.B.

"Free on board." The goods we export are entered in our Customs Returns at F.O.B. prices; that is, the values are those of the goods when taken to the port and put on board. It is important to notice that insurance and freight are not included as in the case of imports.

Food Supply in Time of War.

A Royal Commission on this subject was appointed on April 27, 1903, with Lord Balfour of Burleigh as Chairman, and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales as one of the members. The terms of refer-

ence were "to inquire into the conditions affecting the importation of food and raw material into the United Kingdom . . . in time of war, and into the amount of the reserves of such supplies existing in the country at any given period; and to advise whether it is desirable to adopt any measures, in addition to the maintenance of a strong fleet, by which such supplies can be better secured and violent fluctuations avoided." The Commission issued their Report (Cd. 2643) in 1905; the following is a summary of the main report, which was signed by all the Commissioners, with certain reservations: (1) The Commission took wheat as the article of food of the greatest importance, and they assume that the stock of wheat in the United Kingdom, which usually represents about 17 weeks' supply in September, will not fall below 7 weeks' supply, except in August, when it might be 6½ weeks. The supply will seldom fall so low as 7 weeks' supply. (2) The average weekly requirements of the United Kingdom may be

taken as equivalent to about 600,000 quarters. (3) There is usually afloat for the United Kingdom an amount of wheat averaging from about two to four million quarters, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 weeks' supply. A fifth of this will probably be within one week's sail of the United Kingdom. (4) It would be unwise to allow the safety of our supplies to depend too largely upon the observance of every rule of international law by a hostile power. Deals also with contraband of war. (5) The present variety of sources from which our supplies are drawn is likely to contribute to our advantage in time of war, since their wide geographical distribution must tend to minimize the risk of effective interference with our imports. (6) Not only is there no risk of a total cessation of our supplies, but no reasonable probability of serious interference with them, and, even during a maritime war, there will probably be no material diminution in their volume. (7) There is considerable scope for economies in consumption, and the number of weeks mentioned

above would by no means see the country at the limit of its resources, and therefore of its power of resistance. (8) There would be no risk of the actual starvation of the people into submission ; but the Commission regard with much concern the effect of war upon prices, especially on the poorer classes. (9) Danger of a "panic" rise of prices of staple articles of food. (10) Larger stocks in the country might help to prevent "panics." (11) The Commission are of opinion that the disadvantages and evils of "national granaries" outweigh the benefits and advantages. (12) The Commission are opposed to the Government purchasing and selling food-stuffs. (13) And are also opposed to subsidizing merchants or millers. (14) If it is thought desirable to increase stock of wheat in the country, the Commission favour a scheme for offering storage room rent free, and propose that the Government should make an experiment. (15) The Commission are of opinion that a system of National Indemnity against loss from capture by the enemy would operate as an additional se-

to be given in a "transferred voluntary school" (*q.v.*) to those children whose parents desire them to receive such special religious instruction, but facilities for such religious instruction are not to be granted for any child on more than two mornings a week. No part of the expense of such instruction is to be paid by the local education authority; nor are the ordinary teachers in the school to be permitted to give it. (*See also* EXTENDED FACILITIES CLAUSE.)

Factory Acts.

Since the first Factory Act was passed in 1802 there have been nearly forty Acts dealing with the factory system in its many phases. Some have been dealt with under other headings (*see* HEALTH AND MORALS OF APPRENTICES ACT, 1802; HOBHOUSE'S ACTS; NORMAL DAY; TEN HOURS ACT). Among the other principal acts are: *Factories Act*, 1864, extended scope of Factories Acts to workers in earthenware, matches, cartridges and other trades. *Factories Act*, 1867, extended the Acts to blast furnaces,

copper mills, iron foundries, machinery works, the paper, glass, tobacco, printing and book-binding trades, and to all other works employing over fifty operatives. *Factories Act*, 1874 (known as the *Cross Act*), reduced the hours of women and young persons to 56 per week; prohibited their continuous employment for more than 4½ hours without meal-time; raised the minimum age for employment from eight to ten, and made it then dependent on possession of an education certificate. *Factories Acts Consolidation Act*, 1878, consolidated the law, gave a clear definition of "factory" and "workshop," and restricted overtime and night-work. *Factories Act*, 1891, set up new and stringent sanitary regulations, a system of "Special Rules" for dangerous trades, and also provided for particulars of work being supplied to piece workers, better regulations for women's hours of work, overtime, fencing of dangerous machinery, increased penalties for breach of law, better escapes from fire, enlarged powers for inspectors, and increase of

minimum age to eleven years.

Factories and Workshops Act, 1895, provides against overcrowding, prohibits cleaning of machinery in motion by young persons and employment of young persons on overtime, reduces working hours for women and restricts out-work; also extends certain provisions to laundries, docks, wharves and quays, and defines liability of occupier and owner in tenement factories. *Factory and Workshop Act*, 1901, consolidates all Acts passed since 1878, provides for proper ventilation, inspection of boilers, regulation for safety of persons in dangerous trades (and extends them to docks, buildings in construction and railway sidings), sanitary regulations in bakehouses, prohibits underground bakeries, extends Acts to laundries except prison, reformatory and convent laundries, and provides new regulations as to working near machinery in motion, with special restrictions and prohibitions in the case of women, young persons and children.

Hutchins (B.L.) and A. Harrison, *History of Factory Legislation*.

Faggot Votes.

Were those created in counties by dividing an estate into a number of small forty-shilling freeholds each carrying a vote. Also so long as a rent-charge carried a vote the same practice of multiplying votes prevailed. The forty-shilling qualification and rent-charge qualification are now so limited by the Franchise Act, 1884 that faggot votes can no longer be created.

Fair Rent.

One of the Three F's (*q.v.*). The right of obtaining "fair rents" was given to Irish tenants by the Land Act, 1881; the rents were to be fixed by the Land Courts.

Fair Rent Courts.

Courts in the large towns for fixing rents of houses in the way rents are fixed in Ireland by the Land Courts.

Fair Trade.

A name given to the policy of treating foreign imports in the way our exports to foreign countries are treated, that is by the imposition of a tariff. The policy of "Fair Trade" was particularly to the fore dur-

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side of the House for members of the Opposition who were members of the administration when the Opposition were in power; hence the term "front bench men" comes to mean the party leaders.

Funded Debt or Permanent Debt

Is that portion of the National Debt which is not borrowed for a brief stated period as is the Floating or Unfunded Debt. "The term 'to fund' properly meant nothing more than to undertake a liability for the debt which in point of time should be indefinite, and therefore practically permanent; and to record it as such in the accounts of the State. This term apparently came into use in the country in the latter part of the seventeenth century, so that the popular title of 'the funds' may be considered contemporaneous with our National Debt itself."

Palgrave, *Dictionary of Political Economy*, art. "National Debt."

G

"Gambling with the Food of the People."

Lord Goschen's description of Mr. Chamberlain's tariff reform policy. Speaking in the House of Lords on June 15, 1903, he said: "Every meal would have to be taxed, and those vast classes would gain nothing by the imposition of a tax on food . . . I call that a gamble. It is gambling with the food of the people."

Game Laws.

By the Game Act, 1830, game is defined to include "hares, pheasants, partridges, grouse, heath or moor game, black game and bustards." A close time is fixed for certain game: for partridges from February 1 to September 1; pheasants, February 1 to October 1; black game, December 10 to August 20; grouse, December 10 to August 12; bustard, March 1 to September 1; and possession of such game after the expiration of forty days (ten days in the case of dealers) from the expiration of the season is illegal. Penalties are imposed on

persons selling or killing game without a licence.

The Night Poaching Act, 1829, imposes severe penalties on night poachers, and the Poaching Prevention Act, 1862, imposes penalties on poachers generally. Game licences are regulated by 23 and 24 Vict. c. 90, which imposes a penalty of £10 on those who kill game without a licence. Licences to deal in game shall be renewed annually. The close season for partridges in Ireland is now from February 1 to August 31. In 1894 the authority to grant licences to deal in game outside London was transferred from Justices of the Peace to borough or district councils. The terms for game licences were altered in 1883. (*See GROUND GAME ACT, 1880.*)

"Game of Bluff."

A phrase used by Mr. Chamberlain, according to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in a conversation between them on June 20, 1899, and first made public in February, 1904, in some correspondence respecting military preparations in South Africa. The words

alleged to have been used by Mr. Chamberlain were: "We know that those fellows (the Boers) won't fight. We are playing a game of bluff."

Parl. Deb., House of Commons. February 5, 1904.

General Staff

Acts as the Intelligence Branch of the Army. The formation of a General Staff was strongly urged by the Hartington Commission (*q.v.*) in 1891. From this recommendation, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman dissented on the ground that "in this country there is, in truth, no room for 'general military policy.'" He continued: "I am, therefore, at a loss to know where, for this large branch of its duties, the new department could find an adequate field in the circumstances of this country. There might, indeed, be a temptation to create such a field for itself, and I am thus afraid that, while there would be no use for the proposed office, there might be in it some danger to our best interests." The formation of a highly trained General Staff was again urged as essential by the Esher Com-

mittee (*q.v.*) in 1904. A Chief of the General Staff was appointed, and in November, 1905, the War Office issued a minute detailing the functions of the General Staff, and the qualifications required of its members.

Geneva Award. (*See ALABAMA CLAIMS.*)

Geneva Convention

Of 1864 and 1868 laid down the rules of the treatment of the sick and wounded in time of war. Sick and wounded soldiers are to be taken care of whatever nation they belong to. Hospitals and ambulances bear a distinctive flag—the red cross on white ground—and must not be fired on. In the same way, doctors, hospital attendants and others caring for the sick and wounded are to wear arm badges, and be treated as neutrals. Inhabitants of the country aiding the wounded are also to be treated as neutrals. Practically all the civilized Powers have signed the Geneva Convention.

Gerrymandering.

The manipulation of electoral divisions in such a way

as to give an undue advantage to one political party. A term borrowed from American politics.

Gladstonian Liberal.

A Liberal supporting Mr. Gladstone's policy of Home Rule for Ireland, as opposed to the Liberal Unionist Party, who were against Home Rule.

Gold Standard

In currency is a monometallic system with gold as the standard of value, as in England. (*See BI-METALLISM ; MONO-METALLISM.*)

Goluchowski Telegram.

A telegram sent by the German Emperor to Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Foreign Minister, after the close of the Algeciras Conference (*q.v.*), and published in Vienna on April 13, 1906. The telegram was as follows:—"At the moment when, with the consent of your most gracious Sovereign, I am sending to Count Welsershiemb, the Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle, in thanks for his successful efforts at Algeciras, I feel impelled to express to

you from my heart my sincere thanks for your unshakable support of my representatives, a fine deed of a true-hearted ally. You have proved yourself to be a brilliant second on the duelling ground, and you may be certain of similar service in similar case from me also. William Imp. Rex." The telegram caused considerable annoyance in Italy, the third Power in the Triple Alliance (*q.v.*), and it was not well received in Austria.

Government of Ireland Bill.

The official title of the Home Rule Bill (*q.v.*).

Göteborg System.

This system of licensing houses for the sale of intoxicating liquors prevails in Göteborg and other towns in Norway and Sweden. Under this system spirit licences granted by the local authority are handed over to a limited liability company, and not to private individuals, the company being managed by a board of five directors, who are all men of standing in the town, and

receive merely a nominal remuneration for their services. The essence of the plan is the elimination of all personal gain in the conduct of the trade, and all the profits are applied to public purposes after the company has received 6 per cent. interest on the paid-up capital. Seven-tenths of the remaining profits are paid into the funds of the local authority, and the rest divided between the crown and the local agricultural Society. This scheme was embodied in a measure introduced into the House of Lords by the Bishop of Chester in 1893. It provided that a system of retail sale of liquor (including beer) by an authorized company might be adopted for any district by the vote of the qualified voters of the district. The authorized company might pay a dividend not exceeding 5 per cent. on paid-up capital, all surplus profits after payment of dividend, and payments to reserve fund, were to be paid to the local authority of the district, and to be applied to local objects of a public and charitable nature. The measure did not become a law.

Graduated Death Duties. (*See*
DEATH DUTIES.)

Graduated Taxation

Means that the rate of taxation increases as the amount of property, income, or whatever else is taxed, increases.

The death duties and inhabited house duties are examples of graduated taxation in this country. Proposals have also been made to apply the principle to the income-tax (*q.v.*). Our income tax system is already graduated up to £700. In the House of Commons on May 23, 1905, Mr. J. H. Lewis proposed the following system of graduated income tax—

<i>Income.</i>	<i>Rate in the £.</i>
£1,000—£2,000	1s.
£700—£1,000	10d.
£600—£700	9d.
£500—£600	8d.
£400—£500	6d.
£300—£400	4d.
£200—£300	2d.

Systems of graduated income tax are in operation in Prussia and other German States, in Austria, Sweden, Denmark, and Switzerland, and in our Colonies of Victoria, South Australia and New Zealand.

Proportional taxation (*q.v.*) is the opposite to graduated taxation.

Money (L. G. Chiozza,) M.P., *Graduation and Differentiation of the Income Tax.*

Grand Committee. (*See*
COMMITTEES.)

Grants in Aid

Are sums of money granted from the Imperial Exchequer in relief of local taxation, or towards the expenses of education.

Grattan's Parliament.

The Irish Parliament of 1782 to 1800, of which Henry Grattan was the leader. In 1782, the English Government acceded to the request of the Irish Parliament to be made legally independent. No Bills, as before, were to be originated, altered or suppressed by either Privy Council. The consent of the Sovereign under the Great Seal was necessary before Bills passed by both Houses of the Irish Parliament could receive the Assent of the Lord-Lieutenant, as the representative of the Sovereign. So far was Poyning's Act modified. But the

Royal Licence to the Viceroy before an Irish Parliament could be convened was still required. The Irish Parliament had no control over the executive: the administration being in the hands of the Lord-Lieutenant, and the Chief Secretary, both of whom were members of the English Government and held office so long as the English Government was in power. The Chief Secretary was a member of both the English and Irish Parliaments. Consequently, they could ignore adverse votes in the Irish Parliament, as they held office independently of an Irish Parliamentary majority. It was this Parliament which passed the Irish Act of Union in 1800 and put an end to its own existence.

MacNeill (J. Swift). M.P. *The Irish Parliament.* Ingram (J.D.) *History of the Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland.*

"Greater Freedom and Less Responsibility."

During the Midlothian Campaign, Mr. Gladstone speaking at Edinburgh on March 17, 1880, on the Near Eastern Question, said:

"Did you see that the Emperor of Austria sent for the British Ambassador, Sir Henry Elliot, and told Sir Henry Elliot what a pestilent person he considered a certain Mr. Gladstone, as a man that did not approve of the foreign policy of Austria, and how anxious he was—so the Emperor of Austria was condescendingly pleased to say—for the guidance of the British people, and of the electors of Midlothian; how anxious he was, gentlemen, that you should all of you give your votes in a way to maintain the Ministry of Lord Beaconsfield? Well, gentlemen, if you approve of the foreign policy of Austria, the foreign policy that Austria has usually pursued, I advise you to do that very thing." He went on to describe Austria "as the steady, unflinching foe of freedom in every country of Europe . . . Austria trampled Italy under foot; Austria resisted the unity of Germany; Austria did all she could to prevent the creation of Belgium; Austria never lifted a finger for the regeneration and con-

stitution of Greece. There is not an instance, there is not a spot upon the whole map, where you can lay your finger and say : 'There Austria did good !'' Such language gave great offence at Vienna : and, when Mr. Gladstone came into power, the Austrian Ambassador complained to him of the expressions he had used. Mr. Gladstone said he would withdraw the words if he understood that he had misapprehended the circumstances. The Austrian Ambassador gave assurances that the Emperor had never expressed a wish for the success of the Conservatives and that he meant strictly to observe the Treaty of Berlin. Mr. Gladstone expressed regret for his words "of a painful and wounding character," and explained that from the day he became Prime Minister he resolved that he would not, as a Minister, either repeat or even defend any argument or polemical language in regard to more than one foreign Power which he had used individually when "in a position of greater freedom and less responsibility."

Greener.

A name applied to an alien who has just landed in this country. It is often used to mean the alien who comes over here unversed in any trade, and more or less destitute. His position on arrival is often very deplorable, and much accentuates the evils of sweating.

Griffith's Valuation

Was the official valuation of Ireland for the purposes of taxation, carried out under the supervision of Sir R. Griffith, as Commissioner of Valuation under the Irish Valuation Act, 1829, between the years 1830 and 1850. The figures of the valuation showed that excessive rents were being paid, and an outcry was raised against the landlords.

Grille.

The iron grating which shuts off the Ladies' Gallery in the House of Commons from the rest of the House.

Grocers' Licences

Were created by the Refreshment Houses Act, 1860, in which it was provided that, subject to the payment

of a moderate licence duty, retail shopkeepers should be allowed to take out licences for the sale of wine, not to be consumed on the premises. The object of the Act was to encourage the moderate drinking of wine in preference to spirits.

Ground Game Act, 1880.

Better known as the Hares and Rabbits Act, gave the occupier of land "as incident to and inseparable from his occupation of the land," the right to kill and take ground game. This right has to be exercised by the occupier himself, and one other person, either some member of his household or person in his employment duly authorized by him in writing. This written authorization to be produced on demand of landlord or game tenant.

Ground Rents.

Reformers who advocate the taxation of land values often include in this term the direct taxation of ground rents, apart from the indirect taxation of ground rents which would result from

the taxation of site values (*q.v.*).

Guillotine.

A name given to a Parliamentary device known as "closure by compartments." This drastic form of closure is that adopted when the Government have a large Bill they wish to push through. In a "closure by compartments" resolution so many days are given to each of the remaining stages of the Bill; and on a day and hour mentioned in the resolution, the debate on each of the remaining stages of the Bill comes automatically to an end, and any outstanding amendments have to be voted upon without debate.

H

Hague Conference.

A Conference of the Powers was summoned at the instance of the Czar in 1899, to consider the possibility of universal reduction of armaments, and other questions bearing on the peace of the world and the usage of modern warfare. The scheme of disarmament

was found impracticable, but the Conference called into existence an International Tribunal of Arbitration. (*See HAGUE TRIBUNAL.*) It was also agreed to prohibit :—

(1) For a period of five years, the throwing of explosives or other projectiles from balloons ; (2) the use of shells containing asphyxiating or deleterious gases ; (3) the use of expanding or explosive bullets. The British representative signed the first Declaration, but did not formally accept the other two. Steps were taken in 1904 by President Roosevelt, on the suggestion of the Inter-Parliamentary Union which held its conference at St. Louis in that year, to summon a second conference. In 1905 it was announced that President Roosevelt had decided to leave it to the Czar to form proposals for a second conference. The Russian Government took steps to ascertain the views of the various Powers, and a sufficient number approving, the conference is to be held in 1907.

Hague Tribunal.

An International Tribunal

of Arbitration was formed by the Powers at the Hague Peace Conference to sit at the Hague. To this Tribunal the Powers consented to communicate all agreements to resort to arbitration, and all arbitral sentences made by special arrangement apart from the special Tribunal. If the disputing Powers cannot agree upon the choice of an umpire, they are bound to ask a third Power to make the appointment.

Haldane Army Scheme

Was outlined by Mr. Haldane, the Secretary for War in the House of Commons on July 12, 1906. He proposed to reduce the Regulars by ten battalions, or 20,000 men, including two Guards battalions, and by this means to effect a saving of £1,000,000 in 1907-8 and of £2,500,000 ultimately. Three battalions will be withdrawn from South Africa, two from Malta, and one each from Gibraltar and Ceylon. An expeditionary force is to be created, consisting of four cavalry brigades, and six infantry divisions each of three brigades, totalling 154,000 men and

5,546 officers. Of these some 50,000 would be with the colours, 70,000 reservists, and 30,000 on the Militia basis. As regards the Artillery, 63 batteries are to be mobilized with the expeditionary force; 36 batteries are to be used for training Militia, 18 each of 4-gun and 2-gun batteries, with provision for expansion into 6-gun batteries in time of war. The ammunition columns of the expeditionary force are to be mainly on a non-regular (Militia) basis. These changes, it is anticipated, will mean the saving of £300,000. The Militia to go abroad and to supply supports for the expeditionary force. The reduction includes 3,850 fewer depot Artillery, 2,000 fewer Regulars for coast defence. The Cavalry, Yeomanry, and Horse Artillery will remain as at present. As regards the Volunteers, a system of territorial administration is to be introduced by the creation of county associations, partly elected and partly nominated, with the lord lieutenant as chairman. These county associations will have

nothing to do with command or training, which will still be in the hands of the general officers commanding-in-chief, but will administer the money received from the Army Council for the organization and maintenance of the county forces. They will also assist in the promotion of rifle clubs, recruiting, the provision of employment for reserved soldiers, and generally look after Army interests in their districts. No increased expenditure will be made on the Volunteers. The old 15-pounders will be converted into quick-firers, and given the Volunteers to enable them to form a national artillery reserve. The terms of enlistment will be, for the Line and Cavalry, 7 years with colours, and 9 with the reserve; for Field Artillery, 6 years with colours and 6 with reserve; for Garrison Artillery, 8 years with colours and 4 with reserve.

Half-Sheet of Notepaper.

Mr. Morley, in a speech at Montrose on January 20, 1905, on the fiscal question, challenged any voter in his constituency to place on a

sheet of notepaper the fiscal policy of Mr. A. Balfour, M.P. Mr. Balfour claimed, when addressing his constituents in Manchester, on January 26, 1905, that he could place his fiscal policy on half-a-sheet of notepaper as follows: "First, I desire such an alteration of our fiscal system as will give us a freedom of action impossible while we hold ourselves bound by the maxim that no taxation should be imposed except for revenue. I desire this freedom in the main for three reasons. It will strengthen our hands in any negotiations by which we may hope to lower foreign hostile tariffs. It may enable us to protect the fiscal independence of those Colonies which desire to give us preferential treatment. It may be useful where we wish to check the importation of those foreign goods which, because they are bounty-fed or tariff-protected abroad, are sold below cost price here. Such importations are ultimately as injurious to the British consumer as they are immediately disastrous to the British producer. Secondly, I desire closer commercial union with the

Colonies, and I do so because I desire closer union in all its best modes, and because this particular mode is intrinsically of great importance and has received much Colonial support. I also think it might produce great and growing commercial advantages both to the Colonies and the Mother Country by promoting freer trade between them. No doubt such commercial union is beset with many difficulties. These can best be dealt with by a Colonial Conference, provided its members are permitted to discuss them unhampered by limiting instructions. Thirdly, I recommend, therefore, that the subject should be referred to a conference on those terms. Fourth, and last, I do not desire to raise home prices for the purpose of aiding home productions."

Half-Timers.

Children who attend school one half of the day and are at work during the other half.

Hanging Gale

Is a custom of Irish Land Tenure, by which on many estates in Ireland the rent is

not collected until six months after it is due.

"Hanky-Panky" Government.

Name given by Lord Rosebery to the Balfour Government in 1904. Speaking at Lambton Castle on June 25, 1904, Lord Rosebery said: "You know I am almost afraid that this Government will go down to posterity as a 'hanky-panky' Government. I do not know really what 'hanky-panky' means; I could not, for the life of me, give a definition of it; but I know that the Government represents to me a very absolute meaning of the words 'hanky-panky.'"

Hare Scheme.

For the representation of minorities, would do away with constituencies altogether. The number of votes would be divided by the number of seats. All candidates getting a number of votes equal to that division would be elected. Every voter would place the candidates in the order he thought best; the candidate would have his vote who was the

next highest to the number of votes required for election.

Hares and Rabbits Act. (*See* GROUND GAME ACT, 1880.)

Hartington Commission.

Was appointed in June, 1888, with Lord Hartington (now Duke of Devonshire) as Chairman, "to inquire into the Civil and Professional administration of the Naval and Military Departments, and the relation of those Departments to each other and to the Treasury; and to report what changes in the existing system would tend to efficiency and economy in the public service." The Commission issued its first Report in July, 1889, and a further report (Cd. 5979) in February, 1890. Lord Randolph Churchill also appended a special memorandum at the end of the Report. The following is a summary of the report:—

Administration of the Admiralty: (1) Full recognition of the complete and individual responsibility to Parliament and the country of the Cabinet Minister at the head of that department for all matters con-

nected with the Navy. (2) Constitution of the office of First Naval Lord as that of Chief Adviser of the First Lord in all great questions of Naval policy. (3) Clear definition of the administrative duties of each of the remaining Lords, and direct responsibility of each of them to the First Lord for his own duties. (4) The Board to be regarded as a standing Council for Naval affairs, but the existence of such Council in no way to diminish the responsibility of the First Lord.

Administrative Harmony between Naval and Military Departments: (1) There is not sufficient provision for the consideration by either service of the wants of the other. (2) Some witnesses proposed the creation of a Minister of Defence, who would be the supreme and responsible head of both services, the immediate control of both services being entrusted to a professional officer. Commission were opposed to this. (3) Lord Randolph Churchill proposed that each department should be entrusted to the supreme and responsible con-

trol of a professional head, the necessary link between the two services being entrusted to a Civilian Minister of high rank. The Commission were also opposed to this. (4) The Commission advocate the formation of a Naval and Military Council, presided over by the Prime Minister. The Council would arrange the joint Naval and Military policy, and settle any questions that arose between the two departments. The decisions of the Council should be recorded. (See IMPERIAL DEFENCE, COUNCIL OF.)

Administration of the War Office: (1) The centralization of so much power and responsibility in the Commander-in-Chief tends to weaken the sense of responsibility of the other heads of departments, and thus to diminish their efficiency. (2) The system of small committees, especially Defence Committee, is defective. (3) The heads of departments should be directly responsible to the War Minister. (4) A special department of chief of the staff should be formed on the lines of the General

Staffs of European armies. (See GENERAL STAFF.) (5) Office of Commander-in-Chief should be abolished, or at least his duties should be considerably modified. (6) Creation of the office of "General Officer Commanding the Forces in Great Britain" was proposed. (7) The establishment of a permanent War Office Council, under the presidency of the Secretary of State, was proposed, and the proceedings and decisions of the Council should be recorded.

Hawksley Telegrams.

A name applied to a series of telegrams which passed between Mr. Rhodes and his friends before the Jameson Raid. Mr. Hawksley, the solicitor to the Chartered Company, refused to produce them before the Raid Inquiry Committee (*q.v.*). The Raid Committee attached but little importance to them, though there was some outcry from the public. Sir William Harcourt, M.P., one of the members of the Committee, put the opinion of himself and his colleagues on this matter, in the following words : " If

you got these telegrams tomorrow, and if they contained all that the most malignant mind can suggest ; if I found that Dr. Harris had telegraphed to Mr. Rhodes saying, ' I went yesterday to Mr. Chamberlain ; I told him all about it and he approved of it altogether ' ; and if the Colonial Secretary and Lord Selborne said that nothing of the kind took place, I, who have seen the witnesses, would believe the Colonial Secretary and Lord Selborne " (*House of Commons, July 26, 1897*). The supposed " missing " telegrams were published some time later in the *Independence Belge*. The text of them can be seen in Mr. Jeyes *Life of Chamberlain*, vol. ii., appendix iv. They were found to contain nothing of a compromising nature.

Hay - Paunceforte Treaty, 1901. (See PANAMA CANAL.)

Health and Morals of Apprentices Act, 1802.

Passed at the instance of Sir Robert Peel, the elder, was the first of our long series of Factory Acts. It

provided that in all cotton and woollen mills or factories where three or more apprentices or twenty or more other persons were employed, the walls and ceilings should be washed with quick-lime at least twice a year; that there should be sufficient windows; that apprentices should have a new suit every year; that they should not work more than twelve hours a day, and not at all at night; that they should be instructed on Sundays, and in the week, in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and that the male and female apprentices should have separate sleeping apartments. The justices were to appoint two visitors to see that the Act was carried out.

Heckling.

A Scotch name given to the ordeal of questioning a candidate has to undergo during an election campaign. In Scotland this process is popularly supposed to be carried out on more scientific lines than elsewhere.

Heligoland

Was ceded to Germany by convention in 1890. In re-

turn, Great Britain obtained a Protectorate over Zanzibar, and over a million square miles of African territory was placed under British influence. The rights of the Heligolanders, and opportunity to remain British subjects if they wished, were secured by Act of Parliament.

"Helots" Despatch

Was sent by Sir Alfred Milner, High Commissioner in South Africa, in May, 1899, to the Home Government. He wrote: "The spectacle of thousands of British subjects left permanently in the position of helots, constantly chafing under undoubted grievances, and calling vainly to Her Majesty's Government for redress, does steadily undermine the influence of Great Britain and the respect for the British Government within the Queen's dominions."

Het Volk.

The "People's Union," the Boer organization formed in January, 1905, at Pretoria with General Botha as Chairman. Advocates complete self-government simul-

taneously for the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony.

High Licence.

Under this system it is proposed that the right to sell intoxicants for a fixed period be sold by auction to the highest bidder, the number and the location of licences to be granted having been first determined. By this means a large public revenue would be secured and the monopoly value of a licensed house would be secured for the public. This scheme is strongly opposed in many quarters.

Hinterland.

That portion of a territory situated behind or at the back of the coast; the interior. Especially applied to West Africa, where the difficulty of settling the claims of the various countries to the hinterland of their coast colonies often threatens serious trouble.

Hobhouse's Acts.

Passed in 1825 and 1831 by Sir J. C. Hobhouse. The Act of 1825 limited the hours of work in factories of persons under sixteen to 12 a

day and 9 on Sundays. The proprietors of mills, or the fathers and sons of proprietors, being justices, were prohibited from hearing cases under the Act. The Act of 1831 included brothers of mill-owners in this prohibition. It further extended the twelve hours a day to persons under eighteen, and prohibited night work to all under twenty-one.

Home Counties Liberal Federation

Is the headquarters organization for the Liberal Party in the following nine counties: Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Essex, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Kent, Middlesex, Surrey and Sussex. The Federation introduces candidates and agents to the constituencies, engages speakers, circulates literature, provides lantern lectures, etc. Mr. W. M. Crook is the Secretary, and the offices are at 42, Parliament Street, Westminster.

Home Office.

The Home Office is presided over by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs, who is always a member of

the Government, the Cabinet and of the House of Commons. He has also a Parliamentary Under-Secretary and a Permanent and an Assistant Under-Secretary to assist him. The duties of the Home Office are very varied. It has complete control of the Metropolitan Police (outside the City). It controls the prisons, whether convict or local. It is charged with the inspection of mines, quarries, explosives, factories, workshops, industrial and reformatory schools. It administers many Acts of Parliament including the Burial Acts, Inebriates Acts, and Aliens Act. The Home Secretary advises the Crown as regards the exercise of the prerogative of mercy in England and Wales.—Whitehall, S.W.

Home Rule All Round.

This policy means the creation of subordinate Parliaments on the Colonial plan, in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, leaving to the Imperial Parliament the transaction of all business relating to the Empire at large, and the United King-

dom as a whole, and all Foreign Affairs. The Local Parliaments would manage all matters that concerned their own immediate districts, but would have no power to deal with any matters affecting other districts. (*See* "NATIONAL COUNCILS" SCHEME.)

Home Rule Bill, 1886.

Introduced by Mr. Gladstone into the House of Commons, where it was defeated on the second reading by a majority of 30 (341—311) on June 7, 1886. It established an Irish Legislature, to which was given a general power to make laws; but certain matters were excepted, notably succession to the Crown; peace and war; army, navy, and militia; foreign and colonial policy; treason; trade; post and telegraph; lighthouses; coinage. The Irish Legislature was also forbidden to make any laws establishing a State Religion, or impose Customs and Excise. To the Sovereign were given the same prerogatives as in Great Britain. The Executive Government was vested in the Sovereign, represented

by the Viceroy. The proposed Parliament, which was to be quinquennial, was to consist of two Orders, to deliberate and vote together, unless a majority of either Order should demand a separate vote. The First Order was to consist of 103 members, 75 elective and 28 peerage members, the elective members to possess a property qualification of not less than £200 a year, to be elected on a £25 franchise and to hold office for 10 years. The peerage members to be elected by Irish peers, and to hold office for life or thirty years, whichever period was shorter. The Second Order to consist of 206 members, two to be returned by each of the 103 Irish Constituencies. The Finance Clauses empowered the Irish Parliament to levy taxes and established an Irish Consolidated Fund. They also provided for a yearly payment by Ireland to the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of £1,466,000 towards the National Debt ; £1,666,000 towards the Army and Navy ; £110,000 for Imperial Civil Expenditure ; £1,000,000 for

Constabulary and Police : Total, £4,242,000. The collection and application by the Imperial Treasury of Customs and Excise Duties paid in Ireland was provided. The salaries and pensions of judges, etc., were to be charged to the Irish Consolidated Fund. Power was given to the Irish Legislature to appropriate out of Irish revenues additional sums to be paid into the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom in case of war. The initiative in matters of taxation was to be left with the Crown. The judges of the Exchequer Division were to remain under Imperial Control. The Dublin Police were left under the control of the Lord Lieutenant for two years, the Royal Irish Constabulary under the same control as long as it existed. To the Irish Legislature was given power to create other police forces under local authorities. A Bill vetoed by the First Order could not be again introduced until after three years or after a dissolution, whichever period was the longer. All Irish Peers and M.P.'s were excluded from the Imperial

Parliament. The Judicial Committee of the English Privy Council were to decide on all constitutional questions arising on the Act. The Viceroyalty was to be continued and the Viceroy paid out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom. Future judges were to be removable only on address from both Orders. Present judges and Civil servants were to have their rights and salaries protected. Existing pensions were to continue.

Home Rule Bill, 1893.

The most notable difference between this Bill and the Bill of 1886 was the retention of the Irish members, it being provided that 80 Irish members should sit and vote in the Imperial Parliament, but should not speak or vote on purely British questions. The new Irish Legislature was to consist of an Assembly of 103 members and a Council of 48, the latter elected on a £20 franchise. The customs receipts collected in Ireland were to be taken as Ireland's contribution to Imperial Expenditure. The retention of Irish members was aban-

doned (*see* "IN AND OUT" CLAUSE), and the financial scheme was considerably altered during the progress of the Bill through the Commons. The second reading of the Bill passed the House of Commons by a majority of 43, but the House of Lords rejected it by a majority of 378.

"Home Rule by Instalments" Speech.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman speaking at Stirling on November 23, 1905, said : "The question of Ireland undoubtedly remained with us . . . His opinion . . . was that the only way of healing the evils of Ireland, of solving the difficulties of her administration and giving content and prosperity to her people, and of making her a strength instead of a weakness to the Empire, was that the Irish people should have the management of their own domestic affairs. And so far from that opinion fading and dwindling as the years passed on, it had become stronger, and, what was more, he had more confidence in its realization. If he were asked for advice

by an ardent Irish Nationalist he would say that his desire was to see the effective management of Irish affairs in the hands of a representative Irish authority ; and he further said that, if he were the Irish Nationalist, he would take it in any way that he could get it. If an instalment of representative control were offered to Ireland, or any administrative improvement, he would advise the Nationalists thankfully to accept it, provided it was consistent and led up to their larger policy ; but, he repeated, it must be consistent and lead up to the larger policy. To secure good administration was one thing, but good government could never be a substitute for government by the people themselves."

Home Rule Movement.

At a large meeting in Dublin on May 19, 1870, the late Mr. Isaac Butt inaugurated the modern Home Rule movement, and in his speech he demanded an Irish Parliament, dependent on the Crown, for local affairs. He soon found himself with a following of 57 Home Rule

members of Parliament. It was Mr. Parnell who forced the question to the front at Westminster by the systematic obstruction of Parliamentary business ; in Ireland by agitation and agrarian outrage. He became Leader of the Nationalist Party, who in 1886 numbered 86. Mr. Gladstone in 1886 determined to deal with the question, and embodied his proposals in the Home Rule Bill (*q.v.*) of that year.

Horse, Master of the.

Has under his care the Royal stables and horses. He is always a Peer and a member of the Government.

Horse Guards.

The building formerly contained the offices of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army. Hence the name "Horse Guards" was applied to that department in contradistinction to the War Office, which was in an entirely separate building. In 1870 the Commander-in-Chief's separate building was vacated, and his duties were conducted at the War Office, until the post was abolished in 1904.

Hottentot Speech.

The name is applied to a speech by Lord Salisbury at St. James' Hall, London, on May 15, 1886, in which he maintained that Ireland was not a nation, but two nations, and held that there were races, like the Hottentots and even the Hindoos, who were incapable of self-government. Lord Salisbury's opponents afterwards asserted that he had compared the Irish to Hottentots. In his speech he also advocated "Twenty years of resolute government" (*q.v.*) for Ireland.

House of Commons. (*See* COMMONS, HOUSE OF.)

House of Lords. (*See* LORDS, HOUSE OF.)

Household Franchise.

The Household or Inhabitant Occupier Franchise was given to boroughs in England and Wales, by the Representation of the People Act, 1867, to Scotch boroughs in 1868, and to counties in Great Britain and counties and boroughs in Ireland by the Representation of the People Act, 1884. (*See* FRANCHISE.)

Housing Problem.

The housing of the working classes in cities and towns is an urgent problem of Local Government. The Artisans Dwelling Act, 1875, enabled local authorities to make improvement schemes in unhealthy areas, and other acts extended the scope of this measure. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1884, and an Act was passed in 1885 for "the provision of suitable dwellings for the working classes." The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, consolidated the law and is now the principal measure. It enables local authorities to acquire by compulsory means unhealthy areas and carry out improvement schemes. They may also close and demolish houses unfit for habitation. Power to erect and manage lodging and other houses is also placed in their hands. By the Act of 1900 local authorities may acquire land for the erection of working-class dwellings outside their own districts. An Act of 1903 transferred the central authority from the Home Office to the Local Govern-

ment Board, and extended the period for the repayment of loans to 80 years.

"Hungarian" Policy.

The name given to the crusade started in Ireland in 1905 against everything English, and is so called from its resemblance to the policy adopted by Hungary towards Austria. It is sometimes known as the "Sinn Fein" (Ourselves Alone) policy. The purpose of the policy is to make the speech, thought and action of the Irish nation gradually become more Irish and less English, especially by extending the use of the Irish language, and trying to oust British goods from Irish markets. The toast of the King's health and the playing of the National Anthem is to be gradually dropped. Everything English is to be gradually and silently boycotted. A pamphlet has been distributed broadcast over Ireland entitled "The Resurrection of Hungary: A Parallel for Ireland," in which the aims of the policy are fully expounded.

Hustings.

The place from which can-

didates for Parliament addressed the electors at the nomination prior to the Ballot Act, 1872 (*q.v.*).

Hybrid Committee. (*See COMMITTEES.*)

Hypothec.

The Scotch law of distress by which the landlord can detain and, if necessary, sell furniture for the recovery of his rent.

I

Illegal Practices.

Certain practices are made illegal at Parliamentary elections by the Corrupt Practices Act, 1883. The principal practices thus made illegal are payment for conveyances to and from the poll; payment to an elector (not an ordinary advertising agent) for exhibiting bills and posters; payment for excess election expenses or payment other than through the election agent; hiring or letting committee rooms above the number allowed by law; publishing a false statement of fact in relation to the personal character or conduct of a candidate.

The penalties for these illegal practices include a fine not exceeding £100, incapacity to vote in the constituency during the succeeding five years, and in case of "false statement" voidance of election if committed by candidate or election agent.

It is also forbidden to pay for bands, torches, flags, banners, cockades, ribbons and other marks of distinction; to let, lend, hire, borrow or use, for conveyance of voters to the poll, an animal or conveyance usually let out on hire: to induce corruptly a candidate to withdraw; to use a licensed house, refreshment house or public elementary school as a committee room; or to publish any election literature without the publisher's and printer's imprint.

These offences are subject to a fine not exceeding £100. If committed by a candidate or election agent, the penalties of an "illegal practice" are entailed.

Illiterate Voter

Is a voter who is unable to read or write. Ireland

has the largest proportion of illiterate voters, but in England and Scotland the number is rapidly diminishing. In 1895, 25,610 illiterate voters voted in England, being one in 116 of the total number who voted. In Wales the number was 2,911, a proportion of one in 73. In Scotland the number was 4,062, or one in 110, and in Ireland the number was 40,357, or one in 5. No later figures have been published.

Imperial Defence, Council of.

The Council of Imperial Defence has grown out of the Defence Committee of the Cabinet constituted in 1895. The old Committee only dealt with questions referred to it from time to time by the Cabinet: questions between the War Office, or the Admiralty, and the Treasury. It kept no record, and was composed only of Cabinet Ministers. In 1903, the Committee developed into a body to survey the needs of the Empire on the matter of defence, and to advise the Cabinet accordingly. Further de-

velopment was recommended by the Esher Committee in 1904 (*q.v.*). It has now become the Council of Imperial Defence. Its object is to collect for the Cabinet all the information and expert advice necessary for the shaping of "national policy in war." The Prime Minister is Chairman ; other members are the Secretaries for War and India, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Chief of the General Staff, the First Sea Lord, the Directors of Naval and Military Intelligence, and as occasion demands or opportunity offers, representatives of the India Office, the Colonial Office, or other departments, members of Colonial Cabinets, and naval and military experts. A permanent staff maintain continuity of policy. The Permanent Secretary is Sir George Sydenham Clarke, who was Secretary to the Colonial Defence Committee and the Hartington Commission, and was also a member of the Esher Committee. The Council keeps detailed records of its decisions. — 4, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

Imperial Federation.

The problem of Imperial Federation is the future relations between the Mother Country and the various self-governing Colonies and possessions of the British Empire. Many plans have been sketched. But by periodical conferences, something is already being done. (*See* COLONIAL CONFERENCES.) Two important issues are those of Imperial Defence and the Commercial Relations of the Empire. (*See* IMPERIAL DEFENCE, COUNCIL OF ; COLONIAL PREFERENCE.) Two important suggestions have been made for the establishment of a central Imperial Council. Sir Frederick Pollock (*Times*, October 17, 1904) has suggested an Imperial Committee of the Privy Council, consisting of members nominated by the different colonies, from whom the Cabinet could seek advice on Imperial matters. Mr. Lyttelton when Colonial Secretary, in a dispatch published in December, 1905, (Cd. 2785) suggested the name "Imperial Council" instead of "Colonial Conference," the Im-

perial Council to be composed of the Colonial Secretary, representing the Home Government, a representative for India, and the Prime Ministers or other representatives, of the self-governing Colonies. He also suggested the appointment of a permanent Commission to which questions affecting Colonial interests could be referred for inquiry and report ; the Secretary to the Commission also to act as Secretary to the "Imperial Council," and to be responsible for its documents and records. The proposal will be discussed at the forthcoming Colonial Conference. *

Imperial Penny Postage.

In June, 1897, an Imperial Postal Conference was held in London under the Presidency of the Duke of Norfolk, Postmaster-General. As a result of the Conference the Government resolved that from December 25, 1898, an Imperial penny post would be established with such of the British Colonies as were prepared to reciprocate. Such a scheme had long been urged on successive Governments by Mr. Henni-

ker Heaton. The new rate was 1d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Natal accepted the new rates on the appointed day, and most of the other Colonies gradually entered the new scheme. Egypt was admitted into the scheme on December 15, 1905. Australia accepted the new scheme on April 1, 1905, and Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate on April 2, 1906. In the case of [Australia, Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate the penny rate has not yet been introduced for letters sent on the homeward direction.

Imperial South African Association.

Has for its objects the maintenance of British supremacy and the promotion of good Government in the various colonies in South Africa, with a view to the establishment of a Dominion of South Africa under the British flag. By the publication and distribution of pamphlets and leaflets, and by the organization of public meetings, addressed by those fully acquainted with South African affairs, the Association places before the

country the fullest information upon South African questions. The Duke of Westminster is President of the Association, and the address is 66, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Imports.

The produce and manufactures of foreign countries brought into the home country: the national trade inwards, as distinguished from exports—the national trade outwards.

“In and Out” Clause

Was the Clause of the Home Rule Bill, 1893, which, as introduced, provided that Irish members should sit in the Imperial Parliament to the number of 80, but should not speak or vote on purely British questions. On July 12, 1893 on the Committee stage, Mr. Gladstone announced that the Government plan would be abandoned, and that the 80 Irish members would be retained in the Imperial Parliament, and permitted to vote for all purposes. The division on Mr. Gladstone's amendment was carried by 325 to 298 (major-

ity 27) and the Clause as amended was carried by 326 to 297 (majority 29).

Income Tax.

Was first imposed by Pitt in 1798, abolished because of its unpopularity in 1816, but again imposed in 1842. It was at first meant to be a war tax, but it ceased to be primarily a war tax in 1842 when Peel revived it, as he wanted money to carry out his fiscal reform policy. In 1874 Mr. Gladstone appealed to the country with abolition of the Income Tax as one of his election cries. He was defeated however, and resigned, and Mr. Disraeli was able to reduce the tax to 2*d*. in the £, the lowest rate yet attained. There are five schedules of charges: (a) Owners of land and houses. (b) Occupiers of lands. (c) Annuities, dividends and interest payable in the United Kingdom on Government securities—British, foreign or colonial. (d) Annual profits from any kind of property, any profession, trade, employment or vocation; annual profits of non-residents in the United Kingdom on property situate in, or pro-

fession, etc., exercised in the United Kingdom ; on interest of money, annuities and other annual profits and gains. (e) Income derived from public offices, and on annuities, pensions; or stipends payable by His Majesty or out of the public revenue. Income tax is charged not on a general return made by the payer of his income from all sources, but on the first source—profits of a company, for example, are taxed in one sum on the company, who deduct each shareholder's portion from the dividends. Certain exemptions are allowed—hospitals, charities, saving banks, friendly societies, are examples. Payments of life insurance and deferred annuities are also exempt. Incomes below £160 are exempt from all payment. Incomes not exceeding £400 have an abatement of £160 ; not exceeding £500, £150 ; not exceeding £600, £120 ; not exceeding £700, £70. Proposals for a graduated income tax have been made (*see* GRADUATED TAXATION), and a Departmental Committee was appointed in 1906 on the Income Tax, one of the

questions to be dealt with being that of Graduation.

Indemnity Bill.

A measure by which Parliament may relieve a Minister from the consequences of a breach of the law committed in extreme and urgent cases without Parliamentary sanction.

Independent Labour Party.

Is an offshoot of the Social Democratic Federation (*q.v.*). The Independent Labour Party, familiarly known as I.L.P., was formed at Bradford in June, 1893. It was felt by several members of the Social Democratic Federation that the Society was too academic and uncompromising to make much progress towards a practical realization of its theories, and they decided to form another organization having a direct political aim, and adapted to secure the co-operation of Labour, and especially organized Labour. The object of the society was thus defined : "That the object of the Independent Labour Party shall be to secure the collective and communal ownership of all the means of pro-

duction, distribution and exchange." At the same time a programme was adopted, and for the purpose of achieving the objects of the programme an active electoral campaign was commenced to bring forward Parliamentary candidates, independent of existing parties. In 1900 they only got one member into Parliament namely Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P. Its membership was then 13,000, but it was not until the formation of the Labour Representation Committee (*q.v.*) that any notable successes were scored. At the General Election of 1906 30 candidates were elected. At a meeting of the successful M.P.s on February 12, 1906, at the House of Commons, Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., was elected chairman. This group must be carefully distinguished from the Liberal-Labour Party (*q.v.*) who obey the official Liberal whips, and are for all practical purposes members of the Liberal Party.

India Office

Is the Home Office of the Government of India, and is presided over by the Secre-

tary of State for India, who is assisted in his duties by a Council, the members of which must have had Indian experience. The Indian Secretary is a member of the Government and of the Cabinet, and is assisted in his Parliamentary duties by a Parliamentary Under-Secretary.—Whitehall, S.W.

Indian Army Organization.

On the initiative of Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief, the administration of the Indian Army was reorganized during 1905. Lord Curzon, the Viceroy, did not agree that the system was "faulty, inefficient and incapable of the expansion necessary" by reason of the "dual control" of the Commander-in-Chief, and the Military member of the Viceroy's Council. A compromise was finally arrived at by which two departments were established—the "Army Department" under the Commander-in-Chief, responsible to the Council for command, discipline and other military duties; and the "Department of Military Supply" under another member of the Council and re-

sponsible for contracts, stores, ordnance, remounts and the military factories. A Chief of the Staff was also to be appointed. (*See* CURZON — KITCHENER CONTROVERSY.)

Indian Cotton Duties.

Abolished in 1882, were re-imposed in 1894, at 5 per cent. ad valorem: a counteracting excise duty was at the same time imposed on certain cotton goods. The Indian Government were face to face with a deficit, and the difficulty was met by raising revenue in this way. On February 21, 1895, Sir Henry James, then M.P. for Bury (now Lord James of Hereford), moved the adjournment of the House in order to call attention to "the recent imposition of duties on the import of cotton manufacture and yarns into India." The motion was rejected by 304 to 109. In February, 1896, the Indian Legislative Council passed a Bill repealing the Act of 1894, and amending the law so as to tax all woven or cotton goods, whether made in India or elsewhere, at the rate of 3½

per cent. Yarns were to be free of duty.

Indian Opium Traffic. (*See* OPIUM TRAFFIC.)

Indirect Taxes.

Are those "demanded from one person in the expectation and intention that he shall indemnify himself at the expense of another." (*Mill, Principles, Bk. v. ch. iii., sec. 1*). The tea-duty and sugar-duty are examples of indirect taxation. The producer or dealer pays the tax in the first instance: but in the end the consumer has to pay more for his tea or his sugar. The tax is collected from one man by the State, and that man recovers the cost from another who buys the article.

Indoor Relief.

Poor law relief involving residence in the work-houses.

Industrial Schools.

Schools in which industrial training is provided, and in which children are lodged, clothed and fed, as well as taught (*Industrial*

Schools Act, 1866, s. 5). Mainly used for refractory children. Reformatory Schools and Ragged Schools were of the same nature. (Reformatory Schools Act, 1866.)

"Inebriated with the Exuberance of his own Verbosity."

A phrase applied by Lord Beaconsfield to Mr. Gladstone at a banquet given to Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury on July 27, 1878, on their return from the Berlin Conference (*q.v.*) in the Duke of Wellington's riding-school at Knightsbridge. Referring to criticisms of the Berlin Convention, Lord Beaconsfield said: "Which do you believe most likely to enter into an insane convention, a body of English gentlemen, honoured by the favour of their Sovereign and the confidence of their fellow-subjects, managing your affairs for five years, I hope with prudence, and not altogether without success, or a sophistical rhetorician, inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity, and gifted with an egoistical

imagination that can at all times command an interminable and inconsistent series of arguments to malign his opponents and to glorify himself?"

"Infant Industries" Argument

Is founded on the following passage from Mill's *Political Economy*, Bk. v., ch. x., sec. 1.: "Protective duties can be defensible, on mere grounds of political economy, when they are imposed temporarily (especially in a young and rising nation) in hopes of naturalizing a foreign industry in itself perfectly suitable to the circumstances of the country."

Inhabitant Occupier Franchise. (See HOUSEHOLD FRANCHISE.)

Inhabited House Duty.

A tax on houses according to annual value, payable by occupier, and first imposed in 1778. It was repealed in 1834, but again imposed in 1851, when it finally took the place of the Window Tax. The present rates are :—

In the £
Shops, beerhouses, farm-
houses and lodging
houses of an annual
value of—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
£20 and up to £40	0	2
Over £40 and up to £60	0	4
Over £60	0	6

Dwelling houses of an annual value of—

£20 and up to £40	0	3
Over £40 and up to £60	0	6
Over £60	0	9

The present yield is about
£2,000,000 a year.

Inheritance Tax.

Name given in America to
death duties.

Initiative.

The right of a section of
the people to have its views
on a political question placed
before the whole people for
their decision. (*See* REFER-
ENDUM.)

Inland Revenue Office.

Collects the Imperial taxes,
the Estate and Stamp Duties,
and registers Joint Stock
Companies and Newspapers.
The Chairman is the perma-
nent head.—Somerset House,
Strand.

**Inspector General of the
Forces.** (*See* ESHER
COMMITTEE.)

Intensive Cultivation.

The decay of our rural
population and the impor-
tation in increasing quan-
tities of commodities which
our own soil and climate
can easily produce, have
caused considerable anxiety
to statesmen during many
years. The causes are
not entirely apparent, being
partly fiscal, partly labour,
and partly the attraction of
the urban districts to the
rural labourer. The remedy
for this state of affairs is
felt to lie in the intensive
culture of Small Holdings
(*q.v.*). In the King's
Speech at the commence-
ment of the Session of 1906
it was stated that inquiries
were proceeding as to the
means by which a larger
number of the population
might be attracted to and
retained on the soil.

**Intoxicating Liquors (Sale to
Children) Act, 1901.** (*See*
CHILD MESSENGER ACT.)

Inventory Duty. (*See* DEATH
DUTIES.)

Invincibles.

Towards the end of 1881,
a Society was formed which

had for its object the assassination of obnoxious officials in Ireland. It consisted of about thirty members, and was known as the Invincible Society. The Phoenix Park murders (*q.v.*) were planned and executed by this Society.

Invisible Exports. (*See BALANCE OF TRADE.*)

Irish Act of Union.

Was passed in 1800 by Mr. Pitt's Government. The following is a summary of the Act:—Great Britain and Ireland shall be united into one Kingdom; the succession to the Crown shall continue limited and settled as at the present; the United Kingdom shall be represented in one Parliament; the number of Lords Spiritual in the Imperial Parliament shall be four by rotation of sessions, and twenty-eight Lords Temporal, who shall sit and vote for life, and one hundred Commoners shall sit in the House of Commons; a Peer of Ireland may be elected for any county or borough of Great Britain; the King may create peers or make pro-

motions in the peerage, and the number of hereditary peers not entitled to a seat in the House of Lords may be kept up to 100; the churches of England and Ireland to be united into one Protestant Episcopal Church (Fifth Article); the subjects of Great Britain and Ireland shall be on the same footing in respect of trade and navigation, and in all treaties with foreign powers, and all bounties and prohibitions on the export of goods of either country to the other shall be abolished; all laws in force in courts of jurisdiction shall remain, subject to the alterations appearing necessary to the Imperial Parliament; charges for debts of either Kingdom before Union shall be separately defrayed. For 20 years after the Union the proportion of expenditure of the United Kingdoms shall be as 15 to 2. If the Irish revenue in any year exceed the interest on debt, sinking fund and proportional contribution, taxes to that amount shall be reduced, or the surplus applied by the united parliament to local Irish purposes. All monies raised after the Union shall be a joint debt.

Parliament may declare exemptions of special taxes in Scotland and Ireland, and all appeals shall be finally decided by the Peers of the United Kingdom. Privy Council of Ireland to continue so long as the Sovereign shall think fit. By the Irish Church Act, 1869 (*q.v.*), the Church of Ireland was disestablished, and the articles in the Act of Union relating to the Church and the seats of the Bishops in the House of Lords were repealed. The number of Irish members in the House of Commons was afterwards increased to 104, and now stands at 101.

Irish Board of Agriculture.

Was established in 1899 by the Agriculture and Technical Instruction Act of that year. The President is the Chief Secretary, and there is a Parliamentary Vice-President. Its powers and duties include all matters relating to Agriculture and Fisheries in Ireland, as well as the administration of the Grants for Science, Art and Technical Instruction. The annual income of the Endowment Fund amounts to £171,000; and the Parlia-

mentary Vote to £160,000. The annual report on the work of the Board is presented to Parliament.

Irish Church Act, 1869.

Disestablished the Church of Ireland from January 1, 1871. The Ecclesiastical Courts were abolished. The Irish Bishops no longer sat in the House of Lords. The Ecclesiastical law and Church ordinances were to be treated as a mutual contract. Synods could be held. A "representative body" was to be set up by the Church and incorporated. A Church Temporalities Commission of three persons was appointed (for ten years) in whom church property was vested, except private endowments later than 1660, which were beyond the scope of the Bill. The fabrics of cathedrals and churches were to be handed over to the "representative body." Ruinous churches were placed in charge of the Public Works Commissioners. A beneficed clergyman if he continued in office received his income; but he might commute this life interest. Movable chattels were vested in the "re-

presentative body." The tithe rent charge was vested in Commissioners. In the sale of any land by Commissioners, the tenants were to have the first chance of purchasing. The "representative body" had the option of purchasing glebe-houses and glebe-lands. The Regium Donum (*q.v.*), the annual parliamentary grant to "the nonconforming, seceding, and Protestant dissenting ministers in Ireland," was discontinued, as was also the grant to the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth (*q.v.*). The property of the Church affected by the Bill was estimated at £16,000,000: the portion retained by the Church at £7,500,000. The remainder was to be applied as Parliament might direct, and has been so applied to the relief of distress and other matters.

Irish Financial Relations with Great Britain. (*See FINANCIAL RELATIONS.*)

Irish Land Acts, 1870-1896.

Numerous Acts have been passed to regulate the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland. The first

of importance is the *Land Act*, 1870. The Devon Commission in 1841 had recommended that a tenant, in event of disturbance, should receive compensation for certain specified improvements which he had made in his holding. By the Act of 1870 the tenant was given a pecuniary interest in improvements which he had made. In cases of eviction the smaller tenants received compensation for disturbance, and a special court was instituted to carry out the provisions of the Act. In the *Land Act*, 1881, the principle of the Three F's (*q.v.*) was recognized and the Land Commission was established. *The Land Act*, 1885, enabled the Land Commission to advance to tenants, out of a grant of £5,000,000, the whole money required for the purchase of their holdings. The advance was made repayable by an annuity in favour of the Land Commission of £4 for every £100, and so in proportion for any less sum. *The Land Act*, 1887, enabled all lease-holders to obtain a judicial revision of their rents. *The Land Act*,

1888, increased the grant placed at the disposal of the Land Commission to £10,000,000. Land Acts were also passed in 1891 and 1896. (*See also* IRISH LAND ACT, 1903.)

Irish Land Act, 1903.

Was introduced by Mr. George Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, on March 25, 1903. By this Act the land may be sold by the landlords to the tenants, the purchase money being provided by the State, together with a bonus. The purchase money is to be paid in cash, the money being raised by the issue of guaranteed $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock. The amount of stock which may be so created was estimated to amount to about £100,000,000 and the bonus to be given to the landlords is limited to £12,000,000. The Act also contains provisions for aiding the work of the Congested Districts Board (*q.v.*), for the improvement of estates, and for benefiting agricultural labourers. (*See also* IRISH LAND ACTS 1870-1896.)

Irish Land Conference.

Met for the first time on

December 20, 1902, with a view to arriving at a settlement of the land question in Ireland. Lords Dunraven and Mayo, and Colonels Hutchinson Poe and Nugent Everard represented the landlords, and Mr. John Redmond, Mr. W. O'Brien, Mr. T. C. Harrington and Mr. T. W. Russell represented the tenants. Lord Dunraven acted as Chairman. The report of the Conference was issued in January, 1903, and the substitution of an occupying proprietary was recommended in lieu of the existing system of dual ownership. The mode of settlement recommended was that of voluntary purchase by direct agreement between owner and occupier. The Imperial Exchequer was to help in finding the necessary sums of money. (*See* IRISH LAND ACT, 1903.)

Irish Local Government Act, 1898.

Established a system of local county government in Ireland similar to that already existing in England. A grant of £730,000 was made from Imperial funds and a further grant of £35,000 was

made in respect of special police, railway and harbour charges.

Irish Office

Is the London office of the Irish Government in Dublin, and is under the charge of the Irish Secretary, who is a member of the House of Commons and of the Government.—Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.

Irish Peers.

The Irish Peers elect 28 of their number to represent them in the House of Lords. These representative peers hold their position for life. Irish Peers, other than representative peers, are not disqualified from obtaining a seat in the House of Commons in the usual way as the representative of any county or borough in Great Britain, but not in Ireland.

Irish Reform Association.

Was formed from the landlord representatives of the Land Conference Committee, which had been dissolved in 1904. Lord Dunraven was elected President. (See DEVOLUTION SCHEME.)

Irish Republican Brotherhood.

This was the name given to the branch in Ireland of the Fenian Society. It corresponded in many particulars to the Clan-na-Gael in America. The Association had for its object the separation of Ireland from England by insurrection, and in anticipation of that event its funds were largely used for the introduction of arms into Ireland. All persons enrolled took an oath of allegiance to the Irish Republic, to take up arms when called upon and to obey implicitly the orders of superiors. The Superior Council had the power to award capital punishment in cases of treason to the Cause. (See CLAN-NA-GAEL ; FENIANS.)

Irish University Question

Is one which cuts across the ordinary party lines. Roman Catholics complain that they are practically excluded from the benefits of higher education as they cannot conscientiously attend the existing universities, and they ask for the establishment of an independent

university and college in Dublin, endowed like Trinity College, and connected with the existing colleges in Cork and Galway. They would hand over the Queen's College at Belfast to the Ulster Protestants, and would leave Trinity College undisturbed. This solution of the question is opposed by the Ulster Unionists, and by many Conservatives and Liberals in Great Britain, who argue that to grant a Roman Catholic university would mean the supremacy of the bishops and priests. Roman Catholic students, they say, should go to Trinity College and the Royal University of Ireland, which are unsectarian. Mr. Balfour has often spoken in favour of the establishment of a university which Roman Catholics could conscientiously attend. He has pointed out (House of Commons, June 23, 1899) that at present Parliament provides large sums of money for purely denominational schools and colleges in Ireland without protest from Anglicans and Nonconformists, and that to refuse to provide a university which would not be more denom-

inational than Trinity College, or Queen's College, Belfast, was absurd. A Royal Commission was appointed in June, 1901, with Lord Robertson as Chairman, to inquire into the subject. In their final report (Cd. 1483 of 1903) they recommended a federal teaching university with four constituent colleges—the three Queen's colleges and a new Roman Catholic college. Provision would be made for protecting the Roman Catholic faith within its walls. The Commissioners could not see their way to any proposal to bring Maynooth and Magee Colleges into the new university. As regards the charge that the establishment of such a college would introduce denominational endowment into the university, the Commissioners point out that this is not the case, as "the college in Dublin, which bears the name of University College, and is conducted with much ability by Dr. Delany and other Jesuits, receives and has received for more than 20 years £6,000 a year out of monies provided by Act of Parliament for university purposes." Consult on

the question the Debates in the House of Commons on February 16 and 17, 1898; June 23, 1899; March 23, 1900; April 22, 1901, and April 13, 1905. (See TRINITY COLLEGE COMMISSION.)

J

Jacobins.

The members of a French revolutionary society called the Society of Friends of the Constitution formed in 1789, and composed of the extremists of the party. Its headquarters were in Paris in the Dominican or Jacobin convent, hence its name. It had branches throughout France.

Jameson Raid.

After the incident of the Closing of the Drifts (*q.v.*), the position of the Uitlanders (*q.v.*) in the Transvaal became more intolerable, and a Reform Committee was formed on December 30, 1895, in Johannesburg, for the purpose of obtaining an amelioration of their lot and especially an admission to the franchise. The most prominent members of this

Committee were Colonel Frank Rhodes, Mr. Lionel Phillips, Mr. (now Sir) George Farrar, Mr. J. P. FitzPatrick, and Mr. J. H. Hammond. A plot to overthrow the rule of President Kruger was set on foot, and the co-operation of Dr. Jameson of the Chartered Company was obtained; and towards the end of 1895 a force under Dr. Jameson was stationed on the Transvaal border near Mafeking. The arrangement was that Dr. Jameson was not to invade the Republic until the Uitlanders had risen in Johannesburg. Fearing the reformers were growing faint-hearted, Dr. Jameson decided to cross the frontier without the projected rising having taken place, and on December 29, 1895, he invaded the Transvaal with 494 men, and a few light guns. His force was defeated and forced to surrender at Doornkop, on January 2, 1896. The leaders of the Reform Committee were arrested, and tried at the end of April, and the members mentioned above, with the exception of Mr. FitzPatrick, were sen

tenced to death, which was commuted to 15 years' imprisonment. After a short time the prisoners were released on payment of a fine of £25,000. Dr. Jameson and his associates were tried at Bow Street in 1896 under the Foreign Enlistment Act, and were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, but some of the sentences were later remitted. (See KRUGER TELEGRAM.)

Jameson Raid Inquiry.

A Committee was appointed July, 1896, and again in January, 1897, on the motion of Mr. Chamberlain, to "inquire into the origin and circumstances of the incursion into the South African Republic by an armed force, and into the administration of the British South Africa Company, and to report thereon." Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Chamberlain and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman were among the members of the Committee. The report (House of Commons Paper, No. 64 of 1897) was issued on July 13, 1897, condemning Mr. Rhodes and the Raid.

Lord Rosmead, the late High Commissioner, was excused from possessing knowledge of the plot, as were also Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, and the officials of the Colonial Office. Mr. Stanhope (now Lord Weardale), on July 26, 1897, moved a resolution regretting the inconclusive action and report of the Committee. A debate took place on the report, and the motion was rejected by 304 to 77. (See HAWKSLEY TELEGRAMS.)

*Parl. Deb., July 30, 1896;
January 28, and 29 1897;
July 26, 1897.*

Jesse Collings Act.

A name given to the Allotments Act, 1882, which provided that charity lands—except such as are held for educational, ecclesiastical or apprenticeship purposes—held for the benefit of the poor of the parish should be available as Allotments. The Allotments Act, 1887 (*q.v.*) provided that this land might be let in one parcel to the local authority for the provision of Allotments.

Jesse Collings Amendment.

(See THREE ACRES AND A COW.)

Jewish Disabilities.

The oath of abjuration (see ABJURATION, OATH OF) formerly required of Members of Parliament concluded with the words "on the true faith of a Christian." The oath could not be taken by Jews who were therefore excluded from Parliament. Not until 1858 could these words be dispensed with at all, and then only by resolution of either House in individual cases. In 1866, when the Parliamentary oath was remodelled, the offending words were omitted.

Jingo.

A member of the section of the Conservative or Tory Party which advocates a spirited foreign policy. It was used, especially during the Disraeli administration of 1874-80, in reference to the Russo-Turkish war. The name owes its origin to a song at that time popular, expressing the "jingo" spirit :

"We don't want to fight, but, by jingo, if we do,
We've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the money too."

Joint Committee. (See COMMITTEES.)

Judge Advocate General.

Is the legal adviser of the War Office on certain matters ; the judgments of all Courts-Martial are submitted to him for revision and advice. Until 1892, the Judge Advocate General was usually a member of the Government and the House of Commons. It was then made a non-political post and was held by one of the judges. This arrangement lasted until 1905, when Mr. Milvain, a barrister, was appointed to the office as a salaried Civil Servant, responsible to the Secretary for War—7, Victoria Street, S.W.

Justices of the Peace Act, 1906.

Abolishes the property qualification previously required for county justices.

Juvenile Courts Bill, 1906.

Proposes that children

must be tried in some other place than the ordinary court room. This principle was put into operation in London in August, 1905, by an order of the Home Office requiring the metropolitan magistrates to separate the hearing of children's cases from those of adults. Thirty-five boroughs have adopted a similar system, and eleven county boroughs have founded separate children's courts. Other clauses of the Bill allow children to be remanded to some more suitable place than a prison cell, and allow their "conditional release" subject to their supervision by an official, the court missionary, or some society willing to undertake the work. In America there is a "probational system" on the same lines for dealing with the children, who are also brought before children's courts. The Government also have in hand a Bill on similar lines to the above.

Juvenile Smoking Bill.

A Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking was introduced into the House of Commons in 1906 and in

other years by Dr. Macnamara. It forbids any person to "sell, give, or supply tobacco in any form to or for the use of any person under the age of sixteen years."

K

Kartels. (*See* CARTELS.)

Kenyon-Slaney Clause

Was Clause 7 (6) of the Education Act, 1902, which enacted that religious instruction in a non-provided school is to be given in accordance with the provisions (if any) of the trust deed relating thereto, and shall be under the control of managers. It was inserted on the motion of Col. Kenyon-Slaney, M.P., on October, 31, 1902.

Key-Money

Is a sum of money in the nature of a premium which is paid by an incoming tenant to the landlord or outgoing tenant, or to both, in addition to the weekly rental, for the right to possess the key of the house. The system is now in extensive use in the East End of London, especially amongst

the alien population, who, owing to the fact that they are prepared to live in a less healthy and sanitary manner than the British workmen, are willing to pay a higher premium for the possession of the key. They then proceed to sub-let the rooms to a large number of people. This system of "key-money" much increases the evils of overcrowding.

1903, Cd. 1741. *Report of Royal Commission on Alien Immigration*. Para. 160.

Khaki Election.

Name given to the General Election of 1900, which was fought mainly on the issue of the South African War, whilst the "war fever" was at its height, and when the "men in khaki" (soldiers) appealed to the sentiments of the people.

Khartoum Vote of Censure.

Was moved by Sir Stafford Northcote, leader of the Conservative opposition to Mr. Gladstone's Government, immediately after the news was received of the fall of Khartoum. In the division taken on February 28, 1885, at four o'clock in the morning, the Government only survived

defeat by a majority of fourteen. (For 288; Against 302.)

Kiao-Chau.

In November, 1897, two German missionaries were murdered in Shantung, and German men-of-war immediately appeared in Kiao-chau Bay, and forced the Chinese garrison to evacuate the place. Prince Henry of Prussia was dispatched to China with additional ships, with instructions to be "up and at them with his mailed fist," if necessary. Early in January, 1898, it was officially confirmed that China had leased Kiao-chau to Germany for 99 years.

Kilmainham Treaty.

On October 13, 1881, Mr. Parnell was arrested under the Coercion Act and lodged in Kilmainham Gaol. Finding that the imprisonment of suspects under the Coercion Act did not have the expected result, and outrages were incessant, Mr. Gladstone resolved on a complete change of policy. The three imprisoned Members of Parliament, Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, and O'Kelly, were

released on May 2, 1882, against the wishes of the Irish Viceroy and Secretary, Lord Cowper and Mr. Forster who resigned. These incidents were known as the Kilmainham Treaty. It was alleged that there was an understanding between the Government and Mr. Parnell as to Irish affairs. There was to be a complete change from 'Coercion, and Mr. Parnell was to co-operate in the advancement of Liberal principles. Mr. Gladstone always denied that there was a "Kilmainham Treaty." A few days later the Phoenix Park murders (*q.v.*) shocked the world, and the policy of conciliation came to a sudden end.

King's Speech

Is the speech from the Throne in the House of Lords at the commencement of each Session reviewing the political situation and outlining the Ministerial legislative programme. If Parliament is opened by the King in person, he reads the Speech; if Parliament is opened by Commission, the Speech is read by the Lord Chancellor. (*See ADDRESS.*)

"Knight Commander" Case

Arose during the Russo-Japanese war. The *Knight Commander*, a British vessel on her way to Yokohama, was stopped by the Russian cruisers of the Vladivostock squadron. The Russian Admiral being of opinion that the *Knight Commander* carried contraband of war, which was denied by the owners, and being, moreover, unable to take her into port without risk of harm to his own ships, removed the crew to his own ships, and sank the vessel.

Kriegverein.

A federation of states for the purpose of defence.

Kruger Telegram.

After the defeat and surrender of Dr. Jameson at Doornkop on January 2, 1896, the present German Emperor sent a telegram to President Kruger congratulating him that "without appealing to the aid of friendly Powers, you and your people have succeeded in repelling with your own hands the armed bands which had broken into your country, and in maintaining

the independence of your country against foreign aggression." The telegram caused considerable excitement in this country, and the relations between the two countries became very strained, but the British Government plainly showed that it would tolerate no foreign interference in the crisis which had arisen in South Africa. (See JAMESON RAID.)

Belgium, France, Germany, Holland and Switzerland. The Central Committee of the London Unemployed Fund have established a Working Colony at Hollesley Bay in Suffolk. For details of the working of this Colony consult the Report of Central Executive Committee of the London Unemployed Fund, 1904-5. Details of Continental Labour Colonies will be found in Cd. 2304, Report by Mr. D. F. Schloss to the Board of Trade on agencies and methods for dealing with the unemployed in certain foreign countries.

L

Labour Bureaux.

Agencies for bringing together the unemployed and the employer wanting workers. By the Labour Bureaux (London) Act, 1902, the Metropolitan Borough Councils were authorized to establish Labour Bureaux, and to charge the expenses on the general rate.

Labour Colonies

As a means of dealing with the Unemployed Question have been established in

Labour Commission.

Was appointed in April, 1891, with the Duke of Devonshire, then Marquis of Hartington, as Chairman. The terms of reference were to inquire "into the questions affecting the relations between employers and employed, the combinations of employers and employed, and the conditions of labour which have been raised during the recent trade disputes in the United Kingdom; and to report whether

legislation can with advantage be directed to the remedy of any evils that may be disclosed, and if so, in what manner." To facilitate inquiry the trades were grouped, and a syllabus of subjects upon which information was desired was drawn up. Assistant Commissioners were appointed to inquire into the conditions of employment of women, and in agriculture. The reports are very complete, dealing with the condition of trades, the position of the workers, history of labour movements all over the world, laws for the regulation of industry, legal decisions, the relations between employers and employed, combinations, trade unions, etc. The final report (Cd. 7421 and Cd. 7421—i), in two volumes, was issued in June, 1894, containing the majority report, the minority report, the secretary's report on the work of the office, summaries of evidence, and appendices. A good summary of these reports will be found in the *Labour Gazette*, published by the Board of Trade, for July, August, and September, 1894.

Labour Party. (*See* INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY; LABOUR REPRESENTATION COMMITTEE; SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION.)

Labour Representation Committee.

At the Trade Union Congress held at Plymouth in 1899, a resolution was passed calling on the Parliamentary Committee of the Congress to summon a Conference of Trade Unions, co-operative and socialistic societies, for the purpose of discussing the question of labour representation in the House of Commons. A conference was accordingly held in London in February, 1900. It was attended by representatives from 68 Trade Unions, and three Socialist bodies—namely, the Social Democratic Federation, the Independent Labour Party, and the Fabian Society; there were 129 delegates present. The Social Democratic Federation no longer sends a representative, and the co-operative societies still stand aloof. The Conference carried the following resolution:—"To establish a distinct

Labour group in Parliament, who shall have their own Whips and agree upon their policy, which must embrace a readiness to co-operate with any party which for the time being may be engaged in promoting legislation in the direct interest of labour."

An Executive Committee of 12 was elected, which has since been increased to 13. In January, 1905, 165 Trade Unions and 76 Trade Councils were represented. At the present time the Labour Representation Committee pays 25 per cent. of the Returning Officers' expenses of its approved candidates, and £200 a year salary to each such member. At the General Election of 1906, 51 candidates stood under the auspices of the Committee, and 29 were elected. The Committee is familiarly known as the L.R.C. Mr. J. R. Macdonald, M.P., is the Secretary, and the offices are at 28, Victoria Street, Westminster.

Laissez-Faire.

The doctrine of the non-intervention of the State in all matters except that of preserving security. Adam

Smith in the *Wealth of Nations* pleaded for "natural liberty," and his views were adopted by the Manchester School (*q.v.*) in England.

Lancaster, Duchy of.

The estates of the Duchy of Lancaster are managed by a Council presided over by a Chancellor, who is always a member of the Government. The Chancellor appoints to forty-one livings in the country, and also to all the borough benches of magistrates in Lancashire.

Land Law Reform Association.

Was formed by the amalgamation of the Free Land League and the Leasehold Enfranchisement Association. It has for its object the promotion of the rating of ground values and vacant land, the more adequate provision of small holdings, adequate and healthy housing of the working-classes, the preservation of commons and of popular rights over land and water, the abolition of primogeniture, and reform of the Land Laws generally. Mr. C. E. Hecht

acts as Secretary, and the offices are at 21, John Street, Adelphi, London.

Land League.

The National Land League of Ireland was formed in 1879 in Mayo, by Mr. Michael Davitt. The idea of this movement and the "Plan of Campaign" (*q.v.*) was invented in 1848 by Mr. Fenton Lalor in a newspaper called the *Felon*, but they were not accepted then by any important section of the Irish Party. It was of Fenian origin. The official objects of the League were, according to Mr. Davitt's evidence before the Parnell Commission :—(1) To put an end to rack-renting, eviction and landlord oppression. (2) To effect such a change in the land tenure as to allow every Irish farmer to become the owner on fair terms of the land he tills. The political purpose of the League during the eighties was to bring about the absolute independence of Ireland as a separate nation.

Land Nationalization.

The State ownership of land. The State would be

the absolute owner of all land. Compensation would be paid to existing land-owners and their expectant heirs by securing to them the full revenue they have hitherto obtained from it. These annuities, it is proposed, should be paid to any heir or heirs of the land-owner who may be living at the passing of the Act, or who may be born at any time before the decease of the said owner. Persons would own land only so long as they occupied it personally : they would, in other words, be a perpetual holder of the land. Such holders would be subject to no restrictions or interference in dealing with the land, and would be able to sell or transfer it. They would, however, be absolutely prohibited from subletting for the inherent value of the land. The State would be paid by the holder in the shape of a perpetual quit-rent : that portion of the value due to improvements, buildings, drains, fences, etc., would be tenant-right.

Information in favour of land nationalization can be obtained from the Secre-

tary, Land Nationalization Society, 432, Strand, W.C. Information against land nationalization from the Secretary, Property Protection Society, 45, Parliament Street, S.W.

Wallace, (A. R.) *Land Nationalisation*. Swan Sonnenschein.

Land Restoration.

The cry is sometimes raised that, as property in land, as we understand it, is of recent growth, and that the land has been "stolen" by the landlords, this land should be "restored" to the ownership of the State. (*See LAND NATIONALIZATION.*)

Land Tax

In England and Wales originated in 1692, when the rate was placed at 4s. in the £ on the true yearly value of all personal estate, offices, lands, tenements, and hereditaments. In 1697 a fixed quota from every parish was demanded. In 1798 it was made perpetual; but permission was given to redeem it on payment of a capital charge. Personal property gradually escaped, and in 1833 was altogether ex-

empted, and the tax became one on land only. The quotas, as fixed in 1697, gave absurd inequalities in the amount of the taxes demanded from different districts, a poor district often having to pay more than a rich one, the Hertfordshire quota, for example, being nearly twice as much as Lancashire. In 1896 the quota was fixed at a maximum rate of 1s. in the £. By the Finance Act, 1898, total exemption was given to all owners whose yearly income does not exceed £160; and a one-half abatement to those whose income does not exceed £400. The present yield is about £700,000 a year.

Land Tenure Bill

Under discussion in the House of Commons in 1906 is the one usually known as the Lambert Bill, from its author, Mr. G. Lambert, M.P., a prominent tenant farmer. The Bill was introduced in 1906 by Mr. Agar-Robartes, M.P., Mr. G. Lambert being a member of the Government, and his freedom of action being thereby curtailed. The object of the

measure is "to extend, cheapen and simplify the law of compensation for tenant's improvements."

The Bill *as introduced* gave the tenant, on the termination of the tenancy, the right to claim compensation for adding to the agricultural value of the holding. A tenant need not obtain the landlord's consent for the repairing of buildings, laying down permanent pasture, planting of orchards, and other plants for fruit and vegetable culture. He could claim compensation for damage to his crops by game that he has not the lawful right to kill. The limitation that a tenant shall only use one gun in killing ground game was abolished. The tenant was enabled to crop, cultivate, and sell the produce of the holding without restriction, provided he made reasonable provision to protect the holding from injury. Unreasonable disturbance in a holding could be made the subject of a claim for compensation. The landlord and tenant were placed on an equality in making claims; and disputes were to be settled, in default of agree-

ment, by a single arbitrator appointed by the Board of Agriculture. The landlord's right of distraint for rent was limited to one year. A record of the agricultural condition of the holding must be made at the commencement of, and could be required by either party during, a tenancy. The Bill was read a second time on March 9, 1906, and it was sent to the Standing Committee on Trade.

House of Commons Paper, No. 168 of 1906. Report, etc., of Committee on Bill.

Land Values.

The rating or taxation of land values is a term loosely employed to cover three separate proposals. These are:—(1) Taxation of Ground Rents and Feu Duties. (2) Taxation of Urban Sites, apart from the value of the buildings upon them. (3) Taxation of Vacant Building Land. Bills for the taxation of land values have been discussed in the House of Commons on February 19, 1902; March 27, 1903; March 11, 1904; April 14, 1905; and as regards Scotland, May 19, 1905; March 23, 1906. (*See*

BUILDING LAND; GROUND RENTS; SITE VALUES; UNEARNED INCREMENT.)

Fox (Wilson) *Rating of Land Values.* *Parliamentary Debates* for above dates.

Lansdowne House Committee.

A committee of Conservative and Unionist leaders appointed after the meeting at Lansdowne House to consider the question of Party re-organization.

Lansdowne House Meeting.

A meeting of Conservative and Unionist Peers, members of the House of Commons, and unsuccessful candidates held at Lansdowne House on February 15, 1906, to consider the future of their Party, in view of the defeat sustained at the General Election in January, 1906. (See "VALENTINE" CORRESPONDENCE.)

"Last Link" Speech.

Speech made by Mr. Parnell at Cincinnati, U.S.A., on February 23, 1880, when he said: "None of us—whether we are in America or in Ireland, or wherever we may be—will be satisfied until we have destroyed the last link

which keeps Ireland bound to England."

Latchkey Voters.

A term applied to a class of persons who occupied part of a house and who claimed to have been enfranchised by the Reform Act of 1832, on the ground that they had independent occupation of their premises and had possession of a latchkey of the street door and so had ingress and egress at will. An appeal upon this point in 1847 (*Toms v. Luckett*) established their rights provided the landlord did not actually reside upon the premises. The Parliamentary Registration Act of 1878 more clearly stated the qualification, and in section 5 stated "the term 'dwelling house' shall include any part of a house where that part is separately occupied as a dwelling: and the term 'lodgings' shall include any apartments or place of residence whether furnished or unfurnished in a dwelling house." In 1881 this section was the subject of a series of appeals, the result being the definition that the residence of the

landlord in the same house with those to whom he let rooms, constituted the occupiers of such rooms, lodgers. In 1905 the question was again revived by the inclusion in the register for Devonport of 3,000 voters, who under the decisions of 1881 would be regarded as lodgers, but who then were given votes as householders on the ground that they had keys of the street door and occupied their rooms independent of any control by the resident landlord. The appeal from this decision of the Revising Barrister, did not result in a definite conclusion being arrived at and the question as to the actual status of the latchkey voter is still involved in doubt.

Latin Union.

The union between France, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy for a uniform monetary system, established in 1865. Greece was admitted in 1868.

Law Lords. (See LORDS OF APPEAL.)

Laymen, Houses of.

Attached to the Convoca-

tions of Canterbury (1886) and York (1890), consisting of members elected by the laity, the diocesan conferences, and a limited number nominated by the Archbishop. They discuss "all subjects which ordinarily occupy the attention of Convocation, saving only the definition or interpretation of the faith and doctrine of the Church." They sit simultaneously with the Convocations and have no legal status or powers. They now form a constituent part of the Representative Church Council.

League of Young Liberals.

The objects of the League are (1) to stimulate the study of questions of national importance, and (2) to promote progressive principles among young men and women. All young men and young women are eligible for election if in agreement with the objects of the League. The minimum yearly subscription is 2s. 6d. The League has 26 branches in London and the Provinces. The Secretary is Mr. J. Aubrey Rees, and the offices

are at the New Reform Club, 10, Adelphi Terrace.

"Leap in the Dark."

A phrase used by Lord Derby in the House of Lords on August 6, 1867 (Hansard, vol. 189, col. 952.), with reference to the Reform Bill of that year. He said: "No doubt we are making a great experiment and taking a leap in the dark, but I have the greatest confidence in the sound sense of my countrymen, and I entertain a strong hope that the extended franchise which we are now conferring upon them will be the means of placing the institutions of this country on a firmer basis, and that the passing of this measure will tend to increase the loyalty and contentment of a great portion of Her Majesty's subjects."

Leasehold Enfranchisement.

In many parts of England houses are built on leasehold land. When the lease expires the site, together with the buildings, reverts to the owner. It is proposed that all urban leaseholders holding leases of which 20 years are yet unexpired, should

have the power of purchasing the freehold at a fair price, or of paying a perpetual rent-charge in lieu of such price. Such a reform was recommended in the Supplementary Report of the Royal Commission on the Housing of Working Classes, and by the Town Holdings Committee. The former expressed the opinion "that legislation favourable to the acquisition on equitable terms of the freehold interest on the part of the leaseholder would conduce greatly to the improvement of the dwellings of the people of this country," on the ground that "the prevailing system of building leases is conducive to bad building, to deterioration of property towards the close of the lease, and to a want of interest on the part of the occupier in the house he inhabits," and that "the system of building on leasehold land is a great cause of the many evils connected with overcrowding insanitary buildings, and excessive rents." The Town Holdings Committee recommended the local application of enfranchisement as "the ownership by a working man

of the house he occupies is one of the strongest inducements to those habits of life which make him a good citizen and a useful member of the community, and that this stimulus is more strongly felt in the case of a man who has or can obtain the freehold than in that of a lessee for a term of years." Referring to improvements, the Committee said that lessees would be placed in a better position by a measure of enfranchisement, as they would be able to acquire the freehold before making the contemplated outlay on the improvements. They added: "so far as the power of enfranchisement would promote such improvements, it may be looked upon as a benefit to the public," and they recommended that compulsory powers should be given to public educational bodies, co-operative and provident societies, and public authorities and corporations. Bills to effect this have been frequently introduced into the House of Commons. (Bill No. 105 of 1906.)

Leasehold Franchise. (See FRANCHISE.)

Legacy Duties. (See DEATH DUTIES.)

Legal Enactment, Method of.

One of the methods of Trade Unions, who seek to attain their objects by Act of Parliament. The methods of Collective Bargaining (*q.v.*) and Mutual Insurance (*q.v.*) were generally more popular than the method of Legal Enactment until 1867. Since that date, and especially since 1885, the latter method has been far more extensively used, and Trade Unions have been especially active in trying to persuade Parliament to adopt many of the Trade Union regulations, such as an eight hours day, workmen's compensation and employers' liability. Trade Unions now have their own representatives in the House of Commons, and it is very probable that this method will be far more extensively used, especially as the working men more and more realize their political power.

Letters Patent

Are letters addressed by the Sovereign "to all to

whom these presents shall come," reciting the grant of some dignity, office, monopoly, franchise, or other privilege to the patentee. They are not sealed up, but left open, and are recorded in the Patent Rolls in the Record Office, or in the case of recent grants, in the Chancery Enrolment Office. The following are among the grants made by letters patent :—Offices in the Herald's College ; the dignity of peerage, baronetcy, or knighthood ; the appointment of Lords Lieutenants, justices of the High Court, King's Counsel, to crown livings ; royal charters, royal pardons, and patents for inventions ; and the offices of Master of the Horse, Postmaster General, Attorney and Solicitor-General and Keeper of the Privy Seal. The procedure by which letters patent are obtained is as follows : A warrant for the issue of letters is drawn up and signed by the Lord Chancellor ; this is submitted to the Law Officers of the Crown, who countersign it ; finally, the warrant, thus signed and countersigned, is submitted to His

Majesty, who affixes his signature. The warrant is then sent to the Crown Office, and is filed, after it has been acted upon by the issue of letters patent under the Great Seal or wafer seal. The letters patent are then delivered into the custody of those in whose favour they are granted. Formerly letters patent were always issued under the Great Seal, but under the Crown Office Act, 1877, letters patent may be sealed with the wafer seal.

Liberal. (*See* TORY.)

Lib.-Labs.

Liberal - Labourites. A name given to those M.P.s who stand as Labour candidates, but obey the Liberal whips, and are, to all intents and purposes, members of the Liberal Party. The majority of this section of the Liberal Party are Trade Unionists, or officials of the various Miners' Federations. Mr. Maddison, M.P. for Burnley ; Mr. Bell, M.P. for Derby, and Mr. Wadsworth, M.P. for Hallamshire Division of Yorkshire are members accepting this designation.

Liberal Central Association

Is the official organization and headquarters of the Liberal Party. The Central Association is the medium through which Liberal Associations in search of candidates, and Liberal candidates seeking constituencies are brought into touch with each other; it stimulates local action in looking after the registration of voters, and generally gives advice to agents, and furthers the interests of the Party in all possible ways. The annual subscription to the Association is four guineas, which may be compounded by a single payment of fifty guineas. The Chief Liberal Whip is ex-officio Chairman of the Association. Executive and General Committees are elected annually. Sir R. A. Hudson is Secretary, and the Offices are at 41, Parliament Street, Westminster.

Liberal Imperialist.

A name given to that section of the Liberal Party who believe in a strong Imperial Policy, applied to members of the Liberal League supporting Lord Rosebery. Mr. Asquith,

M.P., Mr. Haldane, M.P., Sir Edward Grey, M.P., and Mr. Perks, M.P., are Liberal Imperialists. The Liberal Imperialists supported the South African War, believing it to be just and inevitable.

Liberal League.

Was formed in 1902 for the purpose of bringing together, with a view to common action, all those who approve of the policy expounded by Lord Rosebery at Chesterfield. It believes that upon those lines progress can best be made with that practical Liberalism which the conditions of the day require. Lord Rosebery is the President, Mr. W. Allard is the Secretary, and the Offices are at 34, Victoria Street, Westminster. (See CHESTERFIELD SPEECH.)

Liberal Publication Department

Is under the auspices of the Liberal Central Association and the National Liberal Federation. The Department undertakes the publication of pamphlets, leaflets, and other works that are likely to be useful in rendering efficient help to

the Liberal Party. Lantern lectures are also provided. Subscribers of one guinea per annum obtain all publications. The *Liberal Magazine* is published monthly by the Department. Mr. Charles Geake is the Secretary, and the Offices are at 42, Parliament Street, Westminster.

Liberal Unionist Council.

Was reconstituted in 1904, when the objects of the Council were stated to be as follows:—(1) To maintain the Parliamentary Union between Great Britain and Ireland; (2) to promote the formation of Liberal Unionist associations; (3) to publish literature, provide speakers and lecturers, and otherwise help the Liberal Unionist associations; (4) to secure authoritative expressions of the opinions of members of the Liberal Unionist Party on current questions. The Council carried a resolution that the "time has come for a complete reform of our fiscal system," and urged a preferential tariff between the Mother Country and the Colonies. The Liberal Unionist Council, formerly called

the Liberal Unionist Association, was originally formed in 1886 to resist the Home Rule policy of Mr. Gladstone. The Council consists of all Liberal Unionist Members of Parliament and representatives of branch associations. Mr. John Boraston acts as Secretary, and the Offices are at 6, Great George Street, Westminster.

Liberal Unionists.

The name given to those members of the Liberal Party who left the party on the Home Rule Question in 1886. (See UNIONIST: COMPACT OF 1886.)

Liberation Society.

"The Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control," or, as it is generally called, "The Liberation Society," was founded in 1844 as the Anti-State-Church Association. The change of name was made in 1853. The Society is unsectarian, and is based on the principle that "national Establishments of Religion are unjust, politically mischievous, and injurious to the Churches established,

and that they also hinder the progress of religion." The Society neither expresses any opinion upon, nor seeks to effect any alteration in, the doctrines, formularies or internal government of the Churches now established. The objects of the Society are stated to be:—(1) The abrogation of all laws and usages which inflict disability, or confer privilege, on ecclesiastical grounds, upon any subject of the realm. (2) The discontinuance of all payments from public funds, and of all compulsory exactions, for religious purposes. (3) After an equitable satisfaction of existing interests, the application to strictly national purposes of the national property now devoted to the uses of the Church of England and the Church of Scotland; and concurrently therewith the liberation of those Churches from State Control. The Offices of the Society are at 2, Sergeant's Inn, Fleet Street.

Licensing Act, 1902.

This Act amended the law relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors and to drunk-

enness, and provided for the registration of clubs. It was one of the results of the Peel Commission (*q.v.*). The following is a short summary of the Act:—*Amendment of Law as to Drunkenness*: It gave power for the apprehension of persons found drunk, especially if in charge of children under 7 years of age. It enabled the wife or husband of an habitual drunkard to obtain a separation. It prohibited the sale of liquor to habitual drunkards, and to persons who are intoxicated. *Amendment of Licensing Law*: It gave the Justices wider powers to refuse new licences: (1) by providing that the plans of the premises must be deposited in the case of new on-licences; (2) by altering the date of the General Annual Licensing Meeting to a more convenient time; (3) by making more stringent provisions as to transfers, and by making various minor alterations, to allow of a stricter control of the liquor traffic. *Clubs*: Every club must be registered, and a return, giving certain particulars, must be sent in every year by the secretary. Clubs that are

not properly conducted may be struck off the register and suppressed. A penalty is provided for making a false return. The Act does not extend to Scotland or Ireland. (See BLACK LIST.)

Licensing Act, 1904.

Was passed partly in consequence of the decision in *Sharpe v. Wakefield* (q.v.), and partly in order to carry out some of the recommendations of the Peel Commission (q.v.). The following is a summary of the chief clauses of the Act:—*Non-Renewal of Licences*: The power to refuse a licence on grounds of public policy is now vested in Quarter Sessions. That body can only exercise this power on a reference from the Licensing Justices, and on payment of compensation. The Justices must specify in writing to the applicant the grounds of their refusal. When the case comes before the Quarter Sessions, all persons interested, including the Licensing Justices, are to have an opportunity of being heard. Subject to payment of compensation, the Quarter Sessions may then refuse the renewal. The

Licensing Justices still have power to refuse a licence on the following grounds: (1) Premises ill-conducted. (2) Structurally deficient. (3) Bad character of the applicant. (4) Avoidance of renewal. *Payment of Compensation*: The amount of compensation to be paid in cases of non-renewal is to be the difference between the value of the premises as licensed premises, and their value as unlicensed premises; but the value of the premises as licensed premises is to be taken at the value immediately before the passing of the Act. Where there is disagreement as to the amount of compensation on this basis, the decision is to be left to the Inland Revenue Commissioners. The compensation awarded is to be divided by Quarter Sessions among the persons interested, provided that in the case of the licence-holder regard shall be had, not only to his legal interest in premises, but also to his conduct and to the length of time during which he has been the holder of the licence; and the holder of a licence, if a tenant, shall in

no case receive a less amount than he would be entitled to as a tenant from year to year of the premises. Quarter Sessions shall in every year impose charges on all licences in their area at rates not exceeding, and graduated in the same proportion as, the rates shown in the scale of maximum charges in the Schedule to the Act. Quarter Sessions may borrow on the security of the Compensation Fund for the purpose of paying compensation under the Act. *New Licences*: A new on-licence need not be granted as an annual licence, but may be granted for not more than 7 years. During that period the licence will not require renewal, but at the end of the period any application for a renewal will be treated as an application for a new licence. The Licensing Justices may attach to the grant of a new on-licence such conditions as they think fit. *Ante-1869 Beerhouses*: As regards ante-1869 Beerhouses (*q.v.*), the Licensing Justices are given power to refuse the renewal of a licence on the four grounds of: (1) Failure to produce

evidence of good character; (2) premises conducted in disorderly manner; (3) applicant debarred from holding licence through previous misconduct; (4) applicant or house not qualified.

Life Peers.

In 1856 the Sovereign, by *letters patent*, created Sir James Parke, an Exchequer Judge, a life peer with a seat in the House of Lords, as Baron Wensleydale. A Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords reported against this, and the House agreed. Lord Wensleydale was afterwards created a baron in the ordinary way. In 1876, by the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, three Lords of Appeal were created with life peerages in order to improve the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords. The difference between those two cases will be noticed. In the Wensleydale case the objection was to a creation by letters patent by the Crown: there was no objection to creation by Act of Parliament. In 1888 Lord Salisbury introduced a Bill giving the Sovereign power to create

life peers. No more than five were to be created in any one year, and the total number of life peerages in existence was never to exceed fifty at any time. The Bill was withdrawn.

*Parl. Deb., House of Lords,
June 18, July 10, 1888.*

Light Load-Line. (*See* LOAD-LINE.)

Light Railways Act.

Was passed in 1896 to facilitate the construction of light railways. Applications for their construction must be made before three Commissioners appointed for the purpose. Local authorities may construct and work a railway thus authorized or may advance money to a company for the purpose. So also advances of not more than half the total amount required may be made by the Treasury. In districts where the Boards of Trade and Agriculture are of opinion that a light railway would aid in the development of agricultural or fishing industries, the Treasury may make special advances.

Likin.

Transit duty imposed on the traffic on Chinese rivers. By a treaty signed between Great Britain and China in 1902 *likin* was abolished for the navigation of the Yangtze and Canton rivers.

Limited Monarchy.

A constitution like that of the United Kingdom where the Sovereign acts not of his own will, but through his Ministers, who are dependent for their positions upon the will of the people formally expressed by a freely elected Parliament.

Linked Battalion System.

Was introduced into the Army by Mr. Cardwell (Secretary of State for War, 1868-1874). Regiments were, at that time, known by numbers like the cavalry are to-day. Mr. Cardwell swept this old numbering away. The old regiments were localized. As part of the Territorial System (*q.v.*) they were linked together in double battalions, bearing the name of their regimental district. One of the objects of the "linked battalion"

system was to secure that one battalion should be at home and the other serving in India or the Colonies.

Liquor Traffic (Local Control) Bills, 1893 and 1895. (*See* LOCAL VETO; SUNDAY CLOSING.)

Liquidation, Law of.

In 1880 an International Commission of Liquidation sat in Cairo, and presented a scheme of liquidation of all the Khedive's liabilities. This scheme was promulgated on July 17, 1880, with the approval of the Powers, and is known as the Law of Liquidation. This Law fixed a certain figure for the national expenditure, beyond which Egypt ought not to go. If the revenues of the Government exceeded this figure, no matter what the expenditure really was, the Government was deemed to possess a surplus, and the Caisse (*q.v.*) might have a claim on this surplus. For a full account of the Law of Liquidation and the modifications introduced by the Anglo-French Agreement, 1904, see Sir Auckland Colvin's *Making of Modern Egypt*.

Liquor Laws Commission.

(*See* PEEL COMMISSION.)

"Little Brodricks."

A facetious name applied to a class of army recruits below the ordinary standard. Permission to recruit from this class was given during the time Mr. Brodrick was Secretary of State for War; hence the name.

"Little Englander."

A phrase first applied by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, then a Liberal paper, to those public persons in this country who disagree with "Imperialism," and are usually found in opposition when the Government are engaged in the disputes and wars that of necessity frequently occur in managing the affairs of an Empire whose interests are so varied and whose frontiers are so long. The watchword popularly attributed to the "Little Englanders" is "Peace at any Price" (*q.v.*).

"Little Piggers."

A name applied by Lord Hugh Cecil, in contradistinction to "Whole Hoggers"

(i.e. supporters of Mr. Chamberlain's policy), to those who support only Mr. Balfour's policy of retaliation without a general tariff, and colonial preference without taxes on food.

Load-Line.

By the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876, the distinct marking of deck and load-lines was enforced, and the obliterating or submerging of these lines by overloading was prohibited under heavy penalties. Foreign ships rendered unsafe by overloading at a British port could be detained. In 1890 the provisions of the Act of 1876 were amended so as to show the maximum load-line to which the owner intends to load the ship for that voyage. By the Act of 1892, ships with submerged load-lines were to be deemed "unsafe" and this constituted a reasonable cause for detaining the ship. By the Merchant Shipping Bill, 1906, it is proposed to extend the provisions of the load-line to foreign ships trading between foreign ports and ports of the United Kingdom. So far

no legislation has affected the "light load-line"; there is no penalty on a ship-owner who allows his ship to proceed to sea with insufficient ballast or underloaded. In 1902 Lord Muskerry introduced a Light Load-line Bill into the House of Lords, but it was withdrawn on the promise of the Government to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the question. The Committee was appointed with Lord Spencer as Chairman, and the report (Paper No. 356) was issued in May, 1903. The Committee were not in favour of a compulsory "light load-line."

Local Control (Licensing).
(See LOCAL OPTION;
LOCAL VETO; PERMISSIVE
BILL.)

Local Government Act, 1888.

Transferred the administrative and financial duties of the Justices at Quarter Sessions to properly elected county councils in each county of England and Wales. London was made an administrative county and given a county council.

Boroughs with over fifty thousand inhabitants became in a similar way administrative counties of themselves. The councillors are elected triennially, and all retire together. The aldermen constitute one-third of the Council and are elected by the Council from among the councillors or those qualified to be councillors. A councillor elected an Alderman thereby vacates his seat. Aldermen sit for six years, one half retiring at the end of every third year. In London, each Parliamentary division elects two councillors ; the number of aldermen may not exceed one-sixth of the councillors. The Chairman of a County Council holds office for one year and is (*ex officio*) a Justice of the Peace. A County Council elector must, for 12 months, have been in occupation of a house or shop, etc., or have been an occupier of some land or tenement of the yearly value of not less than £10, and must have resided in the county or within 7 miles of it. In London, this distance is 15 miles, and the electors are all persons on the Parliament-

ary or Parochial list. Any properly enrolled county elector may be elected a councillor for that county. County councils have very varied duties : they are education and asylum authorities, they maintain county bridges and main roads, they can make by-laws, and they administer many Public Health Acts. (*See LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.*)

Local Government Act, 1894.
(*See PARISH COUNCILS ACT.*)

Local Government Board.

Was formerly the Poor Law Board and has many duties to perform in connexion with the administration of the Poor Law, of the Public Health Acts, and of various Local Government Acts, including the Acts relating to Housing, Allotments, Motor Cars, and the Unemployed. The Board also deals with the Highway Acts, Vaccination Act, local taxation and finance. The President is at the head of the Board, and is always a member of the Government. He has a Permanent and a Parliamentary Secretary to

assist him. A Bill was introduced in 1905 to give the President the rank of a Secretary of State.—Whitehall, S.W.

Local Option.

This phrase was first used by Mr. Gladstone in October, 1868. It means that the licensing powers should be taken out of the hands of the licensing justices, and placed in the hands of the local authorities, either Town Councils or County Councils, as being the direct representatives of the inhabitants of a district. The Local Government Act, 1888, contained licensing clauses carrying out this principle, but owing to the strong opposition to the provisions for compensation, all the licensing clauses had to be withdrawn. Numerous resolutions affirming the principle of Local Option have been carried in the House of Commons, the latest being Mr. Lief Jones' motion on April 10, 1906, carried by a majority of 221. (See LOCAL VETO; PERMISSIVE BILL; THREEFOLD OPTION.)

Local Taxation Commission.

The Royal Commission on Local Taxation was appointed in 1896, with Lord Balfour of Burleigh as Chairman, "to inquire into the present system under which taxation is raised for local purposes, and report whether all kinds of real and personal property contribute equitably to such taxation; and, if not, what alterations in the law are desirable in order to secure that result." The Commissioners issued three Reports. The First Report (Cd. 9141) dealt with valuation and the collection of rates, recommending that the county and county borough councils should be the valuation authorities, and all rates should be stated on one demand note, and should be collected by the Guardians in Urban districts. The Second Report (Cd. 9142) recommended that owners of tithe rent-charge should have some measure of relief from the rates. By the Tithe Rent-Charge (Rates) Acts, 1899, parochial incumbents were relieved of one-half their rates on the tithe rent-charge. The

Final Majority Report (Cd. 638) expresses the opinion that the basis of local taxation is too narrow, and that personalty does not contribute sufficiently to local purposes. They recommend that Parliament should select certain branches of local expenditure to which the "assigned revenues" from the Imperial funds must be applied. They recommend certain reforms in the local taxation licences, and the application to the relief of the rates of the Inhabited House Duty and of a portion of the Income Tax. As regards agricultural land, they recommend that it should be rated at one-half its annual value for highways, poor law, education, etc., and at one quarter for other local purposes. As regards the rating of land values, the Commissioners say that land does not "differ so essentially from other property as to justify it being rated exceptionally." They are "against any alteration of our rating system in the direction proposed." A separate minority report on urban rating and site values recommends a special site

value rate, the proceeds (which would probably not be large) to go to the relief of local, not Imperial, taxation. They also recommend the principle of the Rating of Machinery Bill (*q.v.*), and the creation of a central authority, to control the valuation of railways and the collection and distribution of rates so raised, and also, if desired, to value gasworks, mines, etc.

Local Veto.

Also called "Prohibition." The principle of "Local Veto" was first introduced into the Liquor Traffic (Local Control) Bill, 1893. The Bill proposed to enact that one-tenth of the electors in any given area should have the power of requiring the local authority, by means of a ballot, to ascertain whether the inhabitants of that area desired the closing of licensed premises in the area. In the event of a two-thirds majority in favour of the scheme, the issue or renewal of licences was to be absolutely prohibited. Three years were to be allowed before the change could take place. Railway refreshment

rooms, hotels and eating houses were not included in the measure. The Bill was withdrawn owing to the opposition extended to it. A Bill of a similar nature, containing provisions for Sunday closing, was introduced in 1895, but did not become law, owing to the resignation of the Government. (*See* LOCAL OPTION; PERMISSIVE BILL; SUNDAY CLOSING; THREEFOLD OPTION.)

Lodger Franchise.

Given to boroughs in England and Wales by Representation of People Act, 1867; in Scotch and Irish boroughs in 1868; and in counties in 1884. (*See* FRANCHISE; LATCH-KEY VOTERS.)

London, Port of, Bill.

Introduced by the Unionist Government in 1903, and based partly on the recommendations of a Royal Commission on the subject, proposed to set up a Commission to administer the Port. To it were to be transferred the Docks, and some of the duties of the Thames Conservancy and the Watermen's Company. The Commission was to consist of 40 members,

26 elected and 14 nominated. The elected representatives would be chosen, 10 by the payers of shipping dues, 10 by merchants, 4 by wharfingers, and 2 by owners of river craft. The nominated representatives would be appointed—8 by the London County Council, 2 by the City, and 1 each by the Admiralty, Board of Trade, Trinity House and the Railway Association. The London County Council were to give any financial guarantee required, and were given the power to make up a deficiency of revenue by a re-adjustment of dues. The Commission might or might not retain the warehouses as they thought fit. The Bill was examined by a joint committee of both Houses. The total number of Commissioners was kept at 40, but the numbers elected by the various interests underwent some change. An amendment was inserted, providing that in the event of the London County Council having to make up the interest in the guaranteed stock three years in succession the number of their representatives should be

increased to 18. The Bill was not fully considered, and it was agreed to let it stand over until next Session; but in 1904 nothing was done, and the Bill was dropped. In 1904 the London County Council promoted a Bill of their own, establishing a Port Commission of 40 members, 24 to be appointed by the London County Council, 4 by the City Corporation and Government departments, and 12 by trade and shipping interests. The Bill was rejected.

London Convention, 1884.

Amended the Pretoria Convention (*q.v.*) of 1881. The supervision of native affairs and the right to move troops through the Transvaal were omitted. The control over external affairs was cut down to the right of vetoing within six months any foreign treaty. The Transvaal Government argued later that this Convention gave them complete independence, with the above exception, as to treaties. This claim was based on the omission from the Convention of 1884 of the paragraph in the Convention of 1881 regarding Suzerainty.

London County Council.

By the Local Government Act, 1888, the whole of London, exclusive of the City for non-administrative purposes, was constituted a county at large, with an organization like that of other counties in England, except that the organization is modified by the existence of the Central Criminal Court, the Metropolitan Police, the Metropolitan police courts, and a paid Chairman of Quarter Sessions. For administrative purposes the whole of the Metropolis, including the City, was constituted an administrative county, having a county council. The number of Councillors is 118. They sit for three years. There are also 19 Aldermen, elected by the Councillors themselves, who sit for six years. The ancient privileges and rights of the City remained intact; it returns four members to the London County Council. The powers of the Metropolitan Board of Works were vested in the County Council. The London County Council became the Education authority for the County of London,

by the London Education Act, 1903 (*q.v.*).

London Education Act, 1903.

Abolished the London School Board, and made the London County Council the Education authority for London, acting through an Education Committee of 43 persons. The Act generally followed the lines of the Education Act, 1902 (*q.v.*), except that the managers in provided schools are to be appointed—two thirds by the Borough Councils, and one third by the London County Council.

London Government Act, 1899.

Abolished the old Vestries and District Boards of Works which controlled the local administration of London. Metropolitan Boroughs were created covering larger areas than the Vestries, and administered by councils consisting of mayors, aldermen and councillors, whose duties and powers were at the same time considerably enlarged.

London Liberal Federation.

Consists of the members

of the representative Liberal and Radical Associations in every London constituency, together with the members of such Women's Liberal Associations as number not less than 100 members. The Federation is governed by a Council and an Executive Committee. Mr. H. W. Carr-Gomm acts as Secretary, and the Offices are at 41, Parliament Street, Westminster.

London Programme.

This is the programme advocated by many of the Progressive Party in the London County Council. The chief items of the programme are : —(1) Control of Metropolitan Police; (2) control of Trafalgar Square and the Royal Parks; (3) Trade Union wages and eight hours a day in all contracts and for all workmen of the Council; (4) municipalization of gas supply, tramways, markets, artisans' dwellings, London Docks, hospitals, and asylums; (5) unification (*q.v.*) of the City with the rest of London; (6) revision of taxation, including division of rates between owner and occupier; (7) special taxation of land values (*q.v.*) and

vacant land; (8) betterment (*q.v.*); (9) a municipal death duty (*q.v.*).

"Lonely Furrow."

A phrase applied by Lord Rosebery to his position in politics in 1901. Speaking at the City Liberal Club on July 19, 1901, Lord Rosebery said: "For the present, at any rate, I must proceed alone, I must plough my furrow alone, but before I get to the end of that furrow, it is possible I might not find myself alone."

"Long-Spoon" Speech.

Name given to a speech by Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., at Birmingham on May 13, 1898. The passage from which the speech takes its name is as follows: "The expected happened, and Russia did go down to Port Arthur and to Talienwan. As to the way in which Russia secured that occupation, as to the representations which were made and repudiated as soon as they were made, as to the promises which were given and broken a fortnight afterwards, I had better, perhaps, say nothing except I have

always thought that it was a very wise proverb, 'Who sups with the Devil must have a long spoon.'"

Loose Trusts.

A phrase used during the debates on the Education Bill, 1906, with reference to those trusts upon which voluntary (non-provided) schools are held which enable the owners to apply the premises and property to other purposes than those of providing the children of the parish with education.

Lord Advocate

For Scotland is the chief law officer of the Government in Scotch affairs. He is a member of the Government, and Public Prosecutor. —Dover House, Whitehall.

Lord Chamberlain.

Is at the head of a department of the King's Household. He is always a Peer, and a member of the Government. His duties include control of the officers and servants of the Household *above stairs* and the direction of State functions. He is assisted by the Vice-Chamberlain, also a member

of the Government.—St. James' Palace, S.W.

Lord Great Chamberlain.

Is an hereditary post, now held by the Marquis of Cholmondeley as representing the joint-holders, the Earl of Ancaster, Earl Carington, and himself. He bears the Sword of State when the Sovereign attends Parliament. He also has duties at the coronation and other State functions.

Lord Privy Seal.

The office of the Lord Privy Seal has now no duties attached to it. The holder is always a member of the Government, often one of the older members, on whom the duties of a large department would be too heavy, but whose advice is valuable to the Cabinet.—Downing Street, S.W.

Lord Steward.

Is a member of the Royal Household changing with the Government. He has control of the Royal Household *below stairs*.—Buckingham Palace, S.W.

Lords, House of.

The House of Lords which forms the Upper Chamber of Parliament is composed of Lords Spiritual and Lords Temporal. The former are 26 in number—2 Archbishops and 24 Bishops. The Lords Temporal consist of dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts and barons who are hereditary peers of the United Kingdom, whose number varies: 16 Scotch peers sitting as representative peers for Scotland, and 28 Irish peers sitting as representative peers for Ireland; and the lords of appeal sitting for life. Bills passing the House of Commons have also to pass the House of Lords before receiving the Royal Assent, and vice versa. The various matters of the House of Lords requiring comment are dealt with under their proper heads.

Lords, House of, Mending or Ending.

The popular cry adopted during the agitation against the House of Lords in 1894. The Newcastle Programme (*q.v.*), 1891, contained an item pledging the Liberal party in favour of "Mending

or ending the House of Lords." The phrase originated with Mr. Morley five years before. The rejection of the Home Rule Bill in 1893, and the insertion of undesirable amendments in the Parish Councils Bill and the Workmen's Compensation Bill aroused Liberal anger against the Upper House. Conservatives accused the Liberal Government of deliberately "filling up the cup" of the House of Lords (see "FILL THE CUP" POLICY) in order to create a feeling against the Peers. The "mending or ending the House of Lords" was one of the planks in the election programme of the Liberal Party in 1895. Lord Rosebery, then Prime Minister, speaking at St. George's Hall, Bradford, on October 27, 1894, said: "The next General Election will be fought, not upon Disestablishment, or Home Rule, or the Liquor Traffic, but upon the question of the House of Lords, which includes and represents them all. It is the greatest constitutional question that has arisen in England for two centuries or more."

Lords of Appeal. (See APPELLATE JURISDICTION.)

Lyons v. Wilkins.

In this case it was held that watching or besetting a man's house with the view to compel him to do that which it is lawful for him not to do, or vice versa, is *prima facie* a wrongful act within Section 7 of the Conspiracy Act, 1875, and is a nuisance at Common Law, for which an action would lie. It was held to be no defence that only peaceful persuasion was used. (See PICKETING; TRADE DISPUTES QUESTION.)

Lyttelton Constitution.

The name generally given to the constitution that Mr. Lyttelton proposed to grant to the Transvaal, and which was issued as a Parliamentary Paper (Cd. 2400)† on April 25, 1905. The constitution was granted by Letters Patent under the Great Seal on March 31, 1905. When the Liberal Government came into power in 1906, the Letters Patent were cancelled, and a fresh constitution was prepared. (See TRANSVAAL CONSTITUTION.)

The system adopted by the Letters Patent was an elective representative assembly, but not the grant of full self-government. The following is a summary of the Lyttelton constitution :—A Legislative assembly, consisting of (1) the Lieutenant Governor, (2) six to nine official members, (3) thirty to thirty-five elected members. The official members will be persons holding office and members of the Executive Council as may be appointed. They will hold office during the King's pleasure. *Franchise* : The voters are every white male British subject over the age of 21 who is qualified as follows : (1) Enrolled on the latest list of Burghers of the South African Republic and entitled to vote for members of the First Volksraad. (2) Has occupied for not less than six months before the date of registration premises and land to the value of £100, or of the annual value of £10. (3) Is in receipt during a period of not less than six months of a salary or wages of £100 a year, bona fide earned within the colony. The

following persons are not qualified : (1) Those convicted since May 31, 1902, of treason, or at any time of murder, unless they have received a free pardon. (2) Convicted within three years of registration date of an offence and imprisoned without the option of a fine, unless they have received a free pardon. (3) In receipt of relief from public funds ; repatriation or hospital relief does not disqualify. *Electoral Districts* : The Lieutenant Governor, when the final list of voters is made, is to appoint three Boundary Commissioners, who will map out not less than 30 nor more than 35 districts, each district to return one member. *Registration* : There is to be a biennial registration of voters, to be commenced not later than March 31. After every alternate registration, Commissioners may be appointed to re-divide the Colony into election districts as may be necessary. *Powers of the Assembly* : The Lieutenant Governor shall preside at all meetings of the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly are to make the

laws required, subject to the assent of the Governor, who may reserve it for the signification of the King's pleasure, or may amend it. The Assembly will consider the amendments. A law may be disallowed by the King within two years after the official copies have been received, even if assented to by the Governor. To the Governor is reserved the right of recommending alterations in the revenue. The Lieutenant Governor may prorogue or dissolve the Assembly whenever he thinks fit. The Assembly in any case is to be dissolved every four years. Debates are to be conducted in English, but, by permission of the President, any member may speak in Dutch. Every member must take an oath of allegiance. A Civil List is provided. The Orange River Colony was still to be administered as a crown colony.

Lyttelton Incident.

On the evening of May 22, 1905, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman moved the adjournment of the House, to call attention to a statement

made by the Prime Minister (Mr. Balfour), that the question of Colonial Preference might be submitted to a Conference in 1906 before the country had been given an opportunity of expressing its opinion thereon. Mr. Lyttelton, the Colonial Secretary, rose to reply, and was greeted with cries of "Balfour" and "We won't hear you." A scene of great disorder and clamour ensued. Mr. Balfour then rose, and declared it would be improper for him to follow the Leader of the Opposition at once. Mr. Lyttelton then again attempted to speak, but he was denied a hearing, and finally the deputy-speaker adjourned the House without question put, in accordance with the Standing Order applicable to cases of grave disorder. The scene lasted nearly an hour.

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Maamtrasna Alliance.

In August, 1882, a whole family of the name of Joyce had been murdered at Maamtrasna. Arrests were

made. After three successive trials, three men were condemned to death, and executed, and five, having pleaded guilty, were sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life. Two of the men hanged had declared the innocence of the third, Myles Joyce. Lord Spencer, the Viceroy, instituted an inquiry, which resulted in the conclusion that the verdict and sentence were right and just. In the autumn session of 1884 a vote of confidence in Lord Spencer was lost by 219 to 48. When the Conservative Government came into power in 1885, Mr. Parnell moved a resolution reflecting on Lord Spencer, and demanding a fresh inquiry. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach opposed the motion, but at the same time said : "The present Lord-Lieutenant (Lord Carnarvon) has authorized me to state that, if memorials should be presented on behalf of those persons referred to in this motion, they will be considered by him with the same personal attention which he would feel bound to give to all cases,

whether great or small, ordinary or exceptional, coming before him." Sir William Harcourt thereupon rose to express the indignation of the Liberal Party that law and order should be subverted to political exigences and the decision of a Viceroy impugned. These sentiments also received considerable support among the Conservatives. In the end Lord Carnarvon received, considered and rejected the memorials presented, and the earlier decision was not reversed. It was asserted that the Conservatives had made an alliance with Mr. Parnell and the Irish Party, of which this incident formed part, and to it was given the name of the Maamtrasna Alliance.

MacDonnell Incident.

After the publication of the Devolution Scheme (*q.v.*), the letter of Mr. Wyndham, the Chief Secretary, to the *Times* did not satisfy many of the Unionist Party, as they felt that there was a danger to the cause of Unionism as long as Sir Antony MacDonnell remained as the permanent Under-Secretary

at Dublin. It was admitted that Sir Antony discussed the proposals of the Irish Reform Association with Lord Dunraven, and for this Sir Antony was censured by the Cabinet. Debates on the subject took place in the House of Commons on February 20, 21, and 22, 1905, and in the House of Lords on February 17, 1905. On March 6, 1905, Mr. Wyndham resigned the Chief Secretaryship. In the course of the debates, Mr. Wyndham stated that Sir Antony was appointed "rather as a colleague than as a mere Under-Secretary," and Lord Lansdowne in the House of Lords stated that Sir Antony was given "greater freedom of action and greater opportunities of initiative than former Under-Secretaries." Sir Antony was appointed Permanent Under-Secretary in September, 1902, and still (1906) holds the position.

Macedonian Question.

By the Treaty of San Stefano (*q.v.*) Macedonia was included in Bulgaria; but by the Treaty of Berlin

(*q.v.*) this arrangement was altered and Macedonia was left to Turkish rule. By Article 23, however, the Porte undertook to carry out reforms under the guidance of special commissioners. In this the Powers failed in their duty and the reforms were not pressed. Massacres occurred in Macedonia in 1903, and a war threatened between Bulgaria and Turkey. The Powers intervened and prevented it. Russia and Austria-Hungary met in Conference and what is known as the Murzsteg Programme was drawn up by which Turkey, after some delay, consented to a reorganization of the Gendarmerie under European officers. Later Turkey also agreed to the appointment of an international financial commission to reform the finances of Macedonia, including the control of the Budget and the supervision of the collection of taxes. The Balkan Committee in England has been formed to forward the interests of the Macedonian population. The address is 10, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.

"Mad Mullah."

The name given to the leader of the revolt against the British in Somaliland.

Maine Law.

The name generally given to the prohibitory liquor laws of Maine, U.S.A. In 1846 an Act was passed "to restrict the sale of intoxicating liquors," and in 1851 an Act was passed "for the suppression of drinking houses." The manufacture for sale of any intoxicating liquors, except cider, is forbidden, and the sale of such liquor is punished by imprisonment and fine. The prohibitory legislation is very severe, both on those who sell liquor and on those who consume to excess. The Maine Law has not entirely suppressed drunkenness, but it has decidedly been of a beneficial influence in that direction. It really works very much as a "local option" (*q.v.*) law. Legislation on the lines of the Maine Law has been advocated in this country.

"Majubanimity."

A phrase applied to the Liberal policy of dealing

with the Boers after the Transvaal War, 1881. The Liberals said that they had acted with "magnanimity"; but their opponents remembering the Majuba incident often referred to it as "Majubanimity."

"Manchester Martyrs."

The term applied by Irish Nationalists to Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, who were hanged in 1867 for having murdered Police-Sergeant Brett at Manchester in the previous year, whilst they were attempting to rescue the Fenian prisoners under his charge. The obsequies of the "Manchester Martyrs" are now celebrated annually in Ireland.

"Manchester School."

The doctrines advocated by Cobden, Bright, and a group of Manchester merchants are known by this name. They were borrowed from Adam Smith, and had for their guiding principle the doctrine *laissez-faire* (non-intervention of the State). The abolition of food taxes and of protection were two objects they desired to see accomplished. To aid their

efforts in attaining this, the Anti-Corn Law League (*q.v.*) was formed. Their watchwords were peace, non-intervention in political affairs, and reduced expenditure on armaments. Their belief in *laissez-faire* led them generally to oppose the State regulation of factories, especially when it interfered with the liberty of adults. The supporters of *laissez-faire* today no longer adopt this attitude towards factory regulation and other forms of the State regulation of industry. The Cobden Club (*q.v.*) was formed to advocate the doctrines of the "Manchester School."

Cobden (R.) *Speeches and Political Writings*; Bright (J.) *Speeches*; Morley (J.) *Life of Cobden*; and Hirst (F. W.) *Free Trade and the Manchester School*.

Manchuria.

In 1900, during the Boxer outbreak (*q.v.*), Russia occupied Manchuria temporarily, for the maintenance of her interests in that country, and at the same time attempted to conclude an agreement with China whereby Manchuria would become a Russian Protectorate. This

agreement was so strenuously opposed by all the Powers that China refused to sign it. In April, 1902, a Convention was signed between Russia and China, by which Chinese authority was re-established in Manchuria, and Russia undertook to evacuate Manchuria within eighteen months "provided that no disturbances arise, and that the action of other Powers should not prevent it." When the time came for the evacuation to be carried out, Russia presented fresh demands to China as a condition of evacuation, and at the same time secured a timber concession in Korea which gave her the command of the estuary of the Yalu River. The result was the war between Japan and Russia, as Japan had an undoubted right over other Powers in Korea. By the Russo-Japanese Treaty, 1905, Russia undertook to hand over Manchuria to China. Great Britain, the United States and Japan have always insisted on the principle of the "open door" in China, which Russia in practice was always reluctant to carry out.

Mandate, Doctrine of.

Has been much discussed since the General Election, 1900. The Liberal Party maintained that the result of that election gave the Conservatives a mandate for bringing the South African War to an end, but not a mandate for legislation such as the Education Act, 1902. British elections are often so confused by many questions being put before the electors at one time that it is hard to say to what extent a party receives the popular approval to deal with a certain question on certain lines. Usually, however, one or two questions stand out clearly, and do receive the sanction or disapproval of the electors. For example, undoubtedly the South African policy of the Government received popular sanction in 1900, and as undoubtedly did the Home Rule Bill of 1886 receive popular condemnation in the same year. But the doctrine of mandate cannot be said to run strictly in British politics, as a general election forms but a poor system of "referendum" (*q.v.*) as it is generally understood.

Manhood Suffrage.

A franchise based on the right of all males above a certain age, and not being aliens, lunatics or criminals, to vote at parliamentary elections. Manhood suffrage would not confer upon women the right to vote: adult suffrage, being universal, would.

"Marching through Rapine."

A phrase used by Mr. Gladstone in a speech at Knowsley on October 17, 1881, with reference to the Irish Outrages: "It is a great issue; it is a conflict for the very first and elementary principles upon which civil society is constituted. It is idle to talk of either law or order, or liberty or religion, or civilization, if these gentlemen (the Irish Home Rulers) are to carry through the reckless and chaotic schemes that they have devised. Rapine is the first object; but rapine is not the only object. It is perfectly true that these gentlemen wish to march through rapine to the disintegration and dismemberment of the Empire,

and, I am sorry to say, even to the placing of different parts of the Empire in direct hostility one with the other. That is the issue in which we are engaged."

Marriage with Deceased Wife's Sister. (*See* DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER, MARRIAGE WITH.)

Master and Servant Act, 1867,

Enacted that a workman could no longer be summarily arrested for breach of contract, but must be served with the summons or charge. The trial must be held in public, and before two justices or the sheriff. The workman might give evidence on his own behalf. A fine only was to be imposed in the first instance, and an offender could only be imprisoned if the fine could not be recovered. The Employers and Workmen Act, 1875, took away the criminal character of breach of contract by workmen, and made such cases civil actions.

"Master of Gibes and Flouts and Jeers."

Applied by Mr. Disraeli to

Lord Salisbury, who opposed an amendment to the Public Worship Regulation Bill, 1874, taking away the Bishop's Veto. Mr. Disraeli speaking in the House of Commons when the Lords' action was under discussion said: "As to Lord Salisbury's language, let us not for a moment be diverted from the course which we think, as wise and grave men, we ought to follow. . . . He is not a man who measures his phrases. He is one who is a great master of gibes and flouts and jeers—but I don't suppose there is any one who is prejudiced against a member of Parliament on account of such qualifications." The above extract is taken from the *Annual Register*, 1874, page 94. Hansard (3rd series, ccxxi, 78) reports Mr. Disraeli as saying—"A master of flouts and gibes and sneers."

Match Tax.

A tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per box upon lucifer matches, proposed by the late Mr. Lowe (Lord Sherbrooke) when Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1871, but afterwards abandoned in con-

sequence of the hostility it provoked.

Maynooth Grant.

Was given by Parliament in 1845 towards the enlargement and endowment of Maynooth College for Roman Catholic priests in Ireland. The grant occasioned much criticism and led to Mr. Gladstone's resignation as Vice-president of the Board of Trade. The Irish Church Act, 1869, abolished the annual parliamentary grant.

McKinley Tariff.

Came into operation in the United States in 1890. It was the work of Mr. McKinley, then Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. Customs duties were largely increased.

Members of Parliament, Payment of. (*See* PAYMENT OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.)

Mending or Ending of the House of Lords. (*See* LORDS, HOUSE OF, MENDING OR ENDING.)

Merchandise Marks Acts.

Were passed in 1887 and 1891. By these Acts for-

eign manufactured goods had to be stamped to that effect before they could be lawfully sold in this country. It is now suggested (House of Commons Bill, No. 34, of 1906) that the use of the present stamp "Made in Germany" or whatever the country of manufacture might be should be discontinued, and the word "Foreign" or "Imported," and in the case of goods coming from some British colony or possession, "Colonial" used instead. It is argued that the present stamp only acts as an advertisement of the country of production.

Merchant Shipping Acts.

Were passed in 1852, 1867, 1872, 1880, and 1882. All these Acts were finally consolidated into the Act of 1894. This Act laid down the qualifications necessary for owning and registering a British ship, and the procedure to be adopted, and also the regulations for transferring and mortgaging ships. The national character of a ship is to be declared before clearance, and penalties are imposed for unduly assuming or concealment of Brit-

ish character. The officers of British ships must carry certificates of competency, such certificates to be granted on the result of examinations of Local Marine Boards. The Act lays down regulations for the payment of wages to seamen, and their discharge ; and for the recovery of wages. Provision is also made for the maintenance of discipline. Official logs must be kept in every ship, and certain entries must always be recorded. Part III of the Act deals with passenger and emigrant ships. Part IV deals with fishing boats ; and Part V deals with the safety of shipping, especially the prevention of collisions, and the use of life-saving appliances, the marking of load-lines (*q.v.*), the loading of timber, and unseaworthy ships. Part X deals with pilotage. Part XI deals with lighthouses. Amending Acts were passed in 1897, 1898, and 1900. (*See* PILOTS ; *LOAD-LINE.*)

Merchant Shipping Bill, 1906.

Is a long measure of over seventy clauses, carrying

out the recommendations of various departmental committees. The following clauses are among the more important :—Foreign ships are brought under the provisions relating to British load-line : they may be detained when unsafe owing to defective equipment. The British regulations against the shifting of grain cargo are to be applied to foreign vessels coming to or sailing from a British port with grain cargo. The rules for life-saving appliances are to apply to foreign ships in British ports. No seaman shall be engaged in the United Kingdom, nor at ports within the home trade limits, who has not a sufficient knowledge of English to understand the orders that may be given. This clause does not apply to any British subject or inhabitant of a British Protectorate, or to any lascar. A statutory scale of provisions for seamen is laid down, and the inspection of food and water is provided for. All foreign going ships are to carry a certified cook. The law relating to the relief and repatriation of distressed seamen, and sea-

men left behind abroad is amended. Pilotage certificates are no longer to be granted to aliens, but alien pilots already possessing certificates are entitled to have them renewed.

"Methods of Barbarism."

A phrase used in a speech by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., at the Holborn Restaurant on June 14, 1901. Referring to the conduct of the South African War, he said: "What is that policy, and what is the course of proceeding which in the Unionist press is held up for our approbation? It is this—that now that we have got the men we have been fighting against down, we should punish them as severely as possible. It is that we should devastate their country, that we should burn their homes, that we should break up the very instruments of agriculture and destroy the machinery by which food is produced. It is that we should sweep, as the Spaniards did in Cuba—and how we denounced the Spaniards!—sweep the women and children into camps in which they are destitute of

all the decencies and comforts and of many of the necessities of life, and in some of which the death-rate rises so high as 430 in the thousand. . . . Now there are curious things said about the war. There is the phrase, which seems in itself self-evident, which is often used to account for a good deal, that "war is war." But when you come to ask about it, then you are told that the war now going on is not war. When is a war not a war? When it is carried on by methods of barbarism in South Africa."

Metropolis Management Act, 1855.

First established order out of the chaos of London Government. It set up a system of vestries and local boards of works consisting of a group of vestries, elected by the ratepayers, to control the local sewers, roads, sanitation, etc. The Metropolitan Board of Works was the central authority, having control of main drainage, street improvements, etc. Other duties relating to parks, bridges, fire brigade, housing, etc., were

added later. The Metropolitan Board of Works originally consisted of 45 members, but subsequently numbered 59. They were not popularly elected but were appointed by the City Corporation, 27 vestries, and 13 district boards. In 1889 the Metropolitan Board of Works ceased to exist; the London County Council (*q.v.*), created by the Local Government Act, 1888, taking over its powers and duties. The vestries and district boards of works lasted until 1899, when they were superseded by the system of Metropolitan Borough Councils, established by the London Government Act of that year.

Metropolis Water Act, 1902.

Transferred the London Water Supply from the private companies to the Metropolitan Water Board—a body representing the London County Council, the cities of London and Westminster, the Metropolitan boroughs, those districts of “greater” London served by the same supply, and the Thames and Lea Conservancies. The amount of com-

pensation paid to the companies was settled by arbitration.

Metropolitan Board of Works.
(*See* METROPOLIS MANAGEMENT ACT, 1855.)

Metropolitan Borough Councils.

Were established by the London Government Act, 1899 (*q.v.*).

Metropolitan Police.

Have jurisdiction within a radius of fifteen miles from Charing Cross (except in the City of London which has a separate force). The Commissioner is at the head of the force, acting under the control of the Home Secretary. The force is divided into two divisions—one fulfilling the general police duties of the Metropolis; the other—the Criminal Investigation Department is more immediately concerned with the detection of crime. It has been urged that the whole of the Metropolitan police should be placed under the control of the London County Council.

Midlothian Campaigns.

In January, 1879, Mr. Gladstone, then Member for Greenwich, was invited to contest Midlothian against Lord Dalkeith, the sitting Member. Mr. Gladstone consented and left Liverpool on November 24, 1879, on his first Midlothian Campaign which lasted for a fortnight. During the period it is estimated that he addressed at least 75,000 people. The second Midlothian Campaign began on March 17, 1880, and lasted until April 2, during which time Mr. Gladstone delivered ten speeches. On April 5, 1880, Mr. Gladstone was returned as member for Midlothian with a majority of 211. The effect of the Midlothian campaigns was to make Mr. Gladstone the only possible Prime Minister and leader of the Liberal Government. His speeches were directed especially against Lord Beaconsfield's policy in the Near East, against his policy in South Africa, and against his financial policy.

Militia and Volunteers, Royal Commission on. (*See* NORFOLK COMMISSION.)

Militia Ballot.

The Militia, when first raised, could only be obtained by ballot. In 1810 voluntary enlistment was permitted; only when the number required by the county fell short of the number enlisted voluntarily was the ballot put into operation. From 1829 to 1865 an Act was passed annually suspending the Militia ballot. This provision has since been continued annually by the Expiring Laws Continuance Act.

"Miners' War."

A phrase used by Mr. Chamberlain in a speech at Lichfield on October 8, 1900. Referring to the South African War, then in progress, he said:—"This war is, in a certain sense, a miners' war; that is to say, it has been undertaken in order that justice may be done to the miners of the Transvaal."

Mines Nationalization Bill.

Introduced into the House of Commons by the Labour Party (House of Commons Bill, No. 103 of 1906), proposes to confer upon the

Local Government Board powers to acquire within five years after the passing of the Act, by purchase, compulsorily if necessary, all mines, canals and railways. The owners must make a return of the value of their property to the Local Government Board, who also make an estimate. The owner may within three months appeal against this latter estimate. The question is then to be decided by the courts, either by the judge alone, or with a jury. Upon this return the purchase price will be based. The Local Government Board may use, manage and conduct these properties "for the national advantage," or may sell them to a public local authority. Either of these bodies have power to lease any property to its former owner for periods of seven, fourteen or twenty-one years. Power is given to the Local Government Board or a public local authority leasing any property to repurchase at any time the interest so granted. The power of the Local Government Board under this Act may be deputed to a board of control of not

less than 50, nor of more than 100 persons. The purchase money is to be raised by the issue of consols or by the creation of nationalization bonds bearing interest at 3 per cent. or such other interest as may be fixed after consultation with the Governor of the Bank of England.

Mining Accidents Commission.

A Royal Commission was appointed in May, 1906, with Lord Monkswell as Chairman, to inquire into and report on certain questions relating to the health and safety of mines and the administration of the Mines Acts. The questions refer to the compulsory watering of roads in dry and dusty mines, safety lamps, prevention of accidents from the use of explosives, falls of roof or sides, underground haulage and winding, ventilation, ankylostomiasis (miner's worm), special scales, administration of Mines Acts, and system of examination for managers and under-managers certifi-

Mining Legislation.

Special legislation for mines practically began in 1842, when as the result of the investigations of a Royal Commission, the underground employment of females and of boys under ten years of age was prohibited. The Mines Act of 1850 required the notification of accidents and provided for a Government inquiry into them. An Act passed in 1860 dealt with the locking of safety lamps, ventilation, fencing of shafts, and the appointment of check weighmen. The Mines Regulation Act, 1872, provided for daily inspection, constant attendance at the shaft, the examination of managers, and timbering. The principal Act is the Mines Regulation Act of 1887: the provisions are numerous and deal with questions of safety, ventilation, inspection, management, timbering, blasting and the notification of accidents. It also prohibited the employment of boys under twelve years of age. An amending Act passed in 1896 modified the special rules relating to safety lamps, storage, etc., of explosives,

number of persons allowed in the mine during firing, watering, or damping the mine, and the prevention of accidents from inflammable gas and coal dust. It also provided for the representation of workmen in the arbitration of disputes; the keeping of a detailed plan of the mine, and the deposit with the Secretary of State of plans of abandoned mines.

Mining Royalties.

Are payments made to the owner of a mine for the right of working it. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1889 to inquire into the amount of these royalties, the terms under which the payments were made, their economic effect on the industry, and the terms and conditions under which mining enterprise was conducted in foreign countries. They reported in 1893 (Cd. 6980). The annual amount paid in royalties and wayleaves (*q.v.*) was found to be about £5,000,000. The average royalty in the United Kingdom on coal was 5*d.* per ton, on iron ore about 9*d.* per ton. On the west coast of England, where

the iron ore is very valuable, the royalty is higher, being for the most part on a sliding scale, varying with the selling price of the ore. In European countries, royalties have to be paid first to the State who own the rights over minerals, sometimes to the landlord, and sometimes by the actual employer of labour to the concessionaire. Taxes are also imposed on the profits of the mine for the relief and insurance of miners, and for State and local purposes. In the United States average royalties are : bituminous coal, 7*d.* per ton ; anthracite coal, 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* per ton; iron ore, about 2*s.* per ton. The special taxation of mining royalties is a plank in the programme of the Liberal Party.

Ministerial Pensions. (*See*
POLITICAL PENSIONS.)

Ministers as Directors.

In the debate on the Address on February 14, 1899, Mr. MacNeill, M.P., called attention to the number of Ministers holding directorships, and moved an amendment declaring that the position of Company Di-

rector was incompatible with the position of a Minister of the Crown. He was supported by the Liberal Party. Mr. Balfour spoke against the amendment, and declined to accept a rule which would force Ministers either to give up directorships or retire from public life. The analogy between them and the heads of the Civil Service or officers on active service was faulty, because the occupation of the latter classes was permanent, whereas Ministers might only hold office for a few months. He acknowledged that no Minister should devote to a company any of the time which should be given to his public duties, and no member of the Government ought to hold any directorship which might influence him in his public conduct. The amendment was rejected by 247 to 143. The motion was introduced in subsequent years (1900 and 1903) and met with a similar fate. The Liberal Government on coming into power acted up to its professions. The *Liberal Magazine* (February, 1906, pp. 15 and 16) had the following paragraph : " We are

glad to be able to announce that all public directorships held by members of the Government have been given up by Ministers on their acceptance of office. It will be remembered that this very salutary rule, observed in the Liberal Government, which went out of power in 1895, was discarded by Lord Salisbury, and his successor, Mr. Balfour. The Liberal Party has constantly protested against the Minister-Director, and instances have not been wanting in the last ten years of the extreme undesirability (to use no harsher word) of Ministers being engaged in the direction of public companies."

Minor Local Authorities.

In educational matters, are boroughs under 10,000 population, urban districts under 20,000, and parishes in rural districts.

Minorities, Representation of.

(See PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION; THREE-CORNERED CONSTITUENCIES.)

"Minorities must suffer."

A phrase used by Mr.

Birrell, the President of the Board of Education, in his speech on April 9, 1906, introducing the Education Bill. Referring to Churchmen, Jews and Roman Catholics, he said:—"The Conscience clause does not meet the necessities, real or supposed, of those classes. All minorities must suffer. It is the badge of their tribe." On May 21 when the Bill was in Committee Mr. Birrell said he "regretted very much having stated that minorities must suffer."

Mint, the Royal.

Is concerned with the manufacture of the coinage. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is the nominal "Master," but the real work is done by the Deputy-Master, who is a permanent official.

"Missionary of Empire."

A phrase used by Mr. Chamberlain in a speech at Glasgow on October 6, 1903, outlining his tariff reform proposals. "It is because I believe that this policy will consolidate the Empire . . . that I have given up the office which I was so proud to hold, and that now when

I might, I think, fairly claim a period of rest, I have taken up new burdens, and come before you as a Missionary of Empire, to urge upon you again to do nothing that will tend towards the disintegration of the Empire."

Mixed Tribunals.

In Egypt (February, 1876) the exclusive jurisdiction of the Consular Courts was abolished in civil cases, and natives at law with Europeans, and Europeans at law *inter se*, were made subject to new Tribunals, known as Mixed or International Tribunals. Nubar Pasha conceived the design of these Tribunals, and, in teeth of much opposition and after many years of negotiation, he finally succeeded in obtaining the consent of the Powers to the creation of a strong International jurisdiction to supersede in nearly all civil cases the seventeen existing Consular Courts. The composition of the Tribunals was partly native and partly foreign, but foreigners were everywhere in a majority in the proportion of four to three in the Courts of First Instance, and of seven

to four in the Court of Appeal. (*See* CAPITULATIONS.)

Mixed Trusts.

A phrase used during the debates on the Education Bill, 1906, to denote trusts having in one and the same deed a trust for purely educational purposes, and a trust for some other purpose.

Money Bills.

Must originate in the House of Commons in a Committee of the whole House on the recommendation of the Crown as expressed by its Ministers. No private member may propose a specific grant of public money. The House of Lords cannot amend a Money Bill. It may reject the Bill, though this power is seldom exercised.

Monometallism.

The currency system under which one metal is fixed as the standard of value, as in England. The opposite policy is that of Bi-metallism (*q.v.*).

Monopoly in Land.

Land reformers claim that land is different from other kinds of property; that

God made land, and intended it to be common to all. It is the necessary basis of all industry, is limited in quantity, and no one ought to have exclusive rights or the monopoly of it.

Monroe Doctrine.

It has been a fundamental doctrine of the United States of America that the politics of Europe should not be interfered with by that Country; and later on, that European Powers should be prevented from taking a controlling share in the politics of the American continent. President Monroe first announced the doctrine in a concrete form, although he did not originate it. In 1823 the Holy Alliance, having helped to power a royalist insurrection in Spain, was about to use force to restore the revolted colonies of South America. In his message to Congress of that year, President Monroe made the following pronouncement, which is known as the Monroe Doctrine: "We owe it to candour, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and these Powers (Euro-

pean), to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this Hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European Power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States. . . . It is impossible that the allied Powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness. . . . It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition in any form with indifference." He also said: "In the discussion to which this interest has given

rise . . . the occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European Powers." The Monroe Doctrine has never been enacted in statutory form, though several efforts have been made to do so. In 1870 President Grant said: "The doctrine promulgated by President Monroe has been adhered to by all political parties, and I now deem it proper to assert the equally important principle that hereafter no territory on this Continent shall be regarded as subject of transfer to a European Power." This claim was held by President Cleveland in 1895 over the Venezuelan Boundary Dispute (*q.v.*).

Moonlighting.

The name given to night outrages in Ireland with the object of preventing payment of rent or of punishing

an unpopular tenant. Moonlighting was especially prevalent during the troublous times in Ireland in the eighties.

"Moral and Intellectual Damage."

An item in the Bill of Costs sent in by President Kruger for losses caused by the Jameson Raid (*q.v.*). "Moral and intellectual damage" was priced at £1,000,000.

Morocco.

By the Anglo-French Agreement, 1904 (*q.v.*), Great Britain recognized the right of France to carry out reforms for the tranquillity of Morocco subject to agreement with Spain. The political status was to remain unaltered, and France was to preserve order and to render assistance in administrative reforms. No fortifications or strategic works are to be erected by any Power between Melilla and the River Sebu. In October, 1904, France came to a satisfactory agreement with Spain, and on January 29, 1905, the French Minister in Morocco submitted the proposed re-

forms to the Sultan, who submitted them to his chiefs. The latter offered strenuous opposition. The Sultan then invited all the Powers signatories of the Madrid Convention, 1880, to a Conference for the purpose of considering the best means of introducing the reforms into the country. The proposal for the Conference was the result of German policy, and an outcome of the visit of the German Emperor to Tangier in March, 1905. France accepted the suggestion of a Conference, and Great Britain and Spain also agreed to join the Conference, which met at Algeciras in November, after prolonged negotiations as to the programme to be placed before it. (*See ALGECIRAS CONFERENCE.*)

Mosely Industrial Commission.

Was a Commission of Secretaries of Trade Unions, who visited the United States during October to December, 1902, at the invitation of Mr. A. Mosely. The delegates reported on the condition of the workers in the industries which they specially repre-

sented, and also replied specifically to various questions affecting: (a) early training of the worker; (b) relations between employers and employed; (c) general conditions of workers outside the factory; (d) general questions affecting labour organizations. The reports were published in 1903 in volume form by Messrs. Cassell and Co., Price 6*d.* net.

"Most Favoured Nation Treatment."

Provided that the goods of a country enjoying "most favoured nation" treatment shall in no case be subjected to a higher duty than the goods of any other country. In return for admitting foreign imports free of duty this country enjoys "most favoured nation treatment" with other countries. But nations often obtain special concessions by bargaining, inasmuch as commercial treaties are to-day highly specialized, and limitations are made to the effect that the goods enjoying the reduction must be imported from a specified country by sea, by rail, or by canal. *See on this point*

Lord Lansdowne's Speech in House of Lords on February 19, 1904 (*Parl. Deb.* vol. 130, cols. 433-434). A return of Most-Favoured-Nation Clauses between Great Britain and foreign countries is given in Cd. 1807 of 1905.

Mowatt Committee.

Was appointed in 1900, with Sir F. Mowatt as Chairman, to report on the reserves of guns and ordnance stores for the Army. The recommendations, which were estimated to cost nearly £6,500,000, have been carried out. This report and the minutes of evidence have not been published, being considered to contain confidential information. A summary of their recommendations, showing the action taken, will be found in Cd. 1908 of 1904.

Municipal Death Duty.

It is proposed that in addition to the Death Duties levied for Imperial purposes, there should also be a Municipal death duty levied on all lands and houses within the Municipal area by the local authority. Per-

sonal estate would be exempt. Some propose to hand over the whole of the Succession Duty, after reforming and increasing it, to local authorities for local purposes.

Municipal Home Rule for London.

The policy of granting the London County Council full municipal powers, and of putting into operation the "London Programme" (*q.v.*).

Municipal Trading.

Or Municipal Socialism, is the name given to the policy adopted by Local Government authorities of embarking upon undertakings of a more or less speculative character by the aid of capital borrowed on the security of the rates. The subject is one of fierce controversy. The anti-municipal traders maintain that the local authorities should confine their attention to sanitation, police, education, public health, drainage, paving, inspection of food, and the provision of baths and wash-houses. Municipal traders, on the other hand, advocate the control and working by the local

authority of all those large undertakings in a district which are of the nature of a monopoly—tramways, electric-lighting, provision of houses for working classes, etc. They contend that the absence of competition places too much power in the hands of a private company to control these undertakings, and that they are more likely to be run with efficiency, economy and in the interests of the people if they are in the hands of a local body controlled by the people. A joint select committee of the House of Lords and the House of Commons was appointed in 1903 on this subject: unfortunately, through want of time their report (Paper 270) was confined to questions of accounts and audit. The case for municipal trading is advocated week by week in the *Municipal Journal* (1d.); against municipal trading by the *Industrial Freedom League* (Palace Chambers, Westminster), of which Lord Avebury is the President.

Murzsteg Programme. (See MACEDONIAN QUESTION.)

Muscat Incident.

Arose in 1899 out of the grant by the Sultan of Muscat of a piece of land some five miles from Muscat itself to a French agent as a coal depôt. On this land a fort could have been erected, and a naval harbour could have been constructed. The British Government energetically protested: a British squadron arrived at Muscat and, under threat of bombardment, the Sultan revoked the concession. France and Great Britain in 1862 agreed to respect the independence of Muscat. The Sultan, moreover, was placed under a special obligation to Great Britain as regards the assignment and alienation of his territory. He received a pension from the Indian Government on condition that he was faithful to his treaty engagements, and maintained friendship with the British Government. It was explained at the time that there was no objection to France having a coal depôt at Muscat, just as Great Britain had, providing that there was no concession of territory.

Mutual Insurance, Method of.

Is one of the methods of Trade Unionism, and means the provision of a fund by common subscription to insure against casualties. It covers both "benevolent" and "trade" benefits, the latter including grants for replacing tools lost by theft or fire, "out of work" pay, etc. "Out of work" pay forms the most important branch of mutual insurance, the object of a Union being to prevent a workman out of work accepting a starvation wage on terms which, in the judgment of the trade, would be injurious to its interests. (*See COLLECTIVE BARGAINING, METHOD OF; LEGAL ENACTMENT, METHOD OF.*)

N

Naming a Member.

A Member of the House of Commons, who is guilty of disorderly conduct or obstruction; may be *named* by the Speaker. The motion is then put that the Member so named be "suspended

from the service of the House."

Natal Incident.

Towards the end of March, 1906, Sub-Inspector Hunt and a trooper of the Natal Police were assailed in the Bryantown (Natal) district by natives whom they were trying to arrest for refusing to pay the poll-tax. For some time past there had been a dangerous unrest among the natives. Steps, therefore, had to be taken to assert white supremacy, and a column under Colonel Mackenzie was sent out, which partially restored order. A number of natives were arrested and tried for murder by a court-martial composed of five Militia officers. The trial lasted eight days. The prisoners were provided with counsel, and the legal forms were carefully observed. Twelve natives were found guilty of murder, and were condemned to be shot. The sentences were confirmed by the Governor in Council, the supreme authority in Natal. The execution was fixed for Friday, March 30, and the tribes affected were ordered

to witness it, as a useful lesson. But the Home Government intervened. On the Wednesday night the Governor received a telegram, ordering him to postpone the executions. The Governor communicated this to the Natal Government, and asked the Prime Minister to suspend executions. This he regretted he could not do, and the Natal Government tendered their resignation. The Governor then postponed the executions under Letters Patent. The substance of this action was communicated to the Home Government on Thursday evening. In reply, Lord Elgin, the Colonial Secretary, telegraphed: "His Majesty's Government have at no time had the intention to interfere with the action of the Responsible Government of Natal or to control Governor in exercise of prerogative. But your Ministers will, I feel sure, recognize that in all the circumstances now existing, and in view of the presence of British troops in the Colony, his Majesty's Government are entitled and were in duty bound to obtain full and precise information

in reference to these martial law cases, in regard to which an Act of Indemnity has ultimately to be assented to by the Crown. In the light of the information now furnished his Majesty's Government recognize that the decision of this grave matter rests in the hands of your Ministers and yourself." The action of the Home Government during this episode caused considerable irritation, not only in Natal, but in many of the other self-governing Colonies. The Australian Commonwealth Ministry and the New Zealand Government both telegraphed for information respecting the exercise of the veto. In reply Lord Elgin telegraphed that the Home Government "have at no time had intention to interfere with action of Responsible Government of Natal or to control Governor in exercise of prerogative, but that Ministers would recognize that in all the circumstances then existing, and in view of the presence of British troops in the Colony, His Majesty's Government were entitled and were in duty bound to obtain full

and precise information as to these martial law cases." After the receipt of Lord Elgin's telegram, as quoted above, the Natal Ministry withdrew their resignations, and the incident closed with the execution of the natives.

1906, Cd. 2095, *Natal. Correspondence relating to Native Disturbances.*

"National Councils" Scheme.

Was advocated by Mr. Chamberlain in 1885 as a solution of the Home Rule Question. He proposed to establish in Ireland and in Scotland, perhaps also in Wales and England, national councils for dealing with affairs of national, but not of Imperial, concern. To such councils he proposed to refer the local control and administration exercised by official Boards in Dublin and Edinburgh and by certain Government departments in London. It was also suggested that these councils might be entrusted with the preparation of legislation on such subjects of national interest as land and education, and other local matters, the measures to lie on the table of the House of Commons for

forty days, and if no action was taken to become law.

National Debt.

Of the United Kingdom is divided into a Funded Debt (*q.v.*) and Unfunded Debt (*q.v.*). It began during the reign of William III. Proposals for repayment are dealt with under the heading Sinking Fund (*q.v.*). (See also TERMINABLE ANNUITIES.)

National Debt Commissioners.

Consist of the Speaker, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Paymaster General, and the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England. The department of the Commissioners—the National Debt and Life Annuity Office—is situated in Old Jewry, E.C. Its duties include all the transactions for carrying out the Acts of Parliament which regulate the reduction of the National Debt, the creation and cancellation of Terminable Annuities.

National Education Association.

Was formed in 1889, and

has for its object to promote a system of education which shall be efficient, progressive and unsectarian, and under popular control, to secure the abolition of fees in all elementary schools, and to obtain facilities for the better training of teachers in unsectarian institutions under public management. The Association is non-political. Mr. A. J. Mundella acts as Secretary, and the Offices are at Surrey House, Victoria Embankment.

National Education League.

Was formed in Birmingham in 1869, to secure the education of children in England and Wales; and in order to attain this object it was proposed that local authorities should be compelled by law to see that sufficient school accommodation was provided; that the cost of providing the necessary schools should come out of the local rates, aided by Government grants; that such schools should be under the management of the local authorities, and should be unsectarian; that admission to such schools should be free; and that the attend-

ance of children at such schools should be compulsory. The objects of the League, having been effected by the Education Act, 1870 (*q.v.*), and Lord Sandon's Act, 1876 (*q.v.*), the League was dissolved in 1877.

National Education Union.

Was formed in 1869, at the same time as the National Education League (*q.v.*), to defend the interests of the denominational schools against the secularist party.

National Indemnity.

A system under which the Government undertakes to make good to shipowners and merchants loss of ships and cargoes by capture in time of war. The Royal Commission on Food Supply in Time of War (*q.v.*) recommended the adoption of this system as operating both as an additional security to the maintenance of our over-sea trade, and as an important steadying influence upon prices. A departmental committee of the Treasury was appointed in June, 1906, with Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., as Chairman, to investigate the question, and

to consider and report whether such action on the part of the State is desirable; whether the indemnity should be granted gratuitously, or coupled with the payment of premiums calculated to recoup the State, either wholly or in part for the cost to be incurred; what conditions should be attached to the grant, and what arrangements should be made for the proper working of the scheme.

National Insurance.

The system under which the State would accept premiums for insurance by merchants and shippers against the loss of their cargoes or ships in time of war. The Royal Commission of Food Supply in Time of War (*q.v.*) preferred the system of National Indemnity (*q.v.*) to that of National Insurance. Although the amount received by the State in premiums would be something to set against what might have to be paid out on account of losses, yet the Commissioners said the premiums, both on the goods carried, and the ships in which they came, are almost

certain to be paid eventually by the consumer.

National League.

Was formed in Ireland in October, 1882, to take the place of the Land League (*q.v.*). In August, 1887, the National League was suppressed by proclamation, which was revoked in September, 1892.

National Liberal Federation.

Founded in 1877, was inaugurated by Mr. Gladstone at Birmingham as the central association of the "Caucus" or Liberal Associations in the various constituencies. In 1886 the National Liberal Federation moved from Birmingham to London, and with it was amalgamated the Liberal Central Association, the Whip's Office of the Party. The Federation is a Union of Liberal Associations established on a popular and representative basis. The Constitution of the Federation is as follows: (1) *An Executive Committee* consisting of the Officers of the Federation, with not more than twenty other members (Members of Parliament are ineligible) elected by ballot

by the General Committee at its first meeting in each year. (2) *A General Committee* consisting of the Officers and Executive Committee together with representatives of each of the Federated Associations and all Liberal members of Parliament; each Liberal Association representing the whole of a Parliamentary constituency appointing three members, and other Associations appointing one member. (3) *A Council* consisting of the Officers and Executive Committee, together with representatives of each of the Federated associations, and all Liberal Members of Parliament; each Liberal Association representing the whole of a Parliamentary Constituency appointing one member for every thousand electors or fraction of a thousand, and other Associations appointing members not exceeding three for any one Association. Sir Robert A. Hudson is the Secretary, and the Offices are at 42, Parliament Street, Westminster.

National Reform Union.

Was founded at a great Conference at Manchester in

1864, and the immediate object was to concentrate in one organization the several forces agitating for Parliamentary Reform, which culminated in the Reform Act, 1867. After the defeat of the Liberal Party in 1874, the Union was reconstituted on a wider basis at a Conference held in Manchester in 1875. Branches were formed in the country and lecturers were sent out. The objects of the Association are the dissemination of political knowledge and furtherance of Liberal organization, and especially the furtherance of any great question that the Liberal Party may from time to time place before the nation. Mr. A. G. Symonds acts as Secretary, and the Offices are 50, Haworth's Buildings, Cross Street, Manchester; and 50, Parliament Street, Westminster.

National Schools.

A name given to those elementary schools founded by the aid of the National Society (*q.v.*). Such schools, by the Education Act, 1902, were called "non-provided" schools (*q.v.*), receiving Parliamentary grants and rate-

aid, but preserving to some extent their distinctive management. By the Education Bill, 1906, the local education authority takes over the control of all schools which are to continue to receive Parliamentary grants and rate-aid; and the National Schools will no longer be in any way connected with the National Society, save such as may become "State-Aided" Schools (*q.v.*).

National Service League.

Is a non-party association, founded to urge the vital importance to the Empire of compulsory naval or military training, and to point out its many direct advantages. Its proposals, broadly, are to make physical training on scientific principles a compulsory part of the educational course in all schools, and to continue it, whenever possible, up to the time of liability for military training; to make every citizen of sound physique and of military age liable for training in the national militia. The system would be akin to that of Switzerland, with the difference that the militia

would be naval as well as military. The address of the National Service League is Dacre House, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

National Society.

Was founded in 1811 by Dr. Bell, to take up the educational work of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Its object is to promote the education of the poor in the principles of the Established Church through England and Wales. To this Society and the British and Foreign Bible Society—an undenominational organization—the country owes the first efforts towards providing the majority of the children with an elementary education. A grant of £20,000 was first made in 1833, and was divided between these two societies for building new schools, subject to the condition that half the cost would be met by voluntary contributions. Building grants ceased in 1870, but the National Society continued building schools. The Offices of the Society are at 19, Great Peter Street, Westminster.

National Union.

The National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations, the Parliament of the Conservative Party, was founded in 1867. Its special functions are : (1) To form a centre of united action and communication between Conservative and Constitutional Associations and Clubs, and to accomplish all objects in accordance with Conservative principles and policy, which can be most effectually insured by co-operation. (2) To disseminate Constitutional principles by means of the Newspaper Press and other publications, and by addresses, lectures, etc., on subjects of national and political interest. (3) To promote the formation and organization of Conservative and Constitutional Associations and Clubs. (4) To maintain such relations with Conservative and Constitutional Associations and Clubs as will enable them, at any time, to give speedy and united expression to the Conservative feeling of the country, by petitions, resolutions, or otherwise. At a special Conference held in

London in May, 1886, it was decided to promote the more efficient organization of the Conservative and Constitutional Associations throughout the Kingdom by forming 10 Provincial Divisions in connexion with the National Union. After the General Election of 1906, steps were taken to improve the organization of the National Union. The relations between the National Union and the Conservative Central Office (*q.v.*) were placed on a firmer footing by the appointment of a Central Committee of seven members, three elected by the Central Council, three nominated by the Chief Whip, and the Chief Whip himself, to act as a channel of communication between the leaders of the Party and the National Union. At the same time, the Lecturing and Publication Departments of the Conservative Central Office were transferred to the National Union. At a Special Conference held in London on July 27, 1906, these changes were approved. At the same time changes were made in the constitution of the National

Union. Leave was given to a county or groups of counties to form Provincial Divisions. The constitution of the Central Council was made more democratic:—counties returning one member for the first 50,000 electors and an additional representative for any fraction of 50,000 in each county, each county to have at least one representative; cities and boroughs returning one representative for every complete 25,000 electors; provision was also made for the representation of certain Conservative organizations. With a smaller basis of electors, the system was applied to the Council of Provincial Divisions. By these changes the membership of the Conference was also enlarged.

National Union of Teachers.

Was formed in 1870, by the amalgamation of existing associations of teachers in elementary Schools. In 1889 the word "elementary" was dropped from the title. The Union holds an annual congress at various centres. Mr. Yoxall, M.P., acts as Secretary, and the Offices are

at Bolton House, Russell Square, London, W.C.

Nationalists.

The name given to those who support the programme of the Irish Parliamentary Party, which aims at the more or less complete separation of Ireland from Great Britain.

Navy League.

Is a strictly non-party organization, formed in 1895, to urge upon the Government and the Electorate the paramount importance of an adequate Navy as the best guarantee of Peace. Its purpose is to secure, as the primary object of the National Policy, "The Command of the Sea." To this end it circulates books, articles and leaflets and arranges lectures and public meetings. The address of the League is 13, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Necessitous Schools.

Necessitous School Areas were dealt with in 1897 and 1902 by an Aid Grant (*q.v.*). In 1905 it was proposed to increase the grant for older scholars, and to make the

attendance of children under five years of age optional. By this means local authorities in necessitous areas would have more school places at their disposal for older scholars, and would not suffer any reduction in their income from grants. The Budget of 1906 allocates a sum of £135,000 as a temporary grant to necessitous areas where the expenditure on education exceeds the product of an 18d. rate. The grant is to be equal to three fourths of the excess. It is generally held that the difficulty of meeting the heavy education rate in necessitous areas can only be overcome by making the whole cost of education a national charge.

New Diplomacy.

A name given by the Liberals to the method adopted by Mr. Chamberlain in conducting the negotiations which preceded the South African War. The object of the "New Diplomacy" was publicity, that of the old diplomacy "secrecy." Mr. Chamberlain, in dealing with the Transvaal, communicated to the

world everything that was occurring, not week by week, but moment by moment. Notwithstanding the attacks excited by his new diplomacy, when applied to the Transvaal, he introduced it into foreign affairs. To his mind, he candidly said, there was no longer any room for the mysteries and the reticences of the diplomacy of fifty years ago. "Ours," as he argued, "is a democratic Government; we gain all our strength from the confidence of the people, and we cannot gain strength or have that confidence unless we show confidence in return."

Mackintosh (A.) *Joseph Chamberlain*, p. 248.

"New" Sinking Fund. (See SINKING FUND.)

Newcastle Commission.

A Royal Commission appointed in 1858, with the Duke of Newcastle as Chairman, to inquire into "the state of popular education in England, and as to the measures required for the extension of sound and cheap elementary instruction to all classes of people."

They published a most exhaustive and able report in 1861.

Newcastle Programme.

Was that adopted by the National Liberal Federation at their Meeting at Newcastle on October 1 and 2, 1891. The items of the Programme were as follows: (1) Home Rule for Ireland; (2) disestablishment of the Welsh Church; (3) extended powers for London County Council; (4) public representative control of all grant-receiving schools; (5) reduction of qualifying period for registration; (6) one man one vote; (7) shorter Parliaments; (8) Returning Officers' fees at Parliamentary Elections to be paid out of rates; (9) payment of Members of Parliament; (10) district and Parish Councils; (11) compulsory powers for acquisition by Local Authorities of land for allotments, small holdings, village halls, places of worship, labourers' dwellings, and other public purposes; (12) abolition of primogeniture and entail; (13) freedom of sale and transfer; (14) just taxation

of land values and ground rents; (15) compensation to town and country tenants both for disturbance and improvements; (16) enfranchisement of leaseholds; (17) direct popular veto on liquor traffic; (18) disestablishment and disendowment of Scottish Church; (19) equalization of death duties upon real and personal property; (20) just division of rates between owner and occupier; (21) taxation of Mining Royalties; (22) free breakfast table; (23) extension of Factory Acts; (24) mending or ending of House of Lords. The Liberal Government of 1892-1895 carried two of these proposals, viz: District and Parish Councils, and Equalization of Death Duties.

Newfoundland Question.

The Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, article XIII, recognized that the Island of Newfoundland should belong wholly to Great Britain, but gave the French certain fishing rights along a certain part of the coast. By the Treaty of Versailles, 1783, the area to be fished over was altered, to prevent the frequent quar-

rels that took place, and it was on this Treaty that great diversity of opinion arose between the two Governments of Great Britain and France. The French contended that the Treaties gave them an exclusive right of fishing on the coast mentioned, and that all British fixed settlements were contrary to Treaty. The British contended they had a right to fish concurrently with the French, and that the fixed settlements applied only to fishing settlements, and that other settlements were not contrary to Treaty. Up to 1904 periodical attempts had been made to dispose of these various questions, but without success. The question was finally settled by the Anglo-French Agreement of 1904 (*q.v.*).

Nine Hours Bill.

Was introduced into the House of Commons in 1873 by Mr. Mundella. The official title of the Bill was Factories (Health of Women) Bill. It proposed a nine hours working day in textile factories.

"No Rate" Policy. (*See* WELSH REVOLT ACT.)

"No Rent" Manifesto.

Was issued on October 18, 1881, from Kilmainham Prison, and signed *inter alios*, by Messrs. Parnell, Michael Davitt and John Dillon. The manifesto ordered the Irish tenant farmers to pay no rent until the "suspects" were released. (*See* KILMAINHAM TREATY.)

"No Settled Conviction."

A phrase used by Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons in a debate on the fiscal question on June 10, 1903. He said: "I should consider that I was but ill performing my duty, I will not say to my Party, but to the House and to the Country, if I were to profess a settled conviction where no settled conviction exists."

Nonconformists' Marriages, etc. (*See* DISSENTERS' MARRIAGES AND BURIALS)

Non-Provided Schools. (*See* VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS.)

Norfolk Commission.

Was appointed on April 23, 1903, with the Duke of

Norfolk as Chairman, "to inquire into the organization, numbers, and terms of service of the Militia and Volunteer Forces, and to report whether any, and if any, what changes are required in order to secure that these Forces shall be maintained in a condition of military efficiency and at an adequate strength." The Commission issued its report (Cd. 2061) on May 20, 1904. Separate memoranda were presented by Lord Grenfell and Colonel O'Callaghan-Westropp, and separate reports by Sir Ralph Knox and Colonels Satterthwaite and Dalmahoy. The majority report recommended the following measures as being necessary to increase the efficiency of the Militia and Volunteers:—
Militia.—An increased period of training was necessary, the principal part to be given in recruit stage. Six months' training in the first year, and six weeks' training in the second, third and fourth years. Any further extension would diminish recruiting. Permanent staff of officers necessary; other officers would attend six weeks' training, but should

have six months' training on first appointment. As training for war, brigades and divisions should be organized. Enlistment should be for eight years; during the last four years, there should be fourteen days' annual training. The present non-training bounty might be paid. **Volunteers.**—Bearing in mind the facts that the volunteer earns his own living, and employers cannot allow more than a certain period of absence, the chief points of a sound system are: (1) Separate department at the War Office. (2) Organization in war formation of brigades and divisions. (3) Grants should take the form of an allowance per battery or company. (4) There should be fourteen days' training in camp. (5) Ranges and exercise grounds should be provided at the cost of the State, and also travelling expenses. (6) Tactical schools for officers should be formed and their expenses allowed. (7) Minimum number of attendances, other than those in camp, should be raised. **General.**—The principles adopted by Continental

Powers are : (1) Whole male population to be trained to arms. (2) Training to be given in period of continuous service. (3) Instruction to be given by a body of highly trained officers. Only by adoption of these principles can an army be raised and maintained for Home Defence. This system would cost less than the present one. Swiss system was not recommended, and the Militia ballot was stated to be unsuited to modern conditions. Colonels Westropp, Satterthwaite, and Dalmahoy did not agree with the recommendations for universal military service.

Normal Day.

Means a uniform maximum working time for all members of a trade or craft. The principle only applies to the manual - working wage-earner. Some of the advocates of the Normal Day propose that a uniform "eight hours' day" (*q.v.*) should be adopted for all trades and industries alike. Others—a far larger number—propose that the maximum number of hours to be fixed should vary with different

trades. (*See* EIGHT HOURS' DAY; TRADE OPTION.)

North Sea Incident.

On October 23, 1904, the Foreign Office were informed that the Russian Baltic Fleet, on its way to the Far East, had fired upon the Gamecock fishing fleet of Hull off the Dogger Bank. One trawler was sunk, two men were killed, and several others wounded. Three other trawlers and the hospital ship were also struck; the Russian Fleet sailed away without either rendering assistance or giving any information about the incident when passing through the Straits of Dover. The British Government through Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, immediately demanded an ample apology, complete and prompt reparation for the outrage, the trial and punishment, if guilty, of the Officers responsible, and security against the recurrence of such incidents. Preliminary orders were given to the Home, Channel, and Mediterranean Fleets to hold themselves in readiness. On October 25 the Emperor of Russia conveyed his

regrets, and promised to give the necessary reparation. The Russian Admiral, Rozhdestvensky, said that his action was caused by the presence of two hostile torpedo boats, but Lord Lansdowne refused to accept such an explanation, which was ultimately proved to be incorrect. Feeling in this country ran very high; but on October 28, at Southampton, Mr. Balfour made the following authoritative announcement, with the approval of the Russian Ambassador; "The Emperor and Russian Government, on hearing of the incident, at once expressed their profound regret, and promised liberal compensation. The part of the Fleet concerned had been detained at Vigo, to ascertain the responsible Officers, who, with any material witnesses, will not proceed with the Fleet. An inquiry will be instituted into the facts, such inquiry to be held by an International Commission of the kind contemplated by the Hague Convention. Any person found guilty will be tried by the Russian Government and punished adequately. Instructions will

be issued by the Russian Government to secure the immunity of neutral commerce, and prevent the repetition of such incidents." The question of responsibility produced a discussion between the two Governments as to the scope of the Commission. Finally the disputed Article II was revised and worded as follows, in the Convention signed November 25, 1904: "The Commission shall inquire into, and report on all the circumstances relative to the North Sea incident, and particularly on the question as to where the responsibility lies, and the degree of blame attaching to the subjects of the two High Contracting Parties, or to the subjects of other countries in the event of their responsibility being established by the inquiry." The first meeting of the International Commission was held in Paris on December 22, 1904, Vice-Admiral Sir Lewis Beaumont, representing Great Britain as Commissioner. The final sitting was held on February 25, 1905. The majority of the Commissioners found: (1)

That there were no torpedo boats present among the trawlers, and that the Russian Officers were mistaken in that belief; (2) that that was no sufficient justification for opening fire. While the Commissioners acknowledged that the Russian Admiral personally did all he could to prevent the trawlers, recognized as such, from being the objects of fire of the squadron, and while they recognized that there was sufficient uncertainty as to the danger incurred by the section of ships concerned, to decide the Admiral to proceed on his way, the majority of Commissioners regretted that Admiral Rozhdestvensky, while going through the Straits of Dover, did not inform the Authorities of the neighbouring Maritime Powers that the trawlers required assistance. The Commissioners unanimously recognized that the trawlers committed no hostile act. The Russian Government paid £65,000 to the fishermen as compensation.

1905, Cd. 2350—*Correspondence relating to the North Sea Incident.*

"Not For Sale" Speech.

Mr. John Redmond, whilst in America in 1904, had stated that the Irish Party in the House of Commons, after the next General Election, would, from that date, hold the balance of parties in the House of Commons, and that by holding this balance he could extract from one or other of the parties the terms that he desired, namely Home Rule. Speaking at Edinburgh on October 3, 1904, Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., said: "So far as I am concerned, so far as my colleagues are concerned, so far as the party with which I am connected is concerned, no such bargaining can or ever will take place. They may make what terms they choose with our political opponents. That is their affair. We, gentlemen, are not for sale."

O

Oath, Parliamentary.

Parliamentary oaths formerly required to be taken by every member were those of allegiance, supremacy,

and abjuration ; and also a declaration against transubstantiation. These oaths underwent various changes from time to time, and in 1858 a single oath was substituted which in 1866 took the following form, and is the one used at the present day:—"I . . . do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King Edward, his peers and successors according to law. So help me, God." Members who object to be sworn may make affirmation, according to statute. The affirmation commences : "I . . . do solemnly, sincerely, and truly declare and affirm"—then follow the words of the oath, "that I will," etc.

Occupying Ownership

Is defined as the opposite of landlord and tenant : the owner and occupier being combined in the same person. The system of "occupying ownership" of small farms is known as "peasant proprietorship" (*q.v.*).

Octroi.

A tax imposed by a municipality on articles

entering the town. In France octroi duties are largely recognized as a means of obtaining local revenue. They are, generally speaking, limited to duties on drinks, eatables, (wheat, flour, bread, and articles paying customs duties are exempt), fuel, fodder, and building materials.

Off Licence.

A licence authorizing the sale of intoxicating liquor to be consumed *off* the premises.

Old Age Pensions.

In the Census of 1901, 2,018,716 persons were stated to be above 65 years of age : to provide each with a weekly pension of 5s. would cost over £26,225,000 annually. The provision of old age pensions in this country is the question of how to raise that amount. Many inquiries have been made to solve the problem. Neither the Aged Poor Commission (*q.v.*) of 1893 nor Lord Rothschild's Committee of 1896, though both had within their terms of reference the subject of provision for old age, made any recommendations in their re-

port in favour of old age pensions. The Rothschild Committee in their report (Cd. 8911 of 1898) said : " It is only very slowly, and with very great reluctance, that we have been forced to the conclusion that none of the schemes submitted to us would attain the objects which the Government had in view, and that we ourselves are unable, after repeated attempts, to devise any proposal free from grave inherent disadvantages." The Chaplin Committee, appointed in 1899, reported (House of Commons Paper, No. 296) that the conditions attached to the receipt of a pension should be that the recipient should be a British subject ; 65 years of age ; not been convicted of an offence for 20 years ; not received poor relief during same period ; has tried to make provision for himself ; but has not an income of more than 10s. per week. They recommended that the Poor Law Union should be the pension unit ; that a committee, the majority being Guardians, should administer the pension fund ; that the cost of the pensions should

be borne by the common fund of the union, with a grant from Imperial funds of not more than one half the cost of the pensions, on a population basis. That the pensions should be of not less than five or more than seven shillings per week. Aged Pensioners (No. 2) Bill, (House of Commons Bill, No. 152 of 1906) introduced by Mr. S. Roberts, M.P., follows in the main the recommendations of the Chaplin Committee, the modifications being on the constitution of the pensions committee and a limitation annually to £2,000,000 of the Imperial grant, the local rates contributing a like amount. A Committee, with Sir E. Hamilton as Chairman, appointed in 1899 to report (Cd. 67 of 1900) on the financial aspects of the scheme, put the cost of a pension of 5s. a week to persons in the United Kingdom of 65 years at £10,300,000 in 1901, £12,650,000 in 1911, and £15,650,000 in 1921. A Committee appointed in 1903, with Mr. Grant Lawson as Chairman, to consider the Aged Pensioners Bill of that year, reported (House of

Commons Paper, No. 276) that the Bill, if modified as they suggested, afforded a satisfactory basis for the distribution of the large sum required. In the House of Commons on March 14, 1906, the following resolution was carried without a division:—"That, in the opinion of this House, a measure is urgently needed in order that, out of funds provided by taxation, provision can be made for the payment of a pension to all the aged subjects of His Majesty in the United Kingdom." The Government, however, could not find the money necessary to give effect to this pious resolution, and counselled patience, prudence, and adjustment. It will be remembered that Mr. Chamberlain, in his opening speech of the Tariff Reform Campaign at Birmingham on May 15, 1903, suggested that the money raised by his proposed duty on corn might be devoted to old age pensions. Systems of old age pensions at work in other countries may be briefly stated as follows:—*Germany* (1889) (*See also* COMPULSORY INSURANCE): All persons not earning more than £100 per

annum *must*, and persons earning between £100 and £150 *may*, pay weekly contributions ranging, according to wages, from about 1½*d.* to about 3½*d.* The contributions are payable half by the workman and half by employer; pension claimable at 70; and person must have paid for 30 years. The minimum pension is £5 10*s.* a year; the maximum £11 10*s.* *Denmark* (1891): Persons above 60 can claim maintenance in an institution or an outdoor allowance. The average cost per case is about £6 10*s.* per annum. *Belgium* (1900): Voluntary system. Persons contributing to an annuity receive for each franc put by, up to 15 francs per annum, 60 centimes by the State. (On 11*s.* 10*d.* for example a person gets in all 19*s.*) He may pay up to 60 francs, but above 15 he gets no State grant. Payment through a Mutual Aid Society insures an additional 2 francs after 3 francs have been paid. Pensions can be drawn at any age between 55 and 65. The amount required on his book is a sum that will produce 360 francs (£14 5*s.*)—

about 5s. 6d. per week. *Australasia* (New Zealand, New South Wales, Victoria): The conditions attached to the pensions are—that persons of 65 years of age, have resided in the colony 25 years (Victoria, 20 years), have not been imprisoned during preceding twelve or fifteen years, of good moral character, led sober and reputable lives for previous five years, income not more than £52 a year, possessing property of not more than £270 (New South Wales, £390; Victoria, £160), have been granted a pension certificate. The amount of the pensions are: *New Zealand* (1898, 1900, 1901), £18 per annum; less £1 for every £1 of income above £34, and less £1 for every £15 of net capital value of property. *New South Wales* (1900), £26 a year, subject to same deductions as in case of New Zealand. *Victoria* (1901), 8s. a week, subject to deductions as to other income, so that total income does not exceed 8s.

"Old Gang."

The name given to the members of the Front Oppo-

sition Bench from 1880 to 1884 by Lord Randolph Churchill and the Fourth Party (*q.v.*). The dilatory tactics of the Opposition leaders was the reason of the younger members' annoyance, a feeling that was shared by a considerable section of the Conservative Party.

"Old Man in a Hurry."

In his election Address of 1886 to the electors of South Paddington, Lord Randolph Churchill asked why there should be another General Election so soon following that of 1885, and answered the question as follows: "For this reason and no other. To gratify the ambition of an old man in a hurry." The "old man" referred to was Mr. W. E. Gladstone, then appealing to the country on the rejection of his Home Rule Bill.

"Old" Sinking Fund. (See SINKING FUND.)

One Man, One Vote.

A phrase meaning that no man should be allowed to vote more than once at any election, i.e., that plural

voting should be abolished. At the present time any individual may exercise the franchise in any and every constituency in which he is upon the register. There is no limit to the number of constituencies in which he may vote, but he is not permitted to record his vote in the same constituency more than once. The principle of "one man one vote" is applied to County, Borough and Urban District Elections. (See ONE VOTE, ONE VALUE; PLURAL VOTING BILL.)

One Vote, One Value.

A phrase meaning that every vote should have the same value: the Conservative reply to "one man, one vote." At the present time there are some constituencies with an electorate of over 10,000 returning one member, and also many constituencies with an electorate of under 5,000 returning one member. Romford, with an electorate of over 44,000, returns only one member, and Bury St. Edmunds, with an electorate of under 3,000, returns one member. Therefore the value of a vote in

Bury St. Edmunds is nearly 15 times as great as a vote in Romford. The advocates of "one vote one value" wish for a redistribution of seats as a means of better realizing "one vote one value," and they oppose the introduction of "one man one vote" unless accompanied by redistribution. Ireland would be the greatest sufferer under a scheme of redistribution, as she would probably lose about 26 seats.

On Licence.

A licence authorizing the sale of intoxicating liquor to be consumed on the premises.

"Open Door."

A phrase extensively used in connexion with the commercial development of less civilized countries to denote the equal treatment of the commerce of all countries.

Opium Traffic

Between India and China affords the Indian Government a large but decreasing source of revenue. In the 14 years ending 1894 the average was £5,000,000;

in the 11 years 1894-1905 the revenue fell to £3,000,000. Many reformers, nevertheless, demand its suppression. The House of Commons has done so more than once : on May 30, 1906, it was resolved, without a division, that "this House re-affirms its conviction that the Indo-Chinese opium trade is morally indefensible, and requests His Majesty's Government to take such steps as may be necessary for bringing it to a steady close." In India the cultivation of opium is a Government monopoly : licences are issued to cultivators. They extract the opium from the plant and deliver it to the opium officers, who send it down to the factories in Bengal to be manufactured into the drug. From the factory it goes to Calcutta, where it is sold by auction monthly : it is then shipped wherever the purchaser desires, the bulk of it going to China. The share of the Indian Government in the matter is (1) control of production, both as to quantity produced and as to its nature; (2) manufacture of the raw product into what is sold; (3)

sale of the manufactured article at the highest possible price to the merchants in Calcutta for export over sea. In addition to the Bengal opium controlled as above, there is also produced the Malwa opium, cultivated in the native states free from restriction or Government supervision. In 1893 a Royal Commission was appointed under the chairmanship of Lord Brassey. In their report, issued in 1895, (Cd. 7723), they expressed the opinion that the quasi-medical use of opium was, on the whole, beneficial; that the great mass of native opinion in British India was opposed to the proposal of prohibition as an unnecessary restriction on individual liberty, and an interference with established native habits and customs. In their summing up the Commissioners pointed out that : "The whole case against opium rests upon the assumption that the drug is essentially a poison, and when not taken for special maladies is widely sold to be used for vicious and baneful indulgence. This assumption has not, in the opinion of the Commis-

sion, been justified by the evidence in the course of their searching inquiry. The suppression of the habit in China is a matter in which, in the circumstances, it is for the Government of that Empire to take the initiative which international conventions have left open to it. So far as India is concerned, the movement in England against the opium habit has proceeded from an exaggerated impression as to the nature and extent of the evil to be controlled. The descriptions of the moral and physical degradation due to the use of opium which have been presented to British audiences have not, the Commission consider, been confirmed by medical experience, by the evidence of witnesses representing the people of India, or by those responsible for the government and welfare of that country." On the other hand, an American Commission, appointed when the United States became possessed of the Philippine Islands, reported definitely against the use of opium, recognizing it as an evil for which no financial gain could

compensate. The United States Government has now passed a law prohibiting the use of opium in the Philippine Islands after 1908. Mr. Morley, in the debate on May 30, 1906, promised that "if China wanted seriously and in good faith to restrict the consumption of this drug in China, the British Government would not close the door. . . . To any plan for the restriction of the consumption of opium brought forward in good faith the Government of India and His Majesty's Government would say they would agree to it, even though it might cost us some sacrifice."

Orangemen.

The name given about the end of the 17th century by Roman Catholics to the Protestants of Ireland, on account of their support of William III, Prince of Orange. A secret political and religious society was formed in Ireland in 1795, for the purpose of upholding the Protestant religion and ascendancy, and of opposing Romanism and the Roman Catholic influence in the Government of Ireland.

Orange Lodges are especially prominent in Ulster, and are also found all over the British Empire and in the United States. The Orangemen of Ulster always celebrate July 1 and 12, the anniversaries of the Boyne (1690) and Aughrim, (1690) and also November 5, when William III landed in Torbay (1688).

Orders in Council.

Upon the advice of the Privy Council, the Sovereign by Royal Proclamation gives notice that a certain thing has been "ordered" to be done. Some of these orders are issued by Royal Prerogative (e.g. those for the assembling, dissolution, and prorogation of Parliament; declaration of War; charter grants); others are conferred by legislation. This latter class deals usually with the details necessary for the proper working of an Act of Parliament, and is issued as an order in Council upon the advice of the department of the Government concerned.

Ordinary Facilities Clause.
(See FACILITIES CLAUSE.)

Outdoor Relief.

Poor law relief given in money or kind to infirm and aged persons, widows and children, and not involving entry into the workhouse.

Outside Facilities.

A phrase used to denote the permission granted to a denomination to teach the children, whose parents desire it, their doctrines, at their own expense and outside the hours of compulsory attendance, in non-provided schools of that denomination.

Outvoters.

Persons possessing a Parliamentary vote in a constituency, but not resident in that constituency. (See PLURAL VOTING BILL.)

Outworkers.

Are those who do their work in their own homes, not in factories or workshops. Consequently the labour conditions are not subject to State regulation; "sweating" and insanitary surroundings often prevail. There is a demand that "outworkers" should be brought under the Factory Acts.

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Ownership Franchise. (*See* FRANCHISE.)

P

Pairs.

Between Members of the House of Commons are agreements of members of opposite parties to abstain from voting in any one division, or divisions, during a certain period, which may be only for an hour or so, or may extend over several weeks. Pairs may be arranged either by the members themselves or by the Party Whips. The custom enjoys no official recognition.

Panama Canal.

By the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, 1850, Great Britain and the United States of America each undertook not to construct a canal across the Isthmus of Panama without the consent of the other ; and that if such canal were constructed, neither Power should erect fortifications on the line of the canal, or assume any sovereign rights over Central America. By the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, 1901, concluded between

Great Britain and the United States, the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was amended, and it was agreed that the canal should be constructed under the auspices of the United States, and that the United States should adopt the rules embodied in the Suez Canal Treaty, and be responsible for the neutrality of the canal. The United States may maintain a police force along the line of canal for protective purposes, but no fortifications are to be erected.

Paper Duty.

Was first imposed in 1712, and was repealed in 1861. At that time the duty was 1½*d.* per lb., and the revenue from the duty amounted to about £1,350,000. The repeal of this duty led to a large increase in the number of newspapers.

Parish Councils Act.

Properly speaking the Local Government Act, 1894, is a development of the Local Government Act, 1888. The Act of 1888 created county councils : the Act of 1894 created the smaller local authorities below the county

councils. The lowest organization is the *parish meeting*, consisting of all the parochial electors. In the smaller parish where there is no parish council there must be at least two meetings a year. The officers of the parish meeting are the chairman and overseers, who form a body corporate for the purpose of holding parish property. Where there is a parish council there must be at least one annual meeting, held in March, for the election of councillors, if no poll is required. Otherwise they are elected by ballot, the electors being the parochial electors. Every rural parish with a population of over 300 has a *parish council*; and smaller parishes may have a parish council, or a group of small parishes may have one common parish council. The councillors hold office for three years. They choose their own chairman. The number of councillors varies from 5 to 15. Parish councillors must be parochial electors, or during the preceding 12 months must have lived in the parish or within 3 miles of it. Women may be elec-

ted as parish councillors. *Rural district councillors* are also the poor-law guardians for their respective parishes. The rural district councils took the place of the rural sanitary authorities. The rural district is formed from the rural parishes of a poor law union. The councillors are elected for three years, and one third of their number may retire every year or they may all retire simultaneously every three years. They are elected by the parish electors, and must be parish electors of some parish within the union, or have resided within the union during the 12 months preceding the election. The chairman is *ex officio* a justice of the peace for the county. *Urban district councils* took the place of the urban sanitary authorities, such as local boards, improvement commissioners, and district boards. In urban districts the board of guardians are a separate body, and are elected separately. The electorate, and other details, are the same as for rural district councils. The duties of these local bodies are very varied. The parish

meeting or council maintains and controls the footpaths, applies the Allotments Acts, and various other Acts providing for lighting, libraries, baths and washhouses, etc. The rural district council has charge of the sanitary duties of its area—drainage schemes, infectious diseases, hospitals, etc.; it is also the highway authority. The urban district council is the sanitary and highway authority for its district: it may provide burial grounds, allotments, libraries, etc., and also gasworks, tramways, electric light and power works, etc. The larger urban district councils may also be the local education authority. (*See* EDUCATION ACT, 1902.)

Parliamentary Committee.
(*See* TRADE UNION CONGRESS.)

Parnell Commission.

During 1887 *The Times* newspaper published a series of articles headed "Parnellism and Crime" (*q.v.*), containing serious allegations against the Irish Members of Parliament, notably Mr. Parnell. Mr. Hugh O'Donnell,

in November, brought a libel action against *The Times*, and the Attorney-General, counsel for *The Times*, repeated and enlarged the charges against these members. A motion was then made in the House of Commons in 1888, for a Committee of the House to sit and inquire into the charges. This was rejected, but a special Commission was appointed under the "Special Commission Act, 1888." Sir James Hannen, Sir John Day and Sir Archibald Smith, three eminent judges, were appointed Commissioners, to "inquire into and report upon the charges and allegations made against certain members of Parliament and other persons in the course of the proceedings in *O'Donnell v. Walter*." The court sat on 129 days, and issued its report in February, 1890. The Commissioners acquitted the respondent members of many of the charges, but found them guilty of others, especially of inciting to sedition and of attempting to impoverish and expel the Irish landlords. The following is a summary of their findings: (1) Col-

lectively Nationalist M.P.s not guilty of conspiracy to establish absolute independence of Ireland. Some of them, however, with Mr. Davitt, established and joined Land League organization with the intention, by its means, to bring about the absolute independence of Ireland as a separate nation. (2) They conspired by coercion and intimidation to promote agrarian agitation against payment of rents for the purpose of impoverishing and expelling the Irish landlords, who were styled the "English Garrison." (3) Acquitted of insincerity in denunciation of Phoenix Park murders. "Facsimile letter" (*see* PIGOTT FORGERY) a forgery. (4) Disseminated newspapers tending to incite to sedition and other crime. (5) Did not directly incite persons to commission of crime other than intimidation ; but in consequence of that incitement crime and outrage were committed. Not proved that they made payments to incite persons to commit crime. (6) Some did express bona fide disapproval of crime and outrage ; but they did not de-

nounce intimidation which led to crime and outrage, but persisted in it with knowledge of its effect. (7) They defended persons charged with agrarian crime and supported their families : but not proved that they subscribed to testimonials for, or were intimate with, notorious criminals, or that they made payments to procure the escape of criminals from justice. (8) They did make payments to persons injured in the commission of crime. (9) They invited assistance and co-operation of, and accepted subscriptions of money from Patrick Ford, a known advocate of crime and the use of dynamite. (10) Not proved that they knew that the Clan-na-Gael controlled the League, or was collecting money for the Parliamentary Fund. (11) Proved that respondents invited and obtained the assistance and co-operation of Physical Force party in America, including the Clan-na-Gael, and in order to obtain that assistance, abstained from repudiating or condemning the action of that party. Three specific charges against Mr. Parnell were rejected ;

two against Mr. Davitt : (1) That he used funds contributed for the purpose of outrage and crime to form the Land League, was disproved, inasmuch as the fund specified was used for the promotion of the agitation which led up to the formation of the Land League. This money Mr. Davitt returned out of his own resources. (2) The Commission found that Mr. Davitt was in close and intimate association with the party of violence in America for the purpose of bringing about the alliance between that party and the Parnellite and Home Rule Party in America, and that he was mainly instrumental in bringing about the alliance referred to.

"Parnellism and Crime."

The title given to the pamphlet reproducing a series of articles which were first published in *The Times*. The first article appeared on March 7, 1887. In them grave charges were brought against Mr. Parnell and the Irish Party. Especially were they accused of establishing the National Land

League of Ireland : an organization which depended upon a system of intimidation carried out by the most brutal means, and resting ultimately on the execution of murder. On April 18, 1887, there appeared the famous letter, alleged to have been written by Mr. Parnell, in which he appeared to apologize for having, as a matter of expediency, openly condemned the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, though he, in fact, thought that Mr. Burke had deserved his fate. (*See* PIGOTT FORGERY.) On the same day Mr. Parnell, in the House of Commons, declared that this letter was a forgery. He did not at that time take any proceedings against *The Times*. In November, 1887, an action for libel, however, was brought against the paper by Mr. O'Donnell, a former M.P. for Dungarvan, and a follower of Mr. Parnell. Ultimately the plaintiff withdrew all the charges except two wherein he was specifically mentioned. On these the Jury found for *The Times*. As the result of certain statements made by

Sir R. Webster, the Attorney General, who was the Counsel for *The Times*, action was taken in the House of Commons for an inquiry, and a commission was appointed by the Special Commission Act, 1888. (See PARNELL COMMISSION.)

Parnellites. (See ANTI-PARNELLITES.)

Parochial Relief.

From the Boards of Guardians, except medical relief and assistance under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, disqualifies the person receiving it from voting.

"Partaking of Slavery."

The London Convention 1884 (*q.v.*), stipulates as follows: "The South African Republic renews the declaration made in the Sand River Convention (*q.v.*), and in the Convention of Pretoria, that no slavery or apprenticeship partaking of slavery will be tolerated by the Government of the said Republic."

Particulars Clause.

Is sect. 40 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1895, by which a factory or work-

shop occupier is required to furnish in writing to each worker particulars of the rate of wages. This clause was applied to all textile factories, and by the order of the Home Secretary it might be applied to other factories and to workshops. This is gradually being done.

"Passive Resistance."

This movement arose owing to the dissatisfaction of the Nonconformists with the Education Act, 1902. Those who refused to pay the Education rate under the Education Act were known as "Passive Resisters." They preferred to have their goods sold up rather than contribute rates for the support of denominational teaching which they thought erroneous. (See WEST RIDING CASE.)

Paymaster General.

Is a member of the Government with nominal duties. The post is an unpaid one. All salaries, wages and pensions of the Civil servants are dealt with by the Paymaster General's office. There is a separate office for "Supreme Court business."—Whitehall, S.W.

Payment by Results. (*See* EDUCATION GRANTS.)

Payment of Members.

The payment of Members of Parliament has long been an item in the programme of advanced Liberals and of the Labour Party. In the House of Commons on March 7, 1906, Mr. Lever moved the following resolution:—"That, in the opinion of this House, the time has now arrived when it is urgently required, in order to give to every constituency an equal, free, and unhampered selection of Parliamentary representatives, that all members of Parliament should be paid by the State a sum at the rate of £300 per annum." The motion was carried by a majority of 238 (348 to 110). Effect has not yet been given to the resolution, as the Treasury could not at present find the money, the payment of such a salary entailing the expenditure of £201,000 a year from the Imperial Exchequer, representing a capital charge of £7,000,000. Details of payment of members in other states are as follows:—**COLONIES.**—In the principal British colonies the

following is the rate paid to members: *Canada*: 2,500 dollars for the session (over 30 days). *Australian Commonwealth*: £400 per annum. *New Zealand*: £300 per annum. *Cape of Good Hope*: 1 guinea for each day of attendance, 15s. expenses if residing more than 15 miles away. *Natal*: £1 a day if residing 13 miles away. **FOREIGN COUNTRIES.**—In the principal Foreign Countries the following is the rate: *Austria*: 16s. 8d. a day. *France*: £360 per annum. *Prussia*: 15s. a day. *United States*: £1,000 per annum. *Italy*: Free travelling. *Hungary*: (Beside rent, £66) £200 per annum. *Baden*: (Lower House) 12s. a day. *Belgium*: (Lower House) £160 per annum. *Saxony*: 6s. to 12s. a day. *Germany*: (Reichstag) £150 per annum. It should be noticed that in the earlier days of the English Parliament, before the membership of that body became an object of ambition, the constituencies were liable for their member's wages—4s. a day for a knight of the shire, and 2s. a day for a citizen or burgess. In 1681 a member for Har-

wich successfully sued his constituents for his wages. The right would appear to remain to-day, but it is an open question whether it would apply to constituencies created by the Reform Acts. This method of payment should be carefully distinguished from the modern proposals. Under the former system the constituency was responsible for paying its representative: under the modern system the payment is made by the State.

"Peace at any Price."

Is the watchword popularly attributed to the "Little Englanders" (*q.v.*) by their opponents.

Peace Conference. (*See* HAGUE CONFERENCE.)

"Peace, Retrenchment, and Reform."

The well-known watchwords of the Liberal Party. Mr. Joseph Hume altered the old Whig watchword of "Peace and Reform" to its present form.

"Peace with Dishonour."

A phrase applied to the

Liberal policy in South Africa after the Transvaal war in 1881.

"Peace with Honour."

A phrase used by Lord Beaconsfield on his return from the Berlin Congress. Speaking from a window of 10, Downing Street, he said: "Lord Salisbury and I have brought you back peace, I hope, with honour."

"Peaceful Picketing," or, **"Peaceful Persuasion."**
(*See* PICKETING.)

Peasant Proprietorship.

The system of occupying ownership of small farms or holdings by the peasants; in operation in Switzerland and France. (*See* SMALL HOLDINGS.)

Peel Commission.

A Royal Commission on the Liquor Licensing Laws was appointed in 1896, with Lord Peel as Chairman. The Commission consisted of eight representatives of the Liquor Trade, eight representatives of the Temperance Party, and eight neutrals. The report (*Cd.* 9379) was issued in 1899. There were two reports—a majority re-

port, and a minority report. The majority report was signed by eight representatives of the Trade, seven neutrals and one Temperance representative. The minority report was signed by one neutral and eight Temperance representatives. Dean Dickinson (Temperance) signed both reports with reservations. The following is a summary of the principal recommendations (the recommendations of the minority report have been put between brackets):—*Number of Houses*: Not satisfied a necessary connexion between proportion of licences to population and amount of drunkenness: a large reduction desired. [Excessive number of licensed houses a factor of utmost importance in encouraging drunkenness. Immediate and crying necessity for a large reduction.] “*Tied Houses*”: No evidence that tied-house system leads to more drinking. [General effect of “tied” system to push the sale of liquor to the utmost.] *Ante-1869 Licences*: To be treated as full licences by justices. Compensation for reduction on grounds of

public policy. [No compensation.] *Grocers’ Licences*: No change. [To be abolished.] *Clubs*: To be registered. [Limited to clubs with more than 25 members.] *Reduction of Licences*: Large reduction essential. [Proportion to be, in towns, one “on” licence to 750 persons; in rural districts, one to 400.] *Compensation*: To be equivalent to fair selling value; fund to be raised from the Trade itself. The charge to be one of, say, 6s. 8d. per cent. on the value of the licence and goodwill. [While from point of view of strict justice no claim to compensation can be urged, there are other considerations which make it desirable that some amount of compensation should be given. Time limit to be introduced in compensation scheme. Maximum compensation payable to be seven years’ purchase of annual rateable value. Fund to be raised by an annual licence-rental levied on the annual rateable value of the surviving houses for a period of seven years.] *New Licences*: Only to be granted after a public declaration of

licensing authority ; and for seven years only. Tender accepted to go to compensation fund. [An annual licence rent of considerable amount to be imposed on all licences, new and old. Proceeds might be used for compensation.] *Local Veto* : Not satisfied of any general desire for this power. [No evidence that public opinion in England is favourable. Decision to be postponed for seven years : wide measure of popular control to be then applied in Scotland and Wales.] *Municipal Management* : Not submitted in any form to be recommended for trial even as an experiment.

Peers. (*See* LORDS, HOUSE OF.)

Penjdeh Incident.

When Great Britain was fully engaged with Egyptian affairs between 1880 and 1886, Russia took the opportunity of advancing her posts in Central Asia towards Afghanistan. The British and Russian Governments appointed a Commission to lay down the precise line of division between the Turcoman territory just annexed

by Russia and the possessions of the Ameer of Afghanistan. The instructions to the Commission led to infinite discussion between the two Governments, and whilst this discussion was still taking place the Russian posts drew nearer the Afghan pickets, and on March 30, 1885, the Russians attacked the Afghans at Penjdeh. The Afghans were defeated with great slaughter and the Russians occupied Penjdeh. For several weeks the country was on the brink of war with Russia. On April 26 the Chinese, Japanese and Korean Governments were notified that the British Fleet had occupied Port Hamilton, and that the Admiral had orders to hoist the Flag if the Russian fleet arrived. On April 27 Mr. Gladstone, in an eloquent speech, proposed a vote of credit for eleven millions, of which six millions and a half were to meet the case for preparations rendered necessary by the incident at Penjdeh. The incident was eventually closed by the agreement which Lord Granville, the Foreign Secretary, made with the Russian

Government, that the disputed responsibility should be referred to an arbitrator, that the Russian advance should cease, and that communications between the two Governments should be resumed in London on the frontier question prior to the demarcation on the spot. There was considerable controversy as to the Government's attitude, many people considering that peace had been preserved at too great a cost, and a hostile motion in the House of Commons was only lost by thirty votes.

Penny Postage.

On January 10, 1840, a uniform penny rate of postage was introduced throughout the United Kingdom. The scale of weight advanced from 1*d.* for each of the first two half-ounces by gradations of 2*d.* for each additional ounce up to 16 ounces. The postage was to be prepaid, and if not, double rates were to be charged. This reform was mainly due to the efforts of Sir Rowland Hill. Parliamentary franking of letters was abolished. In 1877 the

half-ounce limit was increased to one ounce. On June 22, 1897, a new rate for letters was introduced, viz. : not exceeding 4 oz. for 1*d.*, and over 4 ozs. and not exceeding 6 ozs. for 1½*d.*, and ½*d.* for each succeeding 2 oz. (*See IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE ; UNIVERSAL PENNY POSTAGE.*)

Penrhyn Quarry Dispute.

Was the subject of a vote of censure moved by Mr. Asquith on April 27, 1903, condemning the inaction of the Government in not intervening in the industrial dispute at Bethesda. He urged that the Government ought to take action under the Conciliation Act of 1896 (*q.v.*). Mr. G. Balfour, President of the Board of Trade, said that intervention would not have been successful. The Act of 1896 was voluntary in its character, and Lord Penrhyn would have refused to accept the mediation of an arbitrator. The motion was rejected by 316 to 182—majority 134.

Pensions to Ministers. (*See POLITICAL PENSIONS.*)

Permanent Debt. (*See* FUNDED DEBT.)

Permissive Bill.

The Permissive Bill as it was called was first introduced into the House of Commons in 1864. It soon became an annual measure. It never proceeded very far in its Parliamentary career. Its object was to give two-thirds of the ratepayers of a parish the right to refuse to grant licences for the sale of intoxicating liquor. No scheme of compensation was provided.

Personation.

At Parliamentary elections is endeavouring to vote in the name of another person whether living or dead, or of a fictitious person; or endeavouring to vote twice at the same election. The penalty is imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years, and incapacity for holding public office for seven years. If committed by a candidate's agent, the candidate loses his seat.

Petitions to Parliament.

The right of petitioning to Parliament still exists

and is still used, but it has been shorn of its former power and has become a mechanical affair. The introduction of a controversial measure brings to Parliament a shoal of petitions which furnish arguments for or against the Bill. A member presenting a petition writes his name across the top, drops it in a bag hanging behind the Speaker's chair, and fills up a form naming the petitioners. A Committee of Petitions examines these petitions, and issues a report giving their purpose, the titles of the petitioners, the number of signatures, and, if the petition is of special importance or of peculiar interest, it may be issued as an appendix; no more is then heard of it. No debate is allowed on a petition without the permission of the House, but the petition may be read by the Clerk of the House if requested. Petitions have to be drawn up strictly in accordance with certain rules.

Phoenix Park Murders.

When Mr. Forster resigned the Chief Secretaryship for

Ireland, Lord Frederick Cavendish was appointed to succeed him, and Lord Spencer, the new Viceroy, entered Dublin on May 6, 1882. That same evening Lord Frederick and Mr. Burke, the permanent Under-Secretary, were murdered in the Phoenix Park in broad daylight. Carey, a chief contriver of the murders, turned informer, and twenty persons were subsequently arraigned. Of these five were hanged, and the others sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Carey left shortly after for South Africa, and was murdered by Patrick O'Donnell, who was brought to England and hanged on December 17, 1883. Those who contrived the Phoenix Park murders were known as the "Invincibles." (*See* PIGOTT FORGERY.)

"Phossy Jaw."

A disease known as necrosis of the jaw-bone, to which the makers of lucifer matches were peculiarly liable.

Physical Deterioration.

An Inter-Departmental

Committee was appointed in 1904 to inquire into the alleged deterioration of certain classes of the population, to indicate the causes and to point out the best remedy. Mr. Almeric Fitzroy was appointed Chairman. The report was issued in July, 1904 (Cd. 2175). In Part III of the Report there is a summary of the recommendations of the Committee under fifty-three headings. The Committee were of opinion that there is no general progressive physical deterioration, but they made important recommendations as regards overcrowding, smoke pollution, medical inspection of young persons in schools and mines, and the preservation of open spaces.

Picketing.

In trade disputes is the attendance outside the works at which the strike is in progress, at the railway station and elsewhere, of strikers to influence people in favour of the strike. By the Conspiracy Act, 1875 (*q.v.*), section 7, certain Acts were set out which were illegal, and the section con-

tinued: "Attending at or near the house or place where a person resides or works, or carries on business, or happens to be, or the approach to such house or place, in order merely to obtain or communicate information, shall not be deemed a watching or besetting within the meaning of this section." In the case *Lyons v. Wilkins (q.v.)* it was decided that "watching and besetting" for any other purpose than that of "obtaining or communicating information" was forbidden, and that "watching and besetting" for the purpose of "peacefully persuading" persons not to work for a firm as the pickets did in the Lyons' dispute, was an offence. This discussion practically put an end to picketing. For it was not likely that pickets could or would confine themselves to communicating information as to the details of a strike and at the same time not seek to "peacefully persuade" a possible "blackleg" not to work for the firm during the strike. "Peaceful picketing" or "peaceful persuasion" is proposed to be

legalized both by the Government Trade Disputes Bill (No. 134 of 1906) and by the Labour Bill (No. 5 of 1906) as follows:—*Government Bill*,—(1) It shall be lawful for one or more persons, acting on their own behalf, or on the behalf of a trade union in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, to attend peaceably and in a reasonable manner, at or near a house or place where a person resides or works, or carries on business, or happens to be, if they so attend merely for the purpose of obtaining or communicating information, or persuading any person to work or abstain from working. (2) Section seven of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, is hereby repealed from "attending at or near" to the end of the section. *Labour Bill*,—It shall be lawful for any person or persons acting on their own behalf, or on behalf of a trade union or other association of individuals, registered or unregistered, in contemplation of or during the continuance of any trade dispute, to attend for any of the following purposes at

or near a house or place where a person resides or works, or carries on his business, or happens to be :—(1) For the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information. (2) For the purpose of peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working.

Ruegg (A. H.) and H. Cohen—*Present and future of Trade Unions*. Cd. 2825 of 1906. *Report of Royal Commission on Trade Disputes*.

Pigott Forgery.

On April 18, 1887, *The Times* newspaper published a facsimile letter purporting to have been written by Mr. Parnell on May 15, 1882, a few days after the Phoenix Park murders. In this letter Mr. Parnell stated that his open condemnation of the murders had been a matter of expediency, and that Mr. Burke deserved his fate. The text is as follows : "Dear Sir, I am not surprised at your friend's anger, but he and you should know that to denounce the murder was the only course open to us. To do that promptly was plainly our best policy. But you can tell him and all others

concerned that though I regret the accident of Lord F. Cavendish's death, I cannot refuse to admit that Burke got no more than his deserts. You are at liberty to show him this, and others whom you can trust also, but let not my address be known. He can write to House of Commons. Yours very truly, Chas. S. Parnell." Mr. Parnell declared the letter to be a forgery. During the proceedings of the Parnell Commission (*q.v.*) it was found that Richard Pigott had forged the letter, and shortly after he shot himself at Madrid in 1889. The finding of the Commissioners (Report, pp. 58, 59) with reference to the Pigott Letters was as follows : "The story told by Pigott as to the manner in which he had obtained these letters was entirely unworthy of credit, and before his cross-examination was concluded he absconded, and committed suicide. We find that all the letters produced by Pigott and set out in Appendix are forgeries, and we entirely acquit Mr. Parnell and the other respondents of the charge of insincerity in their

denunciation of the Phoenix Park murders."

Pigott Incident.

Arose out of the appointment of Mr. (now Sir) T. D. Pigott in 1877 to the Comptrollership of the Stationery office. The appointment was denounced as a "Tory Job." A Select Committee had recommended that the post when next vacant should be filled by a practical printer. Lord Beaconsfield ignored this recommendation and gave the post to Mr. Pigott, then a clerk in the War Office. It also became known that Mr. Pigott's father had been Rector of Hughenden, and it was alleged, had with his family rendered valuable assistance in the Prime Minister's election campaigns. A vote of censure was actually carried in the House of Commons on July 16, 1877, by a majority of 4. Three days later Lord Beaconsfield made a statement in the Lords. He thought the recommendation of the Committee impracticable. In a phrase which has since become classical, he continued: "To appoint a person who has tech-

nical knowledge of stationery and printing, that is to say, to appoint a stationer or a printer, I should have had to appoint some person who had retired from business, or some person from whom business had retired." Mr. Pigott's name was only selected after a full inquiry. Referring to the other part of the indictment, Lord Beaconsfield said that it was true that thirty years ago Mr. Pigott's father was Vicar of Hughenden, but he left for a better living soon after his (Lord Beaconsfield's) connexion with the county of Buckingham, and after registering his vote against him. With regard to the son he had no personal acquaintance with him. He did not know him even by sight, and his appointment had been made from the purest motives and with the sole desire of serving the public interest. On July 23, 1877, after the Prime Minister's explanation, the House of Commons unanimously rescinded the vote of censure it had passed.

Hansard, July 16, 19, and 23, 1877.

Pilots.

Objection is taken to the fact that foreigners are able to obtain British pilotage certificates, and possess a knowledge of British coasts and estuaries that would be of inestimable value to a foreign Navy in time of war with this country. By the Merchant Shipping Bill, 1906, it is proposed that after the Bill has passed "a pilotage certificate shall not be granted to the master or mate of a ship unless he is a British subject." Pilotage certificates issued to foreigners before June, 1906, may be renewed.

Plan of Campaign.

This movement was started towards the end of 1886, in Ireland, against Mr. Parnell's wishes. The gist of it was that tenants should offer what they were pleased to consider a fair rent, and if it was refused, should pay the money into the hands of a committee, to be used if necessary to fight the landlord. (See "REMEMBER MITCHELSTOWN.")

Plimsoll Act.

The Merchant Shipping

Act, 1876, is generally known by this name. It gave the Board of Trade power to detain a vessel they thought unsafe, whether on account of a defective hull, machinery or loading. Every vessel was to carry a load-line indicating the limit to which the ship might be safely loaded. Deck cargoes and the shipment of grain in bulk were restricted. (See LIGHT LOAD-LINE.)

"Ploughing the Sands."

A phrase used by Mr. Asquith, then Home Secretary, in a speech at Birmingham on November 21, 1894. He said: "I mean the Bill for the disestablishment of the Church in Wales. That is a measure of so much complexity, that even if it is opposed, fairly opposed, or discussed fairly and not at unreasonable length, it must occupy a considerable amount of the time of the House of Commons. And what is the position? That we shall be sitting through night after night, week after week, perhaps for a couple of months, discussing seriously and with the endeavour to arrive at a wise and

statesmanlike conclusion the best way of settling this difficulty, on the removal of which the hearts of the vast bulk of the Welsh people are set, with the knowledge that all our time, all our labour, and all our assiduity is as certain to be thrown away, as if you were to plough the sands of the sea-shore, the moment that Bill reaches the Upper Chamber. That, gentlemen, is the position in which the representatives of the majority of the people of this country are at the present moment."

Plural Voting. (See ONE MAN, ONE VOTE.)

Plural Voting Bill.

Was introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Harcourt in April, 1906. By the Bill no elector is permitted to vote in more than one constituency, and having more than one vote, if he knowingly votes in any other constituency than the one he has selected, he shall be guilty of personation (*q.v.*). Any one desiring to select a constituency must send a notice of his selection to the clerk of the County Council

or town clerk before September 1, preceding the commencement of the year in which the selection is to begin to take effect, and his name shall remain on the register of that constituency until withdrawn, and the qualification still subsists. When a voter presents himself at the poll at a parliamentary election, he may be asked whether he is registered as a parliamentary elector in any other constituency than the constituency in which he is at the time attempting to vote. The Bill applies to the Universities, and special provisions are laid down for Scotland.

Policy of Sewage.

Mr. Disraeli, in 1872, said that the health of the people should be one of the first considerations of a Minister. The doctrines which he then enunciated were described by his opponents as a "Policy of Sewage." Mr. Disraeli's programme included fresh air, pure water, the inspection of unhealthy habitations, and the prevention of the adulteration of food.

Political Pensions.

Pensions to ex-ministers are regulated by the Political Pensions Act, 1869. Political offices were divided into three classes :—Class 1—Yearly salary, £5,000. Class 2—Yearly salary not less than £2,000. Class 3—Yearly salary under £2,000, but more than £1,000. The pensions are as follows :—

<i>Pensions.</i>	<i>Services.</i>
Class 1. £2,000.	Not less than four years in class 1 office.
Class 2. £1,000.	Not less than six years in class 2 office.
Class 3. £800.	Not less than ten years in class 3 office.

But it should be noticed that for the purpose of calculating "service," service in class 3 is equal to half-service in class 2, and service in class 2 is equal to half-service in class 1. But to become entitled (1) to a class 1 pension, the holder must have *actually* served two years in a class 1 office ; and (2) to a class 2 pension, three years in a class 2 office. "Service" may be continuous or at different times, and in different offices.

The following is the limit of the number of the pensions :—

(a) No more than four pensions can subsist in any class at the same time. (b) No more than one pension can be granted in the same year. In the case of a pensioner holding another pension, the pension under this Act is (1) suspended if the other pension is greater than or equal to the pension under the Act, or (2) diminished by the amount of such other pension, if the other pension is less than the pension under the Act. A Bill introduced by Sir H. Vincent in 1906 (House of Commons Bill, No. 249) proposed to repeal the Act of 1869.

Polling, Hours of.

The present hours of polling at parliamentary and other elections are from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. It is often proposed that for greater convenience to electors the hours should be extended to 10 p.m.

Poor Law Commission, 1832.

Was appointed to inquire into the administration of the poor law. Their report published in 1834 (and re-

issued in 1905, Cd. 2728) condemned the existing system root and branch. The changes they recommended were embodied in the Poor Law Act, 1834, and form the basis of the existing system. The principal changes were : the establishment of a Central Poor Law Board (now Local Government Board) ; Poor Law Unions created ; no relief to able-bodied paupers except in workhouses ; uniformity of accounts, and regulation of appointment of officers.

Poor Law Commission, 1905.

Was appointed in November of that year to inquire into : (1) the working of the laws relating to the relief of poor persons in the United Kingdom ; (2) the various means which have been adopted outside of the Poor Laws for meeting distress arising from want of employment, particularly during periods of severe industrial depression ; and (3) to consider and report whether any, and, if so, what modification of the Poor Laws or changes in their administration, or fresh legislation dealing with distress, are advisable. The

chairman of the Commission is Lord George Hamilton.

Popular Control.

Means the direct control by the electors through their representatives of all matters pertaining to the local administration. The term of late has been especially applied to the education and licensing questions. Liberals argue that the Education Act, 1902, gave public rates to the maintenance of schools over which there is no popular control. They also argue that the Licensing Act, 1904, took the control of liquor licences out of the hands of the people.

Port Arthur.

In December, 1897, several Russian men-of-war arrived at Port Arthur, and it was explained that China had granted them permission to winter there. In March, 1898, the Chinese Government leased Port Arthur to Russia. During the Russo-Japanese War Port Arthur was besieged, and finally fell into the hands of the Japanese on January 7, 1905. By the Treaty of Portsmouth, 1906 (*q.v.*), the

lease of Port Arthur was transferred to Japan, with the consent of the Chinese Government. In May, 1898, Wei-hai-wei, situated opposite Port Arthur on the Gulf of Pechili, was leased to Great Britain "for so long a period as Port Arthur shall remain in the occupation of Russia."

Port of London Bill. (*See*
LONDON, PORT OF, BILL.)

Porte. (*See* SUBLIME PORTE.)

Portsmouth, Treaty of, 1905.

The Treaty concluded on September 5 between Japan and Russia, at the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, U.S.A. The following is a brief summary of the terms: (1) Russia acknowledged that "Japan possesses in Korea paramount political, military, and economic interests." (2) Japan and Russia mutually engaged to evacuate Manchuria completely and simultaneously. (3) Russia transfers to Japan, with the consent of China, Port Arthur, Ta-lien and the adjacent territory. (4) Russia engages to transfer to Japan

the railway between Chang-Chung and Port Arthur. (5) Russia cedes to Japan "in perpetuity and full sovereignty" the southern portion of the Island of Sakhalin. Neither Power to construct fortifications on the Island of Sakhalin. Japan waived her claim to an indemnity from Russia, and withdrew her demand for a limitation of Russian Naval power in the Far East, and the surrender of the interned ships.

Post Office.

The General Post Office is the headquarters of the postal service of the United Kingdom. The head of the department is the Postmaster-General who is always a member of the Government. —St. Martin's-le-Grand.

"Potwaller" or "Potwalloper."

A name given to those enjoying Parliamentary rights under an old franchise, the qualification for which was the possession of a hearth upon which a pot could be boiled: abolished by the Reform Act, 1832, but with the reservation of existing rights.

"Predominant Partner."

A phrase applied in a speech by Lord Rosebery in the House of Lords on March 12, 1894, in connexion with Home Rule. He said: "The Noble Marquis (Lord Salisbury) made one remark on the subject of Irish Home Rule with which I must confess myself in entire accord. He said, that before Irish Home Rule is conceded by the Imperial Parliament, England as the predominant member of the partnership of the three kingdoms, will have to be convinced of its justice. That may seem to be a considerable admission to make, because your Lordships well know that the majority of English Members of Parliament, elected from England proper, are hostile to Home Rule."

Preferential Tariffs.

A system of tariff reduction by one country in favour of the produce or manufactures of another. Certain British Colonies give a preference in favour of the goods of the United Kingdom. (*See* COLONIAL CONFERENCES). Mr. Chamberlain

advocates a development of preferential treatment between the United Kingdom and the Colonies. (*See* TARIFF REFORM LEAGUE.)

Premier. (*See* PRIME MINISTER.)

Prerogatives of the Crown.

The powers of proroguing or dissolving Parliament; of refusing the Royal Assent to Bills; of pardoning criminals; of commanding-in-chief the Army and Navy; of creating Peers and conferring dignities, titles, and honours; of regulating, dissolving or proroguing Synods or Convocations, as head of the National Church; of sending and receiving Ambassadors; of making treaties; of declaring War and Peace, are all Prerogatives of the Crown. Though nominally done in the name and by the authority of the Sovereign, they are now actually carried out under the advice and at the will of the Government for the time being.

Pretoria Convention.

Signed in 1881, granted the Boers "complete self-

government under British suzerainty"; freedom in internal, but British control in external affairs.

Previous Question.

To move the previous question is a Parliamentary manoeuvre to prevent a direct expression of opinion on the motion before the House. The exact words of the motion are "that the question be *not now* put."

Prime Minister.

Is the leader of the Government. He is a Privy Councillor, and is usually, though not necessarily, First Lord of the Treasury. Subject to the Sovereign's approval, he chooses the leading officers of the State; he is primarily responsible for the policy of the Government. Until recently the office of Prime Minister enjoyed no legal status, and, in precedence, he often had to take his place below his colleagues. But in December, 1905, he was given precedence after the Archbishop of York and thus becomes—a commoner—the first commoner of the Realm.

Primogeniture.

When a person dies without making a will all his real estate by the law of Primogeniture goes to his eldest son, whereas his personal estate is divided equally between all his children, after due provision has been made for the widow. It has been proposed that this distinction between real and personal estate should be abolished, and that real estate under an intestacy should pass as personal estate does. It rarely, however, happens that the owner of large estates omits to make a will, and even when he does make a will he nearly always leaves the real property to the eldest son. In the case of small owners, where real property is purchased as an investment, a great hardship is sometimes inflicted on the younger sons, as commercial and professional men often invest their savings in real property. Intestacy even then seldom occurs.

Primrose League.

This League is an organization for spreading Conservative principles among

the British working classes. The League sprang from the ceremony of the unveiling Lord Beaconsfield's Statue on April 19, 1883, the anniversary of his death. Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, a member of the Fourth Party (*q.v.*), coming late to the ceremony, found all the Conservative Members of the House of Commons decorated with primroses. The fact impressed him so vividly that he said to Lord Randolph Churchill: "What a show of primroses! This should be turned to account. Why not start a Primrose League?" The idea was accepted, and a meeting was held at the Carlton Club shortly afterwards, when Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir Henry Wolff, Sir John Gorst, Sir Alfred Slade, Mr. Percy Mitford, Colonel Fred Burnaby and others were present. Sir Henry Wolff drew up the plan of Statutes, and he looked for his models to the Orange Society, and to the numerous benefit societies. The League embraced all creeds and classes. Any one joining had to take an oath to maintain the Established Religion, the Estates

of the Realm, and the Imperial Ascendency of the British Empire. On December 18, 1883, the first public announcement was made in *The Times* and *Morning Post*. In 1885 a Ladies' Branch and Grand Council were formed by Lady Borthwick, with the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough as President. The Offices of the League are at 64, Victoria Street, S.W.

Prison-Made Goods Act.

By the Foreign Prison-Made Goods Act, 1897, it was forbidden to bring into this country goods made by the forced labour of convicts in foreign prisons, thereby underselling the fruits of the labour of working people in this country.

Private Bills. (*See* **BILLS.**)

Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1899.

Provides for inquiries into private legislation being held in Scotland instead of before a Private Bill Committee at Westminster. Four commissioners, who are, if possible, to be members of one or the other Houses of

Parliament, hold these inquiries, and if they report favourably, the Secretary for Scotland may make a provisional order and pass it through Parliament in the usual form. The Bill may, if necessary, be referred to a joint committee, and a second inquiry held. By this measure Private Bill legislation is cheapened, by the inquiries being held locally and the promotion of useful schemes encouraged.

Private Members' Nights.

Are those upon which Bills and motions introduced by private members are taken in the House of Commons. These are on Tuesdays until Easter; and also on Wednesdays until Whitsuntide. Private members also have Fridays until the fourth Friday after Whitsuntide. At the evening sittings, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, private members' motions are discussed: on Fridays private members' Bills are dealt with. The House has power to alter these arrangements; and a Government with business in arrear may use its majority to curtail private members' time.

Privy Council.

Is the advisory council of the Sovereign. To-day, as regards the general body of its members, the duties of advising the Sovereign are not exercised. But the members of the Cabinet are always Privy Councillors, and the Cabinet itself is an informal committee of the Council. Privy Councillors are styled "right honourable," and Privy Councillorships are bestowed not only for political, but for other distinguished services to the State. Privy Councillors have to take an oath of secrecy, and as a consequence, if a Minister or an ex-minister desires to make a statement in either House of Parliament, involving any proceedings at a Cabinet meeting, the permission of the Sovereign must first be obtained. There are various committees of the Privy Council—the Board of Trade is one. But they seldom if ever meet, with the exception of the Judicial Committee. This Committee consists mainly of legal peers and ex-judges who sit to hear judicial appeals from

India, the Colonies, and from the Admiralty Division of the High Court ; and also, with ecclesiastical assessors, appeals in ecclesiastical cases. The Privy Council meets whenever necessary, by command of the Sovereign : usually only those summoned attend. Three councillors form a quorum. Its work consists mainly in granting charters, issuing Royal proclamations and orders in council on the recommendation of other departments of the Government. The dissolution of Parliament is announced by Royal proclamation "by and with the advice of Our Privy Council."

Prohibition. (See LOCAL VETO.)

Proletariat.

Means the mass of wage-earners dependent for their support on daily or casual employment : the poorest class of the community. It is sometimes applied only to unskilled workers. The proletariat possess no property, no stable source of income, and no steady employment.

Proportional Representation.

To secure a perfect system of representation reformers advocate "proportional representation." Large constituencies, each returning several members, are essential for the working of the system. There are various methods of voting : (1) *The Single Vote*. Each elector has one, and only one, vote for his constituency. He gives that vote to the candidate he wishes to be elected. This system is in operation in Japan. (2) *Single Transferable Vote* is the one most favoured as securing to each party representation fully proportionate to its voting strength. Each elector has one vote, and votes by numbering as many candidates as he pleases in the order of his preference. When a candidate obtains more votes than are sufficient to secure his election, the surplus votes are transferred to the second preferences of the electors as shown by the figure 2 on the ballot papers. In this way all votes are rendered effective. If after all the surplus papers have been thus disposed of some seats

yet remain to be filled, the voters of the candidates then lowest on the poll are transferred in a similar manner. In this way all the advantages of a second ballot are secured without the delay and expense of a second election. This system has been in operation in Denmark since 1855. (3) *List System*. Lists of candidates are presented by the various organized parties. The system is in operation in Switzerland and Belgium. In Switzerland, the total votes polled are divided by the number of members to be elected, and the quotient is the basis on which the seats are allotted to the contending parties. The candidates elected are those who on each list have individually obtained the highest number of votes. The Proportional Representation Society (President, Lord Avebury; Secretary, Mr. J. H. Humphreys, 107, Algernon Road, Lewisham, S.E.) has been formed to promote the adoption of the principle of proportional representation. (*See also* SECOND BALLOT.)

Proportional Taxation.

Means the same rate on all amounts taxed and is the opposite to Graduated Taxation (*q.v.*).

Prorogation.

Of Parliament takes place by Royal proclamation and ends the Session. Parliament is further prorogued from time to time during the Recess: the last prorogation proclamation has an additional clause naming the date upon which the new Session will commence.

Protection.

Is the policy of encouraging home industries by the imposition of duties on foreign goods, the object being either the entire exclusion of foreign goods in order to give the home producer the monopoly of the market, or the increase in the price of these goods by the tariff to give the home producer a better opportunity of competing with the foreign manufacturers.

Protectorates.

Are areas of a semi-civilized or uncivilized country over which the Imperial Government becomes re-

sponsible for all external relations, and administers, by controlling and regulating the existing system, internal affairs through an Administrator, Resident, or Governor, responsible to the Imperial Government. Spheres of influence (*q.v.*), generally speaking, develop into protectorates.

Protests of the Lords.

In the House of Lords the minority have the right of recording the reason for their protest against the decision on a certain question, in writing, in the Journals of the House.

Provided Schools.

Are schools provided by the local education authority. All Board Schools by the Education Act, 1902, became "provided schools." By the Education Bill, 1906, no school shall be recognized as a public elementary school unless it is provided by the local education authority.

Provisional Orders.

Are made by various Government departments, under powers conferred by Act

of Parliament, giving effect to schemes drawn up by various local authorities and approved by the central department concerned. The schemes deal with the many activities of local government—gas, water, electric light, education, piers, harbours, light railways, tramways, etc. These Provisional Orders are embodied in Provisional Order Bills, and have to pass both Houses of Parliament and receive the Royal Assent before they come into force.

Proxy, Voting by.

Was formerly in use in the House of Lords. In 1868 the House discontinued this practice.

Public Accounts Committee.

A Committee composed of members of the House of Commons who examine those items of public expenditure which call for investigation, and report the result to the House.

Public Bills. (See BILLS.)

Public Trustee Bill.

Has for its object the establishment of a public

trustee for England and Wales with powers and duties to act, if he thinks fit, in the administration of small estates of less than £1,000 for the purpose of saving expense to persons of small means. He is not to accept any trust exclusively for religious or charitable purposes. The public trustee may be appointed the custodian trustee of any trust ; he may also be appointed to be the trustee of any will or settlement. The public trustee and his officers are to be appointed by the Lord Chancellor ; the salaries are to be paid out of money provided by Parliament. The Consolidated Fund will be called upon to make good any liability the public trustee would be responsible for if he were a private trustee. The Treasury and the Lord Chancellor are to decide on a scale of fees, which are to be arranged from time to time so as to cover the salaries and other expenses of the office, and to insure the Consolidated Fund against loss. The investigation and audit of trust accounts is provided for under certain conditions.

Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874.

Was passed mainly at the instance of Archbishop Tait. The Act constituted a new Civil Court in place of the Court of the Arches. The Act received strenuous opposition, and has not been successful. The Ritual Commission, 1906, recommend that it should be repealed. (*See RITUAL COMMISSION.*)

Purchase System.

The system under which officers purchased their commissions in the army. There were regular prices for commissions rising in proportion to the rank. A retiring officer sold his rank not necessarily to the man who would naturally succeed him, but to the man who had the money to pay for the rank. An officer had practically a vested interest in his commission. In this way promotion was a simple matter to the man with money ; merit or seniority was not of great value. Efforts were frequently made to abolish or prevent the greater evils of the system, but without success until 1871. In that

year Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, introduced the Army Regulation Bill, one of the provisions of which was the abolition of the purchase system. The Bill, after a long debate, passed the Commons, but was rejected by the House of Lords. Mr. Gladstone, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Cardwell then took a somewhat drastic step. On July 20, 1871, a Royal Warrant was issued abolishing the purchase system from November 1, 1871. The procedure adopted occasioned much dissatisfaction. The Opposition considered they had been unfairly treated. The Radical supporters of the Government disapproved of so arbitrary an exercise of the Royal prerogative.

**"Put - 'em - in - the - Dock"
Clause.**

A name given to the clause of the Irish Local Government Bill, 1892, introduced by Mr. Balfour, which provided that on the petition of 20 cesspayers, charges of malversation or oppression against a council might be tried by two Election judges.

Q

Quai D'Orsay.

The quay on the south bank of the Seine in Paris on which is the French Foreign Office. Hence the French Foreign Office is often known as "Quai D'Orsay."

Queen Anne's Bounty.

Dates from 1704. It receives the proceeds of "first-fruits" and "tithes," which are applied to increase the incomes of poor parishes. —3, Dean's Yard, S.W.

Questions.

Before public business begins in Parliament Ministers are subjected to searching questions from private members on matters affecting their department. In the House of Commons question time extends from 3 o'clock to 3.50; no debate or discussion is allowed in the Commons, and supplementary questions "arising out of the answer just given" are jealously watched by the Speaker lest the proceedings merge into a general debate. There are now two classes of questions: "starred" and "unstarred." Members ask-

ing "unstarred" questions are content with a written reply; "starred" questions have to be orally answered by the Minister concerned. A member dissatisfied with the answer given to his question may move the Adjournment (*q.v.*). In the House of Lords a question may be supported by a speech, and a general debate may follow.

Quinn v. Leatham.

In this case the House of Lords held that the Conspiracy Act had nothing to do with civil remedies, and that a combination of two or more persons, without justification or excuse, to injure a man in his trade by inducing his customers not to deal with him, is, if it results in damage to him, actionable. (*See* **TRADE DISPUTES BILL.**)

Quinquennial Parliaments. (*See* **SHORTER PARLIAMENTS.**)

Quorum.

In the House of Lords three form a quorum; in the House of Commons forty.

R

Radicals.

Members of the advanced section of the Liberal party: ardent root and branch reformers, as opposed to the Whig, or moderate party, in the Liberal ranks.

"Raging Tearing Propaganda."

A phrase applied by Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, brother of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, at the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce on July 22, 1903, to the campaign in favour of his brother's Tariff Reform proposals which had recently been started.

Railway Passes for M.P.'s.

By a Bill introduced into the House of Commons in 1906 by Mr. W. Crooks (No. 211 of 1906), railway and steamboat companies would be required to issue, free of charge, authority to M.P.s to travel over such portion of their system as may lie between their constituency and London, and between their usual place of residence and London; in the case of members of the

House of Lords between their usual place of residence and London.

Ransom, Doctrine of.

The name given to the views propounded by Mr. Chamberlain in a speech at Birmingham on January 5, 1885. He said: "But then, I ask, what ransom will property pay for the security which it enjoys?"

Rating of Machinery Bill.

Proposes to amend the law relating to the value of premises containing machinery, by enacting that the increased value due to machinery that is not fixed, or only so fixed that it can be moved without any structural alterations, should be excluded from the estimated rental for the valuation list or poor rate.

Rebate. (See DRAWBACK.)

Reciprocity.

An agreement between two nations for mutual tariff concessions.

Recoupment.

Powers given to a municipal or other public body to take land beyond that

necessary for the actual execution of the improvement, so that some part at least of the improved value may be secured by the public body to lessen the burden upon the ratepayers. The House of Lords Committee on Betterment (*q.v.*) gave an open opinion on this principle, stating that it had never been fairly tried. In the Strand Improvement scheme of the London County Council the principle of recoupment has been put into practice.

Redistribution of Seats.

Measures for the redistribution of seats have been passed by Parliament from time to time. The first measure was the Reform Act, 1832, which disfranchised 56 constituencies, returning 111 members, and took away one member from each of 30 other constituencies; 22 new boroughs each returning two members, and 20 new boroughs each returning one member were created.

The county constituencies in Scotland and Ireland were not touched; eight new Scotch boroughs were made.

The Act of 1867 dis-

franchised 11 boroughs, took one member from 23 boroughs, and gave 25 new seats to boroughs and universities, and 28 to counties.

The Act of 1885 took from 79 English boroughs, 2 Scotch, and 22 Irish, their separate representation; 36 English boroughs, 1 English county (Rutland) and 2 Irish boroughs each had one member taken away.

The Act of 1885 was the first to distribute the seats according to a more or less numerical plan.

Mr. Gerald Balfour's memorandum (Cd. 2602 of 1905) proposed that boroughs having a population above 65,000 should be separately represented; that boroughs with less than 18,500 inhabitants should cease to be separately represented; that counties and boroughs with two members and a population of less than 75,000 should lose one member; that counties and boroughs exceeding 65,000 inhabitants for each member should have an additional member for every complete 65,000 in excess; and that counties and boroughs

returning more than two members, and a population of less than 65,000 for each member should lose one member for every complete 65,000 of the deficiency. Moreover, the parliamentary boundaries of counties and boroughs were, whenever possible, to be made co-extensive with the local government boundaries.

The effect of these proposals would have been a net gain of 17 seats in England (14 provincial boroughs, 5 London boroughs, with a net loss of 2 county seats) and a net gain of one borough in Wales; of 4 seats in Scotland (1 county, 3 borough), and a net loss of 22 Irish seats (1 borough gained, 3 lost, and 20 county seats lost).

Re-election of Ministers.

By an Act passed in 1705 certain Ministerial offices held from the Crown cause their holders to vacate their seats in the House of Commons on acceptance of office. They are, however, eligible for re-election.

Certain new offices have a similar disqualification attached to them—the Presi-

dency of the Local Government Board is an instance.

In the case of other offices like those held by the Under Secretaries of State, acceptance does not render the seat vacant. In these cases the offices are not considered to be held from the Crown.

The original disqualification arose from fear of the excessive influence of the Crown. But that fear has to-day passed away: and the re-election of Ministers is only a vexatious delay to public business. Proposals have often been made since 1832 for dispensing with re-election; and in the King's Speech of 1904 a measure was announced for abolishing this restriction, but no progress was made.

Referendum.

The system of deciding a political question before Parliament or the representative assembly by submitting it to the vote of the people. The Trade Unions in their earlier days made a very extensive use of the Initiative and Referendum (see Webb's *Industrial Democracy*, pp. 21-27, 61,

62). A form of local referendum has long been in use in England, e.g., polls on questions of establishing free libraries, school boards, and in the boroughs on the question of promoting bills in Parliament. In Switzerland the referendum is in operation in nearly every canton (See INITIATIVE.)

Reform Acts.

Were passed in 1832, 1867, and 1884. (See FRANCHISE; REDISTRIBUTION.)

Reformatory and Ragged Schools.

Only children guilty of an offence which can be punished by penal servitude or imprisonment are sent to a reformatory school. (See INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.)

" Register !

Register !

Register ! "

The words used by Sir Robert Peel at the Tamworth election dinner on July 28, 1841, in urging upon the Tories the importance of the Registration Courts.

Regium Donum.

A grant from the Crown for the maintenance of

Presbyterian Ministers in Ireland. It was originally granted by Charles II, and was abolished, together with the Maynooth grant (*q.v.*), by the Irish Church Act, 1869 (*q.v.*).

Regular Army.

That portion of the Army regularly engaged in defence ; the professional army as opposed to the Militia or Volunteers.

Religious Tests.

Were alleged to be imposed on school teachers paid out of public funds, by the Education Act, 1902. The consent of the local authority to the appointment of head teachers in denominational schools could not be withheld except on educational grounds ; the consent of the local authority was also required for the dismissal of head teachers in such schools except on religious grounds. The Education Bill, 1906, had for one object the abolition of tests for teachers. By clause 8, section 2, it is formally declared that "a teacher employed in a public ele-

mentary school shall not be required, as part of his duties as teacher, to give any religious instruction, and shall not be required, as a condition of his appointment, to subscribe to any religious creed or to attend or abstain from attending any Sunday school or place of religious worship." By clause 4 of the Bill, however, teachers may be permitted by the local education authority to give denominational instruction in the "four-fifths" schools (*q.v.*).

"Remember Mitchelstown."

In September, 1887, a riot took place at Mitchelstown, caused by the operation of the "plan of campaign" (*q.v.*). The police fired, and two lives were lost. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder against the police, but it was ignored by the Government, and was quashed on appeal to the Queen's Bench. A little later Mr. Gladstone sent a telegram ending with the words "Remember Mitchelstown." The Government refused to institute a further inquiry. This incident and the telegram

caused a good deal of feeling at the time.

Remount Committee.

Was appointed in June, 1901, to inquire into the purchase of horses in Austria-Hungary in consequence of a speech made by Sir J. Blundell Maple, Bart., M.P., in the preceding month in the House of Commons.

Repatriation Proclamation.

Was posted up in Chinese on the Witwatersrand mines on May 9, 1906. The Home Government desired to secure that "no man who earnestly and repeatedly avows his wish to return to China, and can prove that he does not possess the necessary funds, shall be detained in South Africa against his will." (Lord Elgin to Lord Selborne March 8, 1906, Cd. 3025, p. 10.) The proclamation proposed that Chinese coolies who were discontented with the conditions of their work, and had been in the Transvaal for at least six months, might make application to the Superintendent of Foreign Labour, who would consider their cases separately. The applicant had "to make an

honest effort" to earn a contribution towards his expenses. No coolie repatriated in this way was to be allowed to re-enter the Transvaal. The proclamation was a failure, only 57 coolies making application. Some feeling was created in England when it was found that the words "tremble and obey" appeared at the foot of the proclamation, but were not given in the official translation read out in the House of Commons. It was afterwards explained that the words formed part of the usual formulæ of Chinese official proclamations of that description, and that it was generally the practice to omit them in translations into English. The first proclamation was withdrawn and a new one issued, from which these words were omitted; all minatory and hortatory sentences contained in the original proclamation were also omitted. Coolies making application were required to work on the mines for one month, "honestly and faithfully," and to pay half of the wages earned during that period

towards their travelling expenses before being returned to China.

Cd. 3025. *Further correspondence relating to Labour in the Transvaal Mines.*

Representation of the People Act, 1867.

Introduced the Household and Lodger Franchises into boroughs in England and Wales. Extended to Scotland in 1868. (See **FRANCHISE**.)

Representation of the People Act, 1884.

Extended the Household and Lodger Franchises to counties in Great Britain and to counties and boroughs in Ireland. (See **FRANCHISE**.)

Representative Government.

Is the half-way house between Crown Colony Government, and full self-government or Responsible Government. In a colony enjoying representative government there is a Governor appointed by the Crown and an executive council composed of the heads of the departments of the State and appointed by the Crown. They are also official members of the

legislative or representative council. They hold office independently of the support they may receive from the unofficial members of the council. The latter are representatives elected to the council by the citizens. The Crown possesses a veto on all legislation, and retains the control of the public offices. In place of one chamber composed partly of nominated and partly of elected members, under some constitutions of representative government, two chambers are set up, one—the Legislative Council—composed entirely of nominated members: the other—the Representative Assembly—composed of elected members.

Representative Peers.

Are those Peers of Scotland and Ireland chosen by their fellow peers to represent them in the House of Lords. (See **IRISH PEERS**; **SCOTCH PEERS**.)

Reproductive Undertakings

Those undertakings of local authorities which should show a balance of income over expenditure (trams, steamboats, etc.,) as com-

pared with those which are undertaken solely without the object of paying their way, such as sewerage, drainage, free libraries, etc.

Republican Party.

In the United States, as it exists at present, was formed in 1854. It had for its original purpose opposition to the further extension of slavery. The party is in favour of a liberal construction of the constitution, extension of the powers of the National Government, and a high protective tariff.

Responsible Government.

In Colonies possessing Responsible Government the Crown has only a veto on legislation, and the Home Government has no control over any public officer, except the Governor. Responsible Government always entails government by party. In no appointment is the concurrence of the Home Government requisite. (*See* DURHAM REPORT; REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.)

Responsible Government Association.

A Transvaal organization

in working agreement with "Het Volk" (*q.v.*).

Retaliation

Is the act of commercial war between nations. One nation conceives that its trade is being treated unfairly by a rival: if remonstrances fail, reprisals follow, and a tariff war results (*see* TARIFF WARS). Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain both advocate a fiscal policy of negotiation and retaliation for this country in order to get foreign protectionist treaties reduced. Mr. Chamberlain would negotiate and retaliate by means of a general tariff: Mr. Balfour is apparently not convinced that a general tariff is necessary, but thinks that the object might be attained, if not by the threat of retaliation, at the most by the imposition of retaliatory duties on certain selected articles. (*See* SURTAX.)

Returning Officer.

Is the official appointed to carry out the details for the proper conduct of the election. His charges for providing polling booths, ballot boxes, travelling expenses,

for paying the presiding officers and clerks are made according to the scale provided in various Acts of Parliament, and have to be defrayed by the candidates between them (*see* ELECTION EXPENSES). On March 6, 1906, the House of Commons carried unanimously a resolution by Mr. Rowlands that returning officers' expenses and all other official charges at Parliamentary elections ought to be defrayed out of public funds.

Revenue Tariff.

Is opposed to a protective tariff inasmuch as its object is to collect a toll for revenue purposes from foreign imports, whereas a protective tariff has for its object to keep out foreign goods. Holland is an example of a country with a general revenue tariff. The United Kingdom has a revenue tariff in its narrowest sense. No duties are imposed except for strictly revenue purposes, and the Customs duties on any articles produced abroad are balanced by Excise duties of the same amount should the articles be also produced at home.

Revised Code.

For elementary education was issued in 1861. It established the "payment by results" (*q.v.*) principle.

Ribbon Society.

Had its origin in the "Defenders," and became the most powerful of all the Irish secret societies of the middle of the nineteenth century. The Ribbon Society exercised considerable influence upon the subsequent upbuilding of the Fenian Brotherhood. It admitted no members to its ranks who were not Catholic. It was mainly a north and west of Ireland society, and was especially powerful in 1870. The Society had originally rather anti-Orangeism than anti-landlordism as its guiding spirit. The Ancient Order of Hibernians in America is an offshoot of Ribbonism, but the former is more a benevolent society.

Right of Entry.

The right of a clergyman to enter a non-provided (voluntary) school attached to his church and to give religious instruction to the

scholars there assembled. By the Education Bill, 1906, the general right of entry is abolished. The clergyman can only enter certain of the old voluntary schools—now transferred schools—as one of the voluntary teachers permitted to give religious instruction under clause 3 ("Two days a week" school) or clause 4 ("Four-fifths" school). (*See* EXTENDED FACILITIES CLAUSE; FACILITIES CLAUSE.)

Ritual Commission.

Known officially as the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline, was appointed in April, 1904, under the chairmanship of Lord St. Aldwyn, at that time Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Bt., "to inquire into the alleged prevalence of breaches or neglect of the law relating to the conduct of Divine Service in the Church of England, and to the ornaments and fittings of churches, and to consider the existing powers and procedure applicable to such irregularities, and to make such recommendations as may be deemed requisite for dealing with the aforesaid matters." Their report

(Cd. 3040) was published July, 1906. Altogether, evidence was given respecting 687 separate services in 559 churches. After detailing certain non-significant breaches of the law which have been adopted on the ground of convenience or have resulted from negligence or inadvertence, the Commissioners deal with these breaches which have a significance; 34 of them are especially mentioned as being deviations significant of doctrines or teaching contrary or repugnant to the Church of England, and therefore seriously misleading to the faith and devotion of its members. Among them are illegal vestments, confiteor and last Gospel, ceremonial mixing of the chalice, use of wafer, lavabo, hiding of the manual acts, sign of the Cross, sanctus bell, incense, portable lights, altar lights, elevation, stations of the Cross, genuflexion, celebrations without communicants, and children's Eucharists. As regards the most serious of these, the Commissioners say that they "lie on the Romeward side of a line of deep cleavage

between the Church of England and that of Rome." The Commissioners attribute these irregularities to the fact that the law of public worship in the Church of England is too narrow for the religious life of the present generation, and that the machinery for discipline has broken down. The Commissioners point out that "the complaints made to us relate to a small proportion of the 14,242 churches in England and Wales, and vary greatly in their character and gravity. To preclude an impression which would, we believe, be unjust to the general body of the clergy, we desire to place on record our conviction that the evidence gives no justification for any doubt that in the large majority of parishes the work of the Church is being quietly and diligently performed by clergy who are entirely loyal to the principle of the English Reformation as expressed in the Book of Common Prayer." The principal recommendations of the Commission are the abolition of the bishop's veto; the issue of letters of business to

convocations to consider a new rubric regulating vestments, and to modify the law as to ornaments and fittings; the repeal of the Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874; the establishment of diocesan and provincial courts sitting with assessors, and the establishment of a court of final appeal, composed of five lay judges for each case, all being members of the Church of England, with power to consult an assembly of the Archbishops and Bishops on questions of doctrine.

Roman Catholic University Question. (*See* **IRISH UNIVERSITY QUESTION.**)

Round Table Conference.

After the secession of the Liberal Unionists from Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal Party in 1886, over the Home Rule Bill, there was considerable coolness between the leaders of the two sections. On December 23, 1886, however, Mr. Chamberlain made a speech, holding out the olive branch to his old colleagues. Sir William Harcourt immediately wrote to Birmingham, expressing

his desire to co-operate in a re-union. A few days later five members of the original Liberal Cabinet of 1886, viz.: Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Herschell, Sir George Trevelyan, and Mr. John Morley met at Sir W. Harcourt's house, and this meeting was known as the Round Table Conference. Lord Hartington would not join the Conference. At first the proceedings of the Conference went smoothly, but in March, 1887, the Conference broke up, its proceedings proving abortive.

Royal Assent.

Is given to Bills which have passed all stages in both Houses. The Royal Assent is usually given by commission. The lords commissioners attending the House of Lords, the Commons are summoned. The Clerk of the Crown reads the titles of the Bills, to which assent is given in Norman-French. The forms of expression of assent are : (1) to a public bill—" *Le roy le veut* "; (2) to a private bill—" *Soit fait comme il est désiré* "; and (3) to a money bill—" *Le roy remerci ses bons sujets,*

accepte leur benevolence, et ainsi le veut." The Royal Assent is now never refused. The last occasion was in 1707 when Queen Anne refused her assent to a Bill for settling the Militia in Scotland.

Royal Commissions.

Are appointed by the Sovereign at his own discretion, or on an address by the House of Commons, or by Act of Parliament. Their object is to obtain from every source information upon the subject of their inquiry, often previous to legislation on the subject by the Government. A Royal Commission is composed usually of Members of both Houses and of experts on the question under inquiry. A Commission appointed by virtue of Act of Parliament is a statutory Commission : such an one was the Royal Commission which inquired into the South African War Contracts, possessing a judicial character with the power to take evidence on oath. Prolonged inquiries into questions of first-class importance are usually made by Royal Commissions, inasmuch as their mandate does

not expire until their investigations are completed. In this respect they differ from inquiries conducted by committees appointed by the House of Commons which come to an end with the expiration of the Session whether their investigations are or are not completed. Subjects of minor importance are often investigated by Departmental Committees appointed on the recommendation of the Minister in charge of a Department of the State.

Royal Prerogative. (*See* PREROGATIVES OF THE CROWN.)

Rural District Council. (*See* PARISH COUNCILS ACT.)

Russellites.

The followers in Ulster of Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P. (S. Tyrone). They are practically Liberals except that they object to Home Rule. The chief plans in the Russellite programme are Land Reform, compulsory sale, and amendment of Irish Land Act, 1903, in favour of the tenants.

S

Salisbury Circular. (*See* BERLIN CONGRESS.)

San Stefano Treaty.

Signed on March 3, 1878, between Turkey and Russia. Russia received an indemnity of 12 millions sterling. Bulgaria received an accession of territory and an elected Prince. Bessarabia was exchanged with Russia for the Dobrudscha immediately to the South. Russia obtained in Asia, Batoum, Ardahan, Kars and Bayazid. The Treaty was alleged to infringe the Paris Treaty of 1856, by which Great Britain, France and Austria agreed to maintain the independence and integrity of the Turkish Empire, and a European Conference was held at Berlin. (*See* BERLIN, TREATY OF; BERLIN CONGRESS; SCHOUVALOFF TREATY.)

Sand River Convention.

Was signed on January 17, 1852, between the Transvaal and the British Government at the Sand River. It recognized the independence of the Boers beyond the Vaal.

The Boers promised not to permit slavery, and to grant full liberty of trade.

"Sandemania." (*See* "FORWARD POLICY.")

Sandon Act, 1876.

The Elementary Education Act, introduced by Lord Sandon in 1876, dealing with compulsory attendance, employment in school hours of children under 10 years of age, and Parliamentary grants to "certified efficient schools."

"Sands are Running Down."

A phrase used by Mr. Chamberlain in a speech at Highbury, Birmingham, on August 26, 1899. Referring to the situation in the Transvaal, and the position of President Kruger, he said: "and even now, at the eleventh hour, he has it in his hands, by the acceptance of these moderate and reasonable reforms—the least we can ask in common justice—to relieve, at all events, the present difficulty, to secure and confirm the independence of his own State, and to pave the way for a better understanding. Will he speak the necessary words?"

The sands are running down in the glass. The situation is too fraught with danger, it is too strained, for any indefinite postponement."

Schomburgk Line. (*See* VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.)

"Schoolmaster is Abroad."

A phrase used by Lord Brougham on January 29, 1828. He said: "Let the soldier be abroad if he will, he can do nothing in this age; there is another personage, a personage less imposing in the eyes of some, perhaps insignificant—the schoolmaster is abroad, and I trust him armed with his primer against the soldier in full military array."

Schouvaloff Treaty.

Name given to a secret agreement signed on May 30, 1878, between Lord Salisbury, representing Great Britain, and Count Schouvaloff, representing Russia, for mutual action at the Berlin Congress. Bulgaria was to be divided into two provinces—the Northern independent, the Southern to have a Governor appointed with European sanction.

Southern Bulgaria was not to reach the Black Sea. Turkish troops not to enter Bulgaria except when revolt or war threatened. Organization of Greek and other Christian provinces to be settled by Europe. Batoum and Kars to become Russian. Bayazid to be given back to Turks. With these exceptions Treaty of San Stefano to stand (*see* SAN STEFANO TREATY). The publication of this agreement in the *Globe* (June 14), the day after the Congress met at Berlin, created a great sensation. The *Globe* had obtained it from a copying clerk, who was afterwards prosecuted, but was acquitted as the disclosure of official secrets was not then an offence.

Scientific Tariff.

A tariff based on the result of careful inquiry into the industrial conditions of every trade, and graduated so that it affords just so much protection from foreign competition as every trade requires to enable it to be carried on successfully.

Scot and Lot.

Was the payment in bor-

oughs of charges for local and national purposes, and carried a parliamentary vote which has now been merged into the occupation franchise.

Scotch Church Question. (*See* FREE CHURCH QUESTION.)

Scotch Peers.

Are not all peers of Parliament having seats in the House of Lords. At the Union in 1707, provision was made for 16 representative Scotch peers to sit in the House of Lords. They hold their seats for one Parliament; a fresh election has to be held whenever a new Parliament is summoned. Non-representative Scotch peers cannot sit in the House of Commons.

Scotch Secretary.

An office established by act of Parliament in 1885, and held by a member of the Government. The office administers the law relating to the poor, local government, education, and many other matters. — Dover House, Whitehall, and Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Scottish Liberal Association.

Is a Federation of all the Liberal Associations of Scotland. It is divided into two sections—the Eastern and the Western. It carries on the same work in Scotland as similar English Associations do in England. The origin of the Association goes back to 1880, when Mr. Gladstone was carrying through the Midlothian campaign. It was then known as the North and East of Scotland Liberal Association, with offices in Edinburgh. The organization in Glasgow was known as the Scottish Liberal Federation. In 1887 the two Associations were amalgamated under their present name. The Secretary of the Eastern Section is Mr. A. D. Wood, 95, Princes Street, Edinburgh, and the Secretary of the Western Section is Mr. William Webster, 7, West George Street, Glasgow.

Second Ballot.

The system of second ballot is often proposed as a method of securing representation. If at the first election the candidate highest on the poll

does not obtain a clear majority of the aggregate votes cast, a second election would take place, between the candidates polling above a certain number of votes, at which the candidate then highest on the poll would be duly elected. It is usually proposed that in single seat constituencies the choice of the electors should be restricted to the two who stood highest on the poll at the first election. The Croydon Election, 1906, when three candidates contested one seat, is an example of the occasion for the second ballot. The result was: H. Arnold-Forster (L.U.), 8,248; H. S. Somerset (L.), 7,211; S. S. Stranks (I. Lab.), 4,112. Under the Second Ballot, as Mr. Arnold-Forster failed to secure an absolute majority of the voters polled, there would be another contest, in which Mr. Arnold-Forster and Mr. Somerset would be the candidates. A Bill known as the Parliamentary Elections Bill, introduced in 1906 by Mr. John Robertson, M.P., proposes to allow electors to indicate on their ballot papers the candidate to whom

they would wish their votes to be transferred if the candidate of their first choice is third or lower on the poll, and no candidate has an absolute majority. It thus seeks to accomplish by one operation the effect of a second ballot.

Secrecy of the Ballot.

The ballot is to-day secret; no man can say how another has voted; the only exception is in the case of a "scrutiny" being demanded, when those votes which have been challenged may be examined.

Secular Teaching.

Many people think that no religious teaching of any description should be given in school hours in schools provided or aided by the State. The Labour Party are generally in favour of secular teaching, (*see* **ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL, 1906**), but it is doubtful if it would be acceptable to the majority of the electors. The occasions on which this policy has been put forward have not been successful. Mr. Maddison, on May 22, moved an amendment to Clause 1 of the Education Bill, 1906, add-

ing the following words at the end of the clause: "And unless provision is made that religious instruction shall not be given therein during school hours, nor at the public expense." Mr. Chamberlain moved the omission from the amendment of the words "during school hours nor," so that the amendment would read: "and unless provision is made that religious instruction shall not be given therein at the public expense." Mr. Chamberlain's amendment was defeated by a majority of 195 (367-172), and Mr. Maddison's amendment was defeated by a majority of 414 (477-63).

Select Committee. (*See*
COMMITTEES.)

Selection, Committee of.

A committee composed of experienced members of the House of Commons who select the members to form the various committees to which private bills are referred: and in other cases when the House may so order.

Self-Government.

Is either representative

government (*q.v.*) or else responsible government(*q.v.*), when it is often called "full self-government."

Separatist. (*See* UNIONIST.)

Septennial Act.

Passed in 1716, fixed the life-limit of a Parliament at "seven years."

Servian Question.

Arose out of the murder of King Alexander, the Queen, and their supporters, on the night of June 10, 1903. Great Britain and other powers refused to recognize the new Government and withdrew their representatives, so long as the regicides remained in the Army and in the confidence of the new King Peter. Great Britain, in July, 1906, again recognized a Servian representative, the British Government being satisfied that its conditions were fulfilled.

Service Franchise.

Granted by Representation of the People Act, 1884. (*See* FRANCHISE.)

Sessional Orders.

In Parliament differ from standing orders, inasmuch

as they are agreed to afresh every session.

Sharpe v Wakefield.

Raised a new point in licensing law. In this case the holder of a publican's licence applied for renewal, and no ground of opposition being proved, except that the house was too far from police superintendence and was not needed, it was held by the House of Lords that the Quarter Sessions were justified in refusing the renewal on those grounds alone.

Sheffield Speech.

The speech delivered by the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, Leader of the Conservative Party, at Sheffield, on October 1, 1903, outlining his fiscal policy of retaliation and negotiation.

Shipping Combine.

In 1902 a Shipping Combine, mainly financed by American capital, obtained the control of several of the trans-Atlantic steamship companies, including the White Star Line; and two important foreign shipping lines also joined the Combine, but the independence and nationality of the latter were

recognized, which was not the case with regard to the British companies. Much anxiety was felt, and the Government, feeling the importance of maintaining the independence of the Cunard Line, which had not so far joined the Combine, came to an agreement with the Cunard Line (*see* CUNARD AGREEMENT), and also to an agreement with Mr. Morgan on behalf of the Combine. The following is a summary of the agreement with the Combine :—(1) The British Companies in the Combination to be kept alive, to remain British, and to have British Directors. (2) Every ship now flying the British flag, and one half thereafter built for the Combine, to continue British ships, to fly the British flag, and to be officered by British subjects. (3) The British companies in the Combine to be treated on a footing of equality with other British companies in respect of any services, in postal, military or naval matters, which the British Government may require from the British mercantile marine. (4) This agreement to subsist for 20 years.

Shop Clubs Act, 1902.

Prohibits employers from requiring their workmen to discontinue membership of a friendly society, or to join an unregistered shop club. Registered clubs must be permanent in character, desired by 75 per cent. of workmen, and confer on them substantial benefits.

Shop Hours Act.

The Act of 1886 limited the hours of young persons in shops to 74 a week. The Act of 1892 re-enacted that of 1886, which was about to expire, and gave the duty of inspection to the county and borough councils. The Shop Hours Act, 1904, empowers local authorities, subject to the approval of two-thirds of the shops affected, to make closing orders enforcing the hours of closing. The hours are not to be earlier than 7 p.m., except on one day of the week, when it is not to be earlier than 1 p.m. The closing orders are not to apply to lawful fairs, charity bazaars, post offices, chemists, licensed premises, refreshment houses, tobacconists, newspaper shops, railway bookstalls or refresh-

ment rooms. The Shops Bill, 1906 (House of Commons Bills, No. 111), introduced by Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., proposes to amend the Act of 1904, by making it compulsory on local authorities to make closing orders for their areas. They are empowered to refer to the ratepayers the questions whether any order shall come into operation at all, and whether any alteration shall be made in the proposed order. The latest closing hours for each day are fixed by the Bill, but the local authority is left free to distribute the particular closing hours over the different days of the week. To ensure uniformity control is to be given to authorities administering wide areas—the London County Council, the county and borough councils. Certain provisions are introduced as to Sunday closing, prohibition of child employment, sanitary condition and conveniences and the ventilation of shops.

Short Service System.

Was introduced into the Army by Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of State for War,

1868–1874, with the object of creating a Reserve. The period of enlistment was fixed at six years with the Colours, and six in the Reserve. This was afterwards altered to seven years with the Colours, and five in the Reserve.

Short Time Act.

Another name for the Ten Hours Act (*q.v.*). The long agitation which led to the passing of this Act was organized largely by Short Time Committees in the mill districts.

Shorter Parliaments.

A plea is often made for shorter Parliaments, on the ground that the present Septennial Parliaments, in their closing years, no longer represent the true opinion of the country. Annual Parliaments have few supporters, the favourite periods being triennial and quinquennial Parliaments.

"Sick Man."

An epithet applied to the Sultan of Turkey by the Czar Nicholas of Russia on January 14, 1854: also applied to the Sultan of Morocco, since the Algeiras Conference (*q.v.*).

Simultaneous Elections.

At a General Election, all the pollings to take place on the same day. It is usually proposed that that day should be a Saturday, to enable working men to have a better opportunity of recording their votes.

Single School Areas.

Are those districts in which there is only one public elementary school. A statement issued shows the following as the number of "minor local authorities" (*q.v.*), within the area of which there is only one school: Council schools, 1,713; Church of England, 5,804; Roman Catholic, 31; Wesleyan, 16; Undenominational, 180. Free Churchmen have always objected that their children should, notwithstanding the "conscience clause" (*q.v.*), have to go to a school, the atmosphere of which was repugnant to their religious beliefs. The Education Act, 1902, placed the denominational schools on the rates and brought the grievance to a head. The Education Bill, 1906, is intended to remove this grievance by bringing

all schools, receiving Parliamentary grants and rate-aid, under the control of the local authority, and permitting in such schools only that undenominational form of religious instruction which is not objected to by the Free Churchmen. The Bill allows certain exceptions. (*See EXTENDED FACILITIES CLAUSE; FACILITIES CLAUSE.*)

Single Tax.

This tax, first proposed by Mr. Henry George in *Progress and Poverty* (1880), was to be substituted for all other forms of taxation and taxes. Briefly the tax was to absorb the whole value of land, and to appropriate rent by taxing it out of existence. A Bill was introduced into the House of Commons by Sir Charles Cameron on behalf of the Glasgow Corporation in March, 1899, in part to effect this purpose, in conjunction with their proposal for the Taxation of Land Values.

Sinking Fund.

Is money put aside annually for the reduction and gradual paying off of debt. At the present time

there are two sinking funds in operation in this country, known as the "old sinking fund" and the "new sinking fund." The "old sinking fund" was formed in 1866 and provides for the application of certain surplus revenues to the reduction of the National Debt. The "new sinking fund," formed in 1875, makes provision for setting aside a certain amount annually of public income for the payment of interest on and reduction of the Debt.

Sinn Fein Policy. (*See HUNGARIAN POLICY.*)

Site Values.

It is often proposed to tax the value of a site as apart from the building on it. The London County Council submitted a scheme to the Royal Commission on Local Taxation. The Council defined the "site value" as the annual rent which might be obtained for the land as a cleared site if let for building. They suggested that as considerable expenditure had been incurred from public funds, which had largely contributed to the increase of "site value," a tax to be

paid by the owners should be imposed on "site values." The tax should commence at the rate of 6*d.* in the £, and should rise to such sum as Parliament might determine. Expenditure for new services should be shared between the present rate on occupiers and the suggested owner's tax. Owners would be expressly forbidden to exempt themselves from paying this tax.

Fox (Wilson) Rating of Land Values.

"Slavery" Election.

The name given to the General Election, 1906, owing to the fact that the so-called servile conditions of the Chinese in the Transvaal was one of the chief issues before the electorate. The cry of "slavery," like that of "khaki" in 1900, appealed to the sentiments of the people.

Sliding Scale.

A duty which varies in amount with the value of the article taxed.

"Slugs" Speech.

Mr. T. M. Healy, speaking at Dublin on September 30, 1884, said: "You may

argue; you may demonstrate, you may speechify . . . but until the rattle of the slugs is heard on the roadside, the Prime Minister of England will not even take the trouble of investigating the ordinary facts in connexion with the commonest grievances of our native land."

Small Holdings.

Differ from allotments (*q.v.*) in size, demanding the whole energies of at least one man. The system is designed to create a race of small cultivating owners. The Act of 1892 defined a small holding, as a portion of land exceeding one acre but not exceeding fifty acres or if exceeding fifty acres, not exceeding £50 annual value. By this Act County Councils can supply holdings of this nature, providing that, after local inquiry, they are satisfied that there is a demand for them. The holdings are to be sold, the terms being one fifth the purchase price, payable at time of purchase, and the balance in half-yearly instalments over a period not exceeding fifty years. One fourth of the purchase money may remain

as a perpetual rent-charge. Smaller holdings not exceeding fifteen acres, or, if larger, of an annual value of not more than £15, may be leased. The holding must be cultivated by the owner and may not be used for any other purpose than agriculture. Only one dwelling house may be erected on the holding, and that must not be used for the sale of intoxicating liquor. County Councils may advance money to tenants desirous of purchasing their holding from their landlords. A number of men working on co-operative lines may purchase or lease a small holding subject to the rules of their society being approved by the County Council.

Collings (J.) *Land Reform* ;
Green (J. L.) *Allotments and Small Holdings*.

"Smooting."

Means working for a second employer after putting in a full day elsewhere. "Smooting" is prohibited by the Trade Unions in several of the handwork trades. This is to prevent opportunities for work being taken from those who are out of employment.

Snap Division.

A division in the House of Commons forced at an unexpected and inconvenient time by the Opposition with the object of defeating, or at any rate seriously lowering, the Government majority. The Government Chief Whip has always to be prepared for "snap" divisions by having at hand, in the precincts of the House, sufficient members of his party to give him a good majority.

Social Democratic Federation.

Was founded first in March, 1881, under the name of the "Democratic Federation," the name being changed in September, 1883, to the "Social Democratic Federation." It is familiarly known as the S.D.F. It consists of a Central Council of delegates, sitting in London, and has about 30 branches. Each branch carries on an active local propaganda by means of lectures, open-air meetings, and sale of literature. The object of the S.D.F. is "the socialization of the means of production, distribution and

exchange, to be controlled by a Democratic State in the interests of the entire community, and the complete emancipation of labour from the domination of capitalism and landlordism, with the establishment of social and economic equality between the sexes." The Independent Labour Party (*q.v.*) is an offshoot of the S.D.F. Mr. H. W. Lee acts as Secretary, and the Offices are at 3, Bolt Court, Fleet Street.

Socialism.

Is the theory or system of social organization, which would abolish in great part the individual effort and competition on which modern society rests, and substitute for it co-operative action, and would introduce a more perfect and equal distribution of the products of labour, and would make land and capital the joint possession of the members of the community. Many members of the Labour Party hold views distinctly socialistic, and some of the items in the Labour Party's programme have socialistic tendencies. None of the Labour members of the Parliament of 1906

were elected on the socialistic programme, although some held socialistic views. The Social Democratic Federation (*q.v.*) has not had much success at the polls, the Independent Labour Party being more successful. Socialism does not flourish among the proletariat (*q.v.*) of this country as it does among the proletariat of the majority of continental nations. (*See* COLLECTIVISM ; COMMUNISM.)

Solicitor General.

Is the second law officer of the Government, of which he is always a member.—Royal Courts, W.C.

Somaliland Expedition.

Was undertaken against the "Mad Mullah" (*q.v.*), who raided the tribes living under British protection in the Somaliland Protectorate. The natural difficulties of the country were considerable, and favoured the Mullah. The operations were continued at intervals during 1900 to 1904, at a cost of £2,494,000. In 1904, the Mullah covenanted with the Italian Government, (the British Government

being a party) to keep the peace. British administrative responsibility is confined to the coast. The tribes are being armed and organized to undertake their own defence in the future.

"Sort of Warfare."

Speaking at the Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield on October 3, 1901, Lord Halsbury, the Lord Chancellor, referring to the South African War, maintained that it was perfectly true that the war was over, and said: "It may be, and may be perfectly true, that there is going on now a sort of warfare. But is it war?"

South African Hospitals Commission.

In consequence of a series of articles in *The Times* during 1900, by Mr. W. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., reporting great defects in the treatment of the sick and wounded in South Africa, and especially the letter published on June 27, 1900, detailing the hospital condition at Bloemfontein, a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into and report on the arrangements for the care and

treatment of the sick and wounded during the South African Campaign. The Commissioners were Lord Justice Romer, Dr. Church, Professor Cunningham, Sir David Richmond and Mr. Harrison of the London and North Western Railway. Their report (Cd. 453), while admitting that much required changing in the organization and equipment of the R.A.M.C., expressed the opinion that : "reviewing the campaign as a whole, it has not been one where it can properly be said that the medical and hospital arrangements have broken down." The report was condemned by Mr. Burdett-Coutts as "weak, inconclusive, and equivocal."

South African War Commission. (*See* ELGIN COMMISSION.)

Speaker.

Of the House of Commons is elected by the members from among themselves subject to the Royal Approval. He used to be first commoner of the Realm, and is so still if the Prime Minister is a Peer. He acts as the spokes-

man of the House of Commons in its relations with the Sovereign and the House of Lords ; he issues the warrants for the writs to fill vacancies in the Commons ; in the House itself he maintains order, deals with questions of procedure, and guides the business of the House. It is usual for the late Speaker to be returned unopposed to a new Parliament, though this custom is not always observed. The Speaker's salary is £5,000 in addition to a suite of apartments, etc., at Westminster. On his retirement he is usually created a peer, with a pension of £4,000 a year for life. He is assisted in his duties by a deputy speaker, who is also Chairman of Committees.

Special Commission. (*See* PARNELL COMMISSION.)

Special Facilities Clause. (*See* EXTENDED FACILITIES CLAUSE.)

"Specials."

Recruits enlisted below the standard with a view to securing their physical development by a course of

training. "Specials" are now no longer taken.

Speech From the Throne.
(*See* KING'S SPEECH.)

Spheres of Influence.

The areas in a less civilized country, more or less under the influence of a Great Power, which that Power especially regards as its preserve, in the way of trading rights and mining or engineering concessions.

Spiritual Peers.

In the House of Lords number 26—the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and 24 Bishops. The Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester are always Members of the House of Lords: the other Bishops take vacancies in order of seniority. Irish Bishops, since the Irish Church Act, 1869, have been excluded.

"Spoils" Commission.

The name sometimes given to the Tariff Commission (*q.v.*).

"Squalid Bonds."

A phrase used by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., in his speech at Perth

on June 5, 1903. Referring to Mr. Chamberlain's policy of Colonial Preference, Sir Henry said: "What is the object of the scheme? It is to cement the Empire. How? By the bonds of self-interest. . . . I will yield to no man in my admiration for, my loyalty to, and my pride in, the Empire. But I do not rate my pride, my loyalty, and my admiration so low as to believe that any such squalid bonds are necessary to maintain it."

"Squeezed Sponge" Speech.

Was delivered by Mr. Chamberlain at Highbury on August 26, 1899. He said: "Mr. Kruger procrastinates in his reply. He dribbles out reforms like water from a squeezed sponge." Later in the same speech he used another phrase that has since become famous: "The sands are running down in the glass." (*See* "SANDS," ETC.)

"Stagger Humanity."

Phrase used by President Kruger in a telegram sent to the New York *World* on October 11, 1899, immediately before the outbreak of the South African War:

"War is certain. The Republics are determined, if they must belong to England, that a price will have to be paid which will stagger humanity."

Stamp Duties.

Are imposed on documents and writings of a legal, official and commercial nature. The duties are collected by means of stamps impressed on the documents. They were first imposed in England in 1694 ; the laws were consolidated by the Stamp Act, 1891. The duties fall on patents for inventions, insurances, promissory notes, bills of exchange, receipts, deeds and other instruments, at varying rates of duty.

Standard Rate.

The payment of workmen according to some definite standard, uniform in its application. It is practically universally demanded by trade unions, and requires that all members shall receive, as a minimum, the rate agreed upon between the employers and the workmen's representatives. The local union in a district

generally insists on a standard rate of payment for all its members in the district. The standard rate is always a minimum, never a maximum.

Standing Committee. (*See* COMMITTEES.)

Standing Orders.

Together with the Sessional Orders (*q.v.*), are the rules under which the business in the House of Lords and House of Commons is conducted. They are published at the commencement of each Session as Parliamentary papers.

Stanhope Memorandum.

A memorandum by Mr. E. Stanhope, Secretary for War 1886-92, on Army policy, issued in 1891. The objects of the Army as laid down by Mr. Stanhope were to support the Civil power at home ; to supply the force required for Indian defence ; to garrison fortresses and coaling stations ; to be prepared to mobilize rapidly for home defence two Army Corps of Regulars, and one composed partly of Regulars and partly of Militia ; to provide

the organization of auxiliary forces for defence of London and the mercantile ports ; subject to these considerations to be in a position to send abroad two Army Corps, with cavalry divisions, and troops for lines of communication.

" State-Aided " School.

A school under Clause 4 of the Education Bill, 1906, receiving Parliamentary grants, but not rate-aided. (See *EXTENDED FACILITIES CLAUSE*.)

State Arbitration. (See *COMPULSORY ARBITRATION*.)

Statute Labour.

Name given to the *corvée* in England. (See *CORVÉE*.)

Stirling Speech.

Often called the Home Rule - by - Instalments" speech (*q.v.*), was made at Stirling on November 23, 1905, by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

" Stream of Facts."

A phrase used in a letter from Rt. Hon. J. E. Ellis, M.P. (now Under-Secretary for India), to Mrs. Solly, who on June 5, 1900, quoted from

Mr. Ellis's letter, in a communication to Rev. D. Ross, Ladygrey, Aliwal North, at the same time describing Mr. Ellis as " anxious to help the South African cause." The quotation reads : " We want a stream of facts concerning suppression of telegrams, opening of letters, arbitrary arrests, unfair trial, unjustifiable prison treatment, interference with free speech at meetings. . . ." This letter was published with many others in Cd. 369 of 1900 " Correspondence relating to the recent political situation in South Africa."

Sublime Porte.

The building containing the offices of the Grand Vizir and other officials of the Turkish Government ; hence the Government itself is known by this name, and sometimes as " the Porte " simply.

Succession Duty. (See *DEATH DUTIES*.)

Successive Occupation.

The occupation of two or more premises other than lodgings in immediate suc-

cession in the same division of a county, or in the same county if it is undivided, or in the same borough, does not lose an elector his vote.

Suez Canal.

Was originally constructed by French capital, but the canal has passed more and more into the financial ownership of Great Britain. In 1875 the British Government purchased from the Khedive 176,062 shares at the price, including commission, of £4,076,622. This action on the part of Mr. Disraeli's Government was strongly criticized at the time, but the foresight and sagacity of their action has since been acknowledged.

Suffragists.

Or Suffragettes: a name given to the women who hope to advance the cause of woman suffrage (*q.v.*) by making disturbances at Liberal meetings, outside the houses of Liberal ministers, and, on one occasion, within the House of Commons itself.

Sugar Bounties.

Were given by foreign countries in order to encour-

age the production and export of beetroot sugar. Germany and France were the foremost to aid in this way what was a new industry, and one that showed signs of becoming very valuable as time went on. The burden of the bounties became a heavy drain on foreign States; meanwhile the price of sugar became so low that it was being sold very much below the cost of production. Long before this, however, both Parties in the United Kingdom had tried to secure the abolition of the bounties. This was at length accomplished in 1902 by the Brussels Convention (*q.v.*).

Sugar Convention. (*See* BRUSSELS SUGAR CON- VENTION.)

Sugar Duty.

Abolished by Sir Stafford Northcote in 1874, was reimposed by Sir M. Hicks-Beach in 1901. The duty is one of 4s. 2d. per cwt. on ordinary refined sugar, and diminishes gradually on the different kinds of raw sugar, according to the amount of crystallizable sugar contained in each of them.

Corresponding duties were placed on molasses and glucose.

Sunday Closing.

By the Forbes Mackenzie Act, which came into operation in 1854, the total closing of public-houses in Scotland was made compulsory, and in 1878 all public-houses in Ireland were compulsorily closed on Sundays, except in Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, and Waterford. By the Sunday Closing (Wales) Act, 1881, all public-houses in Wales are closed on Sunday, and the Peel Commission (*q.v.*) recommended that the Act be extended to Monmouthshire. Sunday Closing in Scotland and Ireland has, on the whole, been successful; but there is still considerable opposition in Wales, and a not insignificant amount of illicit trade is carried on. The Liquor Traffic Bill, 1895 (*See* LOCAL VETO) made provision for the closing of public-houses in England on Sundays by a bare majority of the electors of an area, but the Bill did not pass. The Peel Commission recommended entire Sunday Closing to be a

statutory condition imposed in the case of new licences. The hours of opening public-houses on Sundays at present are: in London, from 1. p.m. to 3 p.m., and from 6 p.m. to 11 p.m.; elsewhere, from 12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m., and from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m. The total closing of public-houses on Sunday is advocated by a large section, but there is possibly a much larger opposition to such a measure.

Sunday Trading.

The law relating to Sunday Trading, resting on an Act of 1677 (29 Car. II., c. 7), imposing a fine of 5s. on shop-keepers breaking the law, is in an unsatisfactory condition. The law is generally ignored, only one or two local authorities enforcing it consistently, and the fine is so small that the larger shop-keepers can afford to pay and open again. Various Bills have been introduced dealing with the question. Lord Avebury's Bill (House of Lords Bill, No. 11 of 1905) proposed to prohibit the opening of shops and street trading on Sundays, except (1) the sale by

retail of any intoxicating liquor for consumption on or off the premises ; (2) the sale of refreshments for consumption on the premises ; (3) the sale of tobacco, pipes and smokers' requisites ; (4) news agencies, sales of milk and cream, fish, vegetables and fruits (other than preserved), and cooked meat are allowed during certain hours: exceptions are made in the case of chemists and druggists, and the transaction of post office business. A Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament was appointed in 1906 to consider the subject. Their report (House of Commons Paper, No. 275 of 1906) dwelt on "the great importance of maintaining the Sunday as a day of rest, not only on religious and moral grounds, but also as necessary to the preservation of the health and strength of the community," and emphasized the necessity of "one day's rest in seven." The Committee recommended legislation "in general accordance with the increasing feeling against Sunday trading in this country," and with the following

principles :—(1) Maintenance of general principle of Act of 1677 in regard to Sunday trading ; (2) recognition that the penalties imposed by that Act are, in consequence of the change in the value of money, inadequate for securing the end in view ; (3) exigencies of modern life make it necessary to permit, in particular districts, the sale of certain articles for a part or the whole of Sunday ; (4) Local Authorities, under supervision and confirmation of Central Authority, to make special regulations for this purpose ; (5) shop assistants to be secured by law one day's rest in seven—no person to be subject to penalty for objecting on conscientious grounds to working on Sunday ; (6) any employer to be subject to a penalty who makes a contract with a shop assistant containing an obligation, as a condition of employment, to work on Sunday, without provision for one day's rest in seven. The Committee recommended that exemptions should be made in the case of the sale of (1) refreshments, including sweets, presumably for consumption

immediately or during the day ; (2) newspapers, magazines and periodicals ; (3) medicines ; (4) milk and cream. The Committee also consider that there should be allowed during *part* of the day the sale of bread, fish, fresh vegetables, and fruit, meat and ice. The sale of tobacco, pipes and smokers' requisites should only be allowed during the hours in "which public houses are licensed to be open" ; the Committee think that a proposal to restrict the sale of these articles to six days is well worth consideration. As regards the Jews the Committee suggest that certain areas, mostly occupied by Jews and where a large business is transacted on Sunday, might be scheduled in the Act, and any Jew who closes his shop on Saturday might be permitted in these areas to open until midday Sunday. The Committee also recommended that if the Jews desired it, permission might be given for the sale of "Kosher" meat, and the special Jewish bread until midday on Sunday.

Supplementary Estimates.

The consideration of supplementary estimates for unforeseen expenditure required after the passing of the original estimates forms the last financial proceedings of the House of Commons every year. Supplementary estimates are introduced immediately the House re-assembles for the new Session, and have to be passed before the financial year ends on March 31.

Supply.

The House of Commons resolves itself into Committee of Supply to consider the various estimates for expenditure presented by the Ministers. Supply is now always considered on Thursdays : and twenty days have to be allotted to consideration of the annual estimates for army, navy and civil service, before August 5. Three additional days, either before or after August 5, may be given up to Supply. Estimates not considered before the last two days of Supply have to be voted without debate. (*See* APPROPRIATION ACT ; CONSOLI-

DATED FUND ACTS ; WAYS AND MEANS.)

Supremacy, Oath of.

"Was a repudiation of the spiritual or ecclesiastical authority of any foreign prince, person or prelate, and of the doctrine that princes deposed or excommunicated by the Pope might be murdered by their subjects" (Anson, Parl. p. 86). Formerly required of members of Parliament, not required from Catholics by Roman Catholic Relief Act, 1829. Single form of oath substituted for all members in 1858.

(*See* OATH, PARLIAMENTARY.)

Surcharge.

A charge levied on local councillors or guardians in respect of expenditure (for which they have signed the cheque) which the auditor of the Local Government Board refuses to sanction.

Surtax.

A tax on an article already taxed : an additional tax.

Suspensory Bill, 1893.

Was introduced to pre-

vent for a limited time the creation of new interests, bishoprics and benefices in Wales and Monmouthshire, pending the introduction of a Welsh Disestablishment Bill (*q.v.*). The Bill provided that in the case of all such appointments as above, the emoluments of the office should be held subject to the pleasure of Parliament so as to preclude any claim for pecuniary compensation. The Bill was withdrawn before the second reading stage. The Irish Church Suspensory Bill, 1868, was of a more drastic nature as it prohibited entirely appointments to sees and benefices, making provision for the spiritual wants of the parish or diocese being temporarily carried on. The Bill was rejected by the House of Lords on the second reading (June 29, 1868).

Swadeshi Movement.

A "patriotic" movement amongst the native population of India, the object of which is to encourage local manufactures and industries and to prevent by every legitimate means the importation and consumption of

foreign goods. This movement has been especially widespread amongst those of the native population in Eastern Bengal and Assam who are dissatisfied with the creation of the new province of that name.

Sweating.

Is the practice of employing men, women and children (especially in the tailoring and boot-making trades), at an inadequate rate of wages for excessive hours of labour in their own houses, which are often in an insanitary condition. The "sweating system" originated early in the 19th century, and was then known as the "contract system." In 1888 a Select Committee of the House of Lords was appointed to inquire into the subject. In the main, the only class of workers who work for a "sweating" wage are unskilled or only partially skilled workers, as skilled workmen can generally obtain adequate wages. The Committee were of opinion that the manufacturer was the real cause of sweating, and not the "middleman." The evils of

"sweating" were much accentuated by the unrestricted immigration of destitute aliens, whereby many British workmen lost their work, owing to the impossibility of workmen in this country to live on such a low rate of wage. The Factory Acts (*q.v.*) have done much to remedy the evils of sweating, and Trade Unions (*q.v.*) have also worked untiringly to remedy the state of affairs by the methods of Mutual Insurance (*q.v.*) and Collective Bargaining (*q.v.*).

Swing of the Pendulum.

A phrase used by the defeated Party at elections to denote the periodical desire of the electors for a change of Government.

Synod of Thurles (Ireland).

At this Synod, held in 1850, the Roman Catholic Bishops in Ireland presented a claim for separate education. Catholic teachers for Catholic schools were demanded, and that Catholic children should not attend Protestant instruction. They also demanded more representation of Catholics on the Board of

Commissioners of National Education, and that schools should not be vested in the Board.

T

Tabah Incident. (*See* TURCO-EGYPTIAN FRONTIER DISPUTE.)

Taff Vale Case.

The Taff Vale Railway Company sued the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, a registered trade union, and its officers, for having conspired to induce their workmen to break their contracts, and also for having conspired to interfere with the traffic of the company by picketing and other unlawful means. The case was taken to the House of Lords, where it was decided (1901, Appeal Cases, 426) that a registered trade union could be sued in its name in respect of wrongful acts done by its agents with its authority: as a result the Taff Vale got a verdict for damages, which, by agreement, were fixed at £23,000. The trade union paid this sum out of its funds. This decision was unexpected. As every strike

must cause damage, trade union funds would be liable to be called upon to pay. Trade unionists called this decision "judge-made" law, and argued that by the Act of 1871 trade unions were made exempt from such actions. No action, they pointed out, had for thirty years been brought against a trade union. On the other hand, the Dunedin Commission (*q.v.*) attributed this exemption not to the Act of 1871, but to the difficulties of legal procedure, which made it necessary that all the persons sued for damages should be named. This was obviously impossible in the case of a large trade union with some thousands of members. By the Trade Disputes Bills, 1906 (*q.v.*), it is now proposed to confer immunity on trade union funds. (*See* TRADE DISPUTES QUESTION.)

Tammany Hall.

The headquarters in New York of a political organization claiming to be that of the Democratic party. In city politics it holds first place, and has often controlled all municipal appointments. Its corrupt and

lax administration and methods have made the name a by-word for unfair and unscrupulous political dealing.

Tariff Commission. (*See*
TARIFF REFORM LEAGUE.)

Tariff Reform League.

An organization formed on July 21, 1903, for the purpose of propagating the fiscal system advocated by Mr. Chamberlain since June, 1903. The Tariff Reform League issues literature, supplies speakers, and generally has for its object the education of the electors in tariff reform. There are numerous branches throughout the country. The Head Office is 7, Victoria Street, Westminster. Connected with the Tariff Reform League is the Tariff Commission inaugurated by Mr. Chamberlain in 1904—"to examine" Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals; and to "report as to—

"(a) Their probable effect on present conditions;

"(b) Whether any modifications are desirable, and if so, what should be the nature of such modifications, hav-

ing due regard to the general interests of the community;

"(c) The best way in which, where there are conflicting interests, those interests can be harmonized;

"(d) What duties, if any, should be recommended."

The Tariff Commission have published (P. S. King & Son) reports, with evidence, on iron and steel trades; on the cotton industry; and on the woollen, hosiery, lace, carpet, silk, flax, hemp and jute industries.

Tariff Wars.

Commercial wars between nations. In Europe the three great wars in recent times have been those between France and Switzerland (1893-8), France and Italy (1888-1899), and Russia and Germany (1893-4). Tariff wars only occur in extreme cases where negotiations on the basis of reciprocal tariff concessions fail.

1904, Cd. 1938, *Reports on tariff wars between certain European States.*

"Tax on Food" Speech.

Was delivered by Mr.

Chamberlain in the House of Commons on May 28, 1903. He said, "We come to this, that if you are to give a preference to the Colonies—I do not say that you are—you must put a tax on food."

Taxation of Land Values.

(See GROUND RENTS; LAND VALUES; SITE VALUES.)

Tea Duty.

A customs and excise duty on tea was imposed as far back as 1660. The duty then was 8*d.* per gallon. In 1836 a uniform duty of 2*s.* 1*d.* per lb. was imposed. Since that time there has been a gradual descent in both price and duty. The duty is now 5*d.* per lb.

Teachers' Register.

Was formed in 1899 by the Board of Education Act, which established a Consultative Committee, one of whose duties was "the framing, with the approval of the Board of Education," of "regulations for a register of teachers." This register was to "contain the names of the registered teachers,

arranged in alphabetical order, with an entry in respect to each teacher showing the date of his registration, and giving a brief record of his qualifications and experience." The register was divided into two columns—column A for elementary school teachers; column B for secondary school teachers. No fee was charged for entry in column A; for entry in column B a fee of one guinea was required. Elementary school teachers maintained that this distinction was a contravention of the intention of the Act as quoted above. By the Education Bill, 1906, it is proposed to repeal the section of the Act of 1899 creating the register, as the intention of the Act seems impracticable.

1906, Cd. 3017, *Memorandum on the registration of teachers and the abolition of the register.*

Teinds.

The name in Scotland for tithes.

Tellers.

Are four members of the House of Commons, two

from the supporters and two from the opponents of the motion, nominated by the Speaker in each division to check the numbers of the members as they pass through the division lobbies. On all important divisions, two Government Whips and two official Opposition Whips act as tellers.

Temporal Peers.

Form the majority in the House of Lords as opposed to the Spiritual Peers (the Archbishops and Bishops).

Ten Hours Act.

Was passed in 1847. By this Act the hours of work for females and young persons were reduced to a maximum of fifty-eight per week, being ten hours a day for five days a week, and eight hours on Saturday. The measure was passed after a long agitation both inside and outside Parliament commencing in 1830. Even when passed, the mill-owners evaded the provisions of the Act, and other steps had to be taken. (*See* NORMAL DAY.)

"Ten Minutes Bill."

A name given to the Re-

form Bill introduced and withdrawn on February 25, 1867, because the Cabinet had not more than ten minutes to make up their minds which course they should adopt. There were two Bills before the Cabinet, a large one and a small one. On Saturday, February 23, at a Cabinet Meeting it was decided to introduce the large one: consideration over Sunday led to three members expressing their intention of resigning if the large one was proceeded with; the Cabinet could not be got together until half past one on the Monday: at half past two Lord Derby, the Prime Minister, had to address a meeting of the party; and at half past four, Mr. Disraeli had to introduce the Bill in the House of Commons. In "ten minutes" the Cabinet decided to preserve unity, and adopted the small measure. The measure did not meet with the approval of the House of Commons: the three Ministers resigned; and the larger measure was subsequently brought in. These details were given by Sir John Pakington in a speech

at Droitwich during his re-election campaign consequent on his being transferred from the Admiralty to the War Department in the Ministerial changes that followed the Cabinet resignations.

Ten Minutes Rule.

The so-called "Ten Minutes Rule" is the standing Order under which a motion for leave to bring in a Bill may be set down for consideration at the commencement of Public Business in the House of Commons. The Member who moves and the Member who opposes such motion are permitted only to make a brief explanatory statement which is supposed not to exceed "ten minutes" in delivery; hence the name "Ten Minutes Rule." The question is then put without further debate.

Ten Pound Occupation Franchise.

Was granted to boroughs by the Reform Act, 1832; and to counties by the Act of 1884. (*See* FRANCHISE.)

Tenants' Relief Bill.

Introduced into the House

of Commons in September, 1886, by Mr. Parnell, who explained that under the Bill any statutory tenant whose rent had been fixed prior to the last day of 1884 might apply to the Land Commissioner to have his rent abated, provided he paid half the rent due and half the arrears, and showed that if he paid the remainder of the rent he would deprive himself of the means of cultivating and stocking his holding; leaseholders were allowed to apply at once to have a statutory rent fixed without waiting for the expiration of their leases; proceedings for the recovery of rent were to be suspended on the payment of half the rent and arrears. The Bill was rejected on the second reading on September 21, 1886, an amendment to the effect that it was inexpedient at that time to make any further alteration in the Irish land laws being carried by 297 to 202.

Terminable Annuities.

As the State held large quantities of its own Consols on behalf of suitors in the Courts of Justice, and of the

Savings Bank, it was decided to cancel Consols held in this way. Instead of paying to these funds the dividends on the Consols it was decided to pay them for a stated number of years annuities of such amount as to give them the same annual income as would be received from the Consols, and also would provide them with capital sufficient to replace an equal quantity of Consols. Such charges are now paid out of the fixed debt charge.

"Terminological Inexactitude."

An amendment to the Address was moved by Mr. Forster, M.P., on February 22, 1906, condemning the use of the term "slavery" in regard to the Chinese Labour Ordinance during the General Election of 1906. Mr. Churchill, M.P., the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, speaking in the House of Commons in reply said: "I said during the election, and I repeat it now, that the conditions under which Chinese Labour is now being carried on does not, in my opinion, constitute a state of slavery. A

Labour Contract into which men entered voluntarily for a limited and brief period might not be a healthy or proper contract, but it could not, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, be classified as slavery, in the extreme acceptance of the word, without some risk of terminological inexactitude."

Territorial Army Committee.

Was appointed in May, 1906, under the chairmanship of Viscount Esher, to consider the question of how best to give effect to the principles governing the organization of the auxiliary forces into a territorial Army as described in the speech of the Secretary for War on the Army Estimates in the House of Commons on March 8, 1906.

Territorial System.

Was introduced into the Army by Mr. Cardwell (Secretary of State for War 1868-1874). The United Kingdom was divided into twelve district commands under generals. These commands were sub-divided into sixty-seven regimental districts. Each district was usually the re-

cruiting ground of a territorial infantry regiment composed of two line battalions, two militia battalions, and such volunteer battalions as existed in the district. (See LINKED BATTALION SYSTEM.)

"Think Imperially."

In a speech at the Guildhall on January 20, 1904, Mr. J. Chamberlain said: "If I may venture to give you a message now, I would say 'Learn to think Imperially.'"

Three Acres and a Cow.

The popular name given to an amendment to the Address moved by Mr. Jesse Collings on January 26, 1886, "That this House humbly expresses its regret that no measures are announced by Her Majesty for the present relief of these classes, and especially for affording facilities to the agricultural labourers and others in the rural districts to obtain allotments and small holdings on equitable terms as to rent and security of tenure." The policy thus outlined was that of the Allotments and Small Holdings Association, sup-

ported by Mr. Chamberlain and other advanced Radicals. The amendment was carried by 331 to 252, and Lord Salisbury resigned.

Three-Cornered Constituencies.

Was a device of the Reform Act, 1867, to secure the representation of minorities. In some twenty constituencies, each returning three members, it was enacted that no elector should vote for more than two candidates. The result was to be to leave one seat to the minority, unless the majority were so large and properly managed as to have enough votes, and these votes properly cast, to secure the return of all three candidates. This actually happened in Birmingham. The principle was obviously unjust unless it were applied impartially all over the country, since it gave an important town returning, say, two Conservatives and one Liberal, the same voting strength in the Commons as a single member constituency. By the Redistribution Act, 1885, three-cornered constituencies disappeared.

Three F's.

This policy was adopted in the Irish Land Act of 1881. The "three F's" are : (1) free sale, (2) fixity of tenure, (3) fair rents. By "free sale" tenants at will were empowered to sell their occupation interests, the landlord retaining a right of pre-emption. By "fixity of tenure" the tenant was secured from eviction except for non-payment of rent. By "fair rents" the tenant was given the right to have a "fair rent" fixed by a newly formed Land Commission Court, the element of competition being entirely excluded.

Three R's.

An expression used in educational debates since 1870, signifying reading, writing and arithmetic.

Threefold Option.

This proposal, in Scotland, is the direct control of the sale of intoxicating liquors by the electors of a given area. The electors can choose one of three options, and each elector is to have three votes, one for or against each option. The

three options are :—(1) *Limitation*, where the number of licensed houses in an area is to be reduced to one for every 300 electors in a borough, and one for every 150 electors in a county district. These licences are to endure for five years, and are to be sold by public auction. (2) *Management*, where the entire retail trade in intoxicating liquors is to be taken over either by the Licensing Authority, the County Council, or Town Council, and managed for the public benefit. (3) *Prohibition*, where all licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors in a given area are to cease on a specified date ; a two-thirds majority is necessary to carry prohibition. A limited form of compensation is provided.

Tibetan Treaty.

Was signed on August 7, 1904, at Lhasa. The Indian Government were compelled to despatch a mission to that city as a consequence of Tibetan violations of an agreement made in 1893 respecting trade, communication, and pasturage on the Sikkim-Tibet frontier, and

of Tibetan intrigue with Russia. By the Treaty of 1904 the Tibetan authorities undertook to respect the frontier, to open three trade marts, to place no restrictions on trade by existing routes ; neither to cede, sell, lease, mortgage nor give for occupation Tibetan territory to any foreign power, without the previous consent of the British Government ; neither to allow any foreign power to intervene in Tibetan affairs, nor have a representative in Tibet ; not to grant concessions for railways, etc., nor pledge nor assign Tibetan revenues to any foreign power ; to pay an indemnity of £500,000 by seventy-five annual instalments ; as a security for the indemnity and opening of the marts the British Government to occupy the Chumbi Valley. These latter provisions were objected to by the Home Government. They required that when ratified the Treaty should be amended by reducing the period for the payment of the indemnity and the occupation of the Chumbi Valley to three years.

Tied Houses.

A tied house is a licensed house which is financed by a brewery or distillery company on condition that the liquor of that company shall alone be sold in the house. The manager of a tied house is sometimes the servant of the company, or sometimes the owner, the company having lent him the requisite funds to start and carry on the business. There have been many attempts to abolish tied houses. The Peel Commission (*q.v.*) dealt with the question in their report, the majority being of opinion that there was no evidence to show that the tied house system led to more drinking, but at the same time proposing certain modifications in the conduct of, and granting of licences to, these houses. The Minority Report on the other hand expressed the opinion that the effect of the tied-house system was to push the sale of liquor to the utmost.

Tight Trusts.

A phrase used in the debates on the Education Bill, 1906, to denote those trusts the primary object of which

is educational and for the benefit of the particular parish.

Time Limit.

When compensation (*q.v.*) was granted to publicans dispossessed of their licences on public grounds by the Licensing Act, 1904 (*q.v.*), it was urged that a "time limit" for the payment of compensation should have been inserted in the Act. The periods proposed varied from five to twenty years, but the Government could not see their way to accept the suggestion.

Time Table Conscience Clause.

Was Clause 7 (2) of the Education Act, 1870, which enacted that any religious teaching or observance at a school meeting must be either at the beginning or end of the meeting, and any scholar might be withdrawn during that time by his parent or guardian without forfeiting any benefits.

Tithes.

The tenth part of the yearly increase of the land "by the act of God, payable

to the person in kind"; originally they were a free-will offering, but gradually became compulsory. By the Tithe Commutation Act, 1836, tithes were converted into a rent-charge, based on septennial averages of the price of wheat, barley and oats. By the Tithe Act, 1891, the owner of the land has to pay the tithe rent-charge. By the Tithe Rent-Charge (Rates) Act, 1899, the payment of rates on the tithe rent-charge attached to a benefice is reduced by one half in accordance with the principle of the Agricultural Rates Act (*q.v.*). The Act continues in force as long as the Agricultural Rates Act is in force.

Tory.

The names of Tory and Whig were first applied in 1679, to the Court party and the Country party respectively. The words were nick-names given by the opponents of each party. To call a man a *Tory* was to compare him with the Papist outlaws of Ireland. To call a man a *Whig* was to compare him with the Presbyterian rebels of the West of Scotland.

Shortly after 1830 the name Tory gave place to that of *Conservative*, but lately there has been some attempt to revert to the old name, as "Conservative" denotes too negative an attitude. The name of Whig, at the same time, was changed to that of *Liberal*, being assigned to the less progressive section of the party.

Town Tenants Bill.

Proposes to give to tenants in Irish towns on the termination of the lease compensation for improvements; compensation for disturbance on quitting the holding, when such disturbance was caused by the landlord; and the right to acquire the reversion of the holding in cases where, the lease having expired, the tenant was called upon to pay a higher rent or quit the holding.

Commons Bill No. 12 of 1906; Parl. Deb., May 18, 1906.

Trade Disputes Bills, 1906.

Have been introduced both by the Labour Party and by the Government. Both have the same object in view—the regulation of trade unions whose position was

made uncertain by the judgments in the three cases of *Lyons v. Wilkins (q.v.)*, *Quinn v. Leathem (q.v.)*, and the Taff Vale Case (*q.v.*), dealing respectively with the law of picketing, conspiracy, and the liability of trade union funds. The operative clauses of the two Bills are as follows (Labour Bill, No. 5; Government Bill, as introduced, No. 134; as amended in Committee, No. 342):—

CONSPIRACY CLAUSE: *Labour Bill*.—"An agreement or combination by two or more persons to do, or procure to be done, any act in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be ground for action, if such act when committed by one person would not be ground for an action." *Government Bill*.—"The following paragraph shall be added as a new paragraph after the first paragraph of section three of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875:—

"An act done in pursuance of an agreement or combination by two or more persons shall, if done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, not be actionable unless the act, if

done without any such agreement or combination, would be actionable as a tort."

PICKETING CLAUSE : *Labour Bill*.—"It shall be lawful for any person or persons acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a trade union or other association of individuals, registered or unregistered, in contemplation of or during the continuance of any trade dispute, to attend for any of the following purposes at or near a house or place where a person resides or works, or carries on his business, or happens to be:—(1) For the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information. (2) For the purpose of peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working." *Government Bill*.—" (1) It shall be lawful for one or more persons, acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a trade union in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, to attend, peaceably and in a reasonable manner, at or near a house or place where a person resides or works, or carries on business, or happens to be, if they so attend merely for the purpose of obtaining or com-

municating information, or of persuading any person to work or abstain from working. (2) Section seven of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, is hereby repealed from 'attending at or near' to the end of the section."

TAFF VALE CLAUSE : *Labour Bill*.—"An action shall not be brought against a trade union, or other association aforesaid, for the recovery of damage sustained by any person or persons by reason of the action of a member or members of such trade union or other association aforesaid." *Government Bill (as introduced)*. "An act done by a person in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be actionable as a tort on the ground only that it is an interference with the trade, business, or employment of some other person, or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or his labour as he wills.

(1) Where a committee of a trade union constituted as hereinafter mentioned has been appointed to conduct on behalf of a union a trade dispute, an action whereby

it is sought to charge the funds of the union with damages in respect of any tortious act committed in contemplation or furtherance of the trade dispute, shall not lie unless the act was committed by the committee or by some person acting under their authority, provided that a person shall not be deemed to have acted under the authority of the committee if the act was an act or one of a class of acts expressly prohibited by a resolution of the committee, or the committee by resolution expressly repudiate the act as soon as it is brought to their knowledge. (2) The committee may be a committee appointed either generally to conduct all trade disputes in which the union may be involved, or to conduct any trade disputes of a specified class or in a specified locality, or to conduct any particular trade dispute."

The Government Bill was read a first time on March 28, when the Labour Party expressed their dissatisfaction with Clause 4, as given above and regretted that the Government had not made

trade union funds immune. This dissatisfaction found occasion for further expression on March 30, when the Labour Bill was read a second time. On the second reading of the Government Bill on April 25 the Government announced that the final wording of Clause 4 would be left to the decision of the House, being bound to that course, as they could not go against the opinions of the representatives of the trade unions. Clause 4 emerged from the committee stage in the following form, the Government having brought forward entirely new provisions :—"An action against a trade union, or any branch thereof, whether of workmen or masters, or against any members or officials thereof on behalf of themselves and all other members of the trade union for the recovery of damages in respect of any tortious act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the trade union, shall not be entertained by any court, provided that nothing in this section shall affect the liability of the trustees of such unions to be sued in the

events provided for by the Trades Union Act, 1871, section nine."

Trade Disputes Commission.
(See DUNEDIN COMMISSION.)

Trade Disputes Question.

Arose out of the legal decisions given in the three cases of *Lyons v. Wilkins (q.v.)*, *Quinn v. Leathem (q.v.)*, and the Taff Vale Case (*q.v.*), which upset the view generally held that by the Acts of 1871 and 1875, regulating the rights of combination amongst workmen, trade unions possessed a legal power to picket during strikes, and that their funds were not liable for the payment of any damage or injury inflicted on an employer by the union or its agents during a strike. The matter was brought before the House of Commons on May 14, 1902, in a resolution moved by Mr. Beaumont, the Liberal M.P. for the Hexham Division of Northumberland, to the effect "that legislation is necessary to prevent workmen being placed by judge-made law in a position inferior to that

intended by Parliament in 1875." The motion was rejected, the Government promising to take the matter up should the result of the final appeal in the House of Lords show that course to be necessary. In 1903 Mr. Shackleton, the Labour M.P. for the Clitheroe Division, introduced a Bill "to legalize the peaceful conduct of trade disputes." The first clause legalized peaceful picketing; the second was to the effect that any agreement or combination by two or more persons to do any act in the course of a trade dispute should not be illegal, providing that such an act if committed by one person would not be illegal. On the second reading on May 8, 1903, it was agreed, by 246 to 226, that before taking legislative action the matter should be referred to a Royal Commission (see DUNEDIN COMMISSION). In 1904, however, another Bill was introduced having a similar object to that of 1903. The second reading was carried by 238 to 199; no further progress was made. The Bill in 1905 was introduced by Mr. (now Sir) T. P. Whit-

taker. The second reading was carried by 252 to 130, and the Bill was referred to the Standing Committee on Law. An amendment in Committee was carried to the effect that no person should, after being requested by any person annoyed by his conduct, or by any constable instructed by such person to move away, so act as wilfully to obstruct, insult or annoy such person. The promoters of the Bill considered that such a proviso reduced the Bill to an absurdity and withdrew from further proceedings in the Committee. The Bill passed through Committee but was then withdrawn by its promoters. The Liberal Government took up the matter in 1906, and introduced a Bill of their own. (See TRADE DISPUTES BILLS, 1906.)

Trade Exemption. (See TRADE OPTION.)

Trade Option and Trade Exemption.

These two schemes are proposed to give each trade the right to decide whether it shall be subject to a limi-

tation of the hours of work or not. *Trade option* allows the working days of any particular trade to be determined by agreement, unless the trade by vote subject themselves to the operation of a compulsory law. *Trade exemption* preserves a universal standard of hours of labour, but leaves it to any trade objecting to that standard to exempt itself by vote from the operation of the Act. The doctrine of trade exemption was at one time adopted by the Trade Union Congress. (See EIGHT HOURS DAY; NORMAL DAY.)

Trade Returns.

Of the imports and exports of the United Kingdom are published monthly by the Board of Trade. A more detailed statement is published annually.

Trade Union.

A trade union is the association of persons engaged in a specific trade or industry, and generally includes persons engaged in that trade in different localities. "The principle of combination is occupation, not locality." This form of

association has existed in England for nearly two centuries. A *Trade Union* must be distinguished from a *Trades Union*, which is a combination of different trades, but the term is hardly ever used now. The income of a trade union is derived from the subscriptions of members, which vary in amount in the different unions. The majority of unions also have large accumulated funds. (*See COMBINATION LAWS ; TRADE DISPUTES QUESTION.*)

Webb (S.) *History of Trade Unionism.*

Trade Union Congress

Is the meeting of trade union representatives from all parts of the United Kingdom. It meets annually in some industrial centre. It is composed of delegates from all the great trade unions, the principal trades councils, and a large number of local societies. The Congress elects the "*Parliamentary Committee*," to which the political representation of the trade union world is committed for the ensuing year. The duties of this Committee are generally to

guard the political interests of trade unionists, and particularly to examine all political bills and resolutions in Parliament that may conceivably affect trade union interests, and to organize the "lobbying" of Ministers and Members.

Trades Council.

A trades council is a local body composed of representatives of several trade unions in that particular district. In large towns there are always several trade unions for the different trades. These combine for local purposes, and form a trades council. The principle of combination is, therefore, "locality, not occupation." The funds are derived from the unions represented on the council. (*See TRADE UNION.*)

Tramway Terms.

Are the usual terms adopted when the public take over private property for public use, especially when tramways are so transferred under the Tramway Act, 1870. The terms are the payment of the then value

(i.e. the fair market value) at the time of the purchase, due regard being had to the nature and the condition of the plant, and to the state of repair thereof, and the circumstance that it is in such a position as to be ready for immediate working. The Post Office at the end of 1911 will take over the whole business of the National Telephone Company on "tramway terms."

Transferred Voluntary School.

Is defined by the Education Bill, 1906, as a school which is continued as a "public" elementary school by the local education authority in the schoolhouse of an "existing voluntary school" (*q.v.*), either under an arrangement made in pursuance of the Act, or under an agreement for the purchase or hire of the schoolhouse made after the passing of the Act.

Transubstantiation, Declaration Against.

Formerly required from all members of Parliament; abolished by Roman Catholic Relief Act, 1829.

Transvaal Constitution, 1905.
(See *LYTTELTON CONSTITUTION.*)

Transvaal Constitution, 1906.

Was outlined by Mr. W. Churchill, M.P., Under-Secretary for the Colonies, in the House of Commons, on July 31, 1906. The following is a summary. There will be two Houses: the Upper House, or Legislative Council, will consist of fifteen members nominated by the Crown (this is to be a purely provisional arrangement, and is to continue for five years only); the Lower House, or House of Representatives, will consist of sixty-nine members. Of these thirty-four will represent the Rand District, six the Pretoria District, and twenty-nine the rest of the Colony. Members will be paid about £200 a session. English or Dutch may be spoken in the House. The elections will be by ballot, based on a manhood suffrage conferred on every adult male of twenty-one years of age, Briton or Boer. British soldiers will not possess a franchise. There is a residential qualification of six months. The principle of

one vote one value is introduced, on a voter, not on a population basis. The sixteen old magisterial areas are divided into single-member seats. The duration of Parliament is limited to five years. The Speaker is to be paid, and is to vacate his seat on appointment. There is to be no franchise for natives. Swaziland is reserved for the direct administration of the High Commissioner. A land board is to be established to deal with the problems of land settlement. A clause is inserted providing for the abrogation of the Chinese Labour Ordinance "after reasonable time." No law will receive the Royal Assent which sanctions any condition of service or residence of a servile character.

Transvaal Labour Commission. (See CHINESE LABOUR.)

Transvaal Labour Ordinance.

Was sanctioned by the Imperial Government on March 12, 1904. The following is a summary of the Ordinance:—*Appointment of Officers: their Powers and*

Duties.—Superintendent and inspectors of labourers to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor. Superintendent and inspectors of labourers to have power to inspect condition, treatment and housing of labourers, and to hear complaints; to have power to summon witnesses; penalties to be imposed for refusing to be sworn, or for giving false evidence. No labourer to be introduced until registration of contract.

Introduction of Labourers.—No labourers to be introduced except under this Ordinance. Licences to be granted to perform unskilled labour only in the exploitation of minerals within the Witwatersrand District; no licence to be granted until Lieutenant - Governor is satisfied (a) that adequate provision has been made for medical examination, for prevention of importing insane or those suffering from contagious or infectious disease, for control of labourers on voyage out and home; (b) that housing accommodation is ready; (c) that proper security has been given; £100 to be paid on every licence; every licence to

state port through which labourers are introduced ; no labourer to be employed elsewhere than in Witwatersrand District. Every labourer to sign a contract ; all provisions to be explained to him ; a certificate to that effect to be attached. Introduction subject to conditions as follows : (a) Labourer only to be employed on unskilled labour in the Witwatersrand mines ; (b) only to serve person introducing him, or persons to whom the rights of that person may be transferred ; (c) on termination of contract, labourer to be returned home at expense of importer ; (d) enumerates provisions of contract. No contract to be entered into for more than three years, subject to renewal for same period. Contracts may be transferred ; notice of such to be sent to superintendent. No labourer to be removed from one place to another without superintendent's written permission. *Control of Labourers*.—Importer to make returns on registration of contract, showing number, places of employment, and certain particulars of labour-

ers employed by him. Labourers not to trade, acquire, lease, or hold land. Passports—always to be carried—to be issued to every labourer. Register containing particulars of transfers, deaths, unlawful absences and desertions to be kept by importer ; returns to be made every month to superintendent ; in case of death, medical certificate to be forwarded to superintendent. Register to be open to inspection. Labourers to reside on premises on which they are employed ; accommodation for them to be provided ; to be in charge of a manager. Labourers must be provided with permits in case of absence ; no permit to last for more than forty-eight hours ; labourers not to go outside Witwatersrand District. Production of passport and permits may be demanded from any person suspected to be a labourer by police. *Return of Labourers to their Country of Origin*.—Bond to be entered into by importer for return of labourers to their country of origin. Importer to notify superintendent of the date of expiration

of contract, and to take steps for return of labourers. In reckoning period of service, time spent in prison, desertion or unlawful absence not to be counted. Labourers refusing to work may be ordered to be returned to country of origin; may be also returned on conviction of offence, on becoming insane, or permanently incapacitated. Importer to pay for return, except when labourer is convicted of offences. Labourer refusing to return to be fined £10, or three months' imprisonment; then to be forcibly returned. *Regulations*.—Lieutenant-Governor may make regulations respecting issue of licences; registration and inspection of labourers; return of labourers; control of families of labourers; returns and registers; control of labourers; medical examination; housing, clothing, rations, food and sanitation; property and rights of labourers; care of sick and injured; inspection of labourers' premises; prevention of desertion; generally for proper administration. Penalties for breaches of regulations are: (1) In the

case of a labourer—(a) a fine not exceeding £20; (b) imprisonment not exceeding six months. (2) In the case of another person—(a) a fine not exceeding £100; (b) imprisonment not exceeding one year; (c) forfeiture of licence; (d) disqualification for holding licence in future. *Offences*.—Aiding labourers to contravene provisions of Ordinance; failure to make returns; false returns; withholding wages; employment on other than unskilled labour in the mines of the Witwatersrand District; illegal transference; transference of property to labourers; obstruction of officers in discharge of duties; harbouring deserters or law breakers; desertion or illegal work by labourers; neglect to report desertion; trading by labourers; valuable consideration for transfer. Certain laws not to apply. Wives and families not to reside in Colony unless introduced by importer, under same conditions as labourer; importers to return families and children. Ordinance not to apply to introduction of British Indians for employment on rail-

ways. Schedule 1 contains list of trades forbidden to be exercised by the Chinese. (See BRITISH GUIANA ORDINANCE ; CHINESE LABOUR.)

Transvaal Progressive Association.

An organization in opposition to "Het Volk" and the Boers. Advocates votes for white men only, equal electoral districts, automatic redistribution, development of agriculture and industry in the Transvaal ; "a firm and just native policy ;" the settlement of a contented white population ; "a vigorous educational policy, undenominational, free where necessary, compulsory where possible" ; improvement in civil service conditions ; economy ; "the ultimate federation of South Africa under the British Flag."

Traveller. (See BONA-FIDE TRAVELLER.)

Treasury.

The Treasury is the highest financial department of the State. The Commissioners of the Treasury consist of the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of

the Exchequer, and three junior Lords, all being members of the Government. Financial measures are prepared by the Treasury. It possesses the power of check over public expenditure ; all increases in estimates must receive its assent. The First Lord of the Treasury is often the Prime Minister, and the Leader of the House of Commons. His share in the duties of the Treasury are light. The Chancellor of the Exchequer (*q.v.*) is responsible for the financial policy of the Government. The details are left to his colleague the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and to two Permanent Secretaries. The Junior Lords of the Treasury act as Government "whips" (*q.v.*). The post of Parliamentary or Patronage Secretary to the Treasury is usually filled by the chief Government "whip."

Treasury Bench.

The bench in the House of Commons upon which the members of the Government sit. It is situated above the gangway to the right of the Speaker, and is opposite the front

the Opposition, on which the Opposition leaders sit.

Treasury Bills. (See UNFUNDED DEBT.)

Treating.

At Parliamentary elections is illegal by the Corrupt Practices Act, 1883, if it is done with intent to induce a voter to vote, or abstain from voting, for a particular candidate. The penalties are the same as those for bribery. (See BRIBERY.)

"Trent" Affair.

The British steamer *Trent* during the American Civil War (1862) had on board two envoys, Mason and Slidell, whom the Confederates were sending to Europe. She was stopped by a Federal frigate, and the two envoys were taken by force from the *Trent*. This violation of international law aroused deep feeling in the United Kingdom. Under threat of war, the restoration of the two envoys was demanded. The outlook was black, but the envoys were ultimately restored, though with very bad grace.

"Tribune" Rendezvous.

On February 24, 1906, the *Tribune* newspaper opened a rendezvous for Liberals, where they may obtain all information on political matters from the Liberal point of view. A clubroom is provided with an excellent reference library, and all inquiries by post will be answered. Mr. G. H. Perris acts as Secretary, and the Offices are at 23, Bouverie Street, London, E.C.

Triennial Parliaments. (See SHORTER PARLIAMENTS.)

Trinity College Commission.

A Royal Commission was appointed in June, 1906, under the chairmanship of Sir E. Fry, to inquire into and report upon the present state of Trinity College, Dublin, and of the University of Dublin, including the revenues of the College and of any of its officers, and their application; the method of government of the University and of the College, and the teachers by whom it is conducted; the system of University examinations, and the provision made for post-

graduate study and the encouragement of research; and also to inquire and report upon the place which Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin now hold as organs of the higher education in Ireland, and the steps proper to be taken to increase their usefulness to the country. The present inquiry will be complementary to that undertaken by the Royal Commission appointed in July, 1901, to consider the condition of higher education available in Ireland outside Trinity College, Dublin.

Trinity House.

Is a self-elected corporation consisting of a Deputy Master, twenty-six elder and some junior brethren. Lighthouses, buoys, beacons and the examination of pilots are in their hands. Commissioners under the Board of Trade carry out these duties for Scotland and Ireland.—Trinity Square, E.C.

Triple Alliance.

A defensive alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy, formed in 1879. The text of the agreement

between Germany and Austria was published in 1888. (See *Annual Register*, 1888). The text of the other two treaties—those between Austria and Italy, and Italy and Germany—is not known. The general drift was that if France attacked Germany or Italy, these two powers should act in alliance against her. If Russia attacked Germany or Austria, both were to act against Russia. If Russia and France together attacked any one of the three Powers, all three were to combine against these two countries. As a counterblast to the Triple Alliance, France and Russia formed a Dual Alliance (*q.v.*).

Triumvirate.

The name sometimes applied to the "Commission of Three" (*q.v.*) appointed under the Education Bill, 1906.

Truck Acts Committee.

Was appointed in April, 1906, with Mr. T. Shaw, M.P., the Lord Advocate, as Chairman, to inquire into the operation of the Truck Acts, and to consider and report what amendments or

extensions of those Acts, or changes in their administration are desirable, particularly whether fines and deductions from wages should be prohibited, and whether the "living in" system leads to abuses requiring State interference.

Truck System.

Was a system by which employers paid their workmen not in money but in goods, keeping in some cases stores where these goods were issued at exorbitant prices, and very often insisting on labour being paid by articles which the working man did not want. Mr. Disraeli drew attention to the evils of this system in his novel *Sybil*. The system was abolished by the Truck Acts, 1831. By these Acts it was provided that the "entire amount of the wages earned by or payable to any artificer" in certain trades "shall be actually paid to such artificer in the current coin of this realm, and not otherwise," and payment by goods was declared "illegal, null and void." Penalties were imposed on employers who

made payments otherwise than "in the current coin of this realm." The principle of the Truck Acts has been considerably extended since 1831, the two most important Acts being the Truck Amendment Acts of 1887 and 1896, the latter Act dealing with the posting up of notices of fines.

Trusts.

Industrial combinations formed for the purpose of regulating price and production. They are especially connected in their most advanced form with the industries of the United States, where the protective tariff is held to be favourable to their operations owing to the lessening of foreign competition. They differ from the German Cartels inasmuch as the management is controlled by one directing body.

Turco-Egyptian Frontier Dispute.

In January, 1906, the Sultan of Turkey complained to the British Ambassador in Constantinople that Bramley Bey, an officer in command of Egyptian troops, had

pitched his camp at Akaba on the Sinaitic Peninsula, near the Gaza road, and the Sultan contended that Akaba was in Turkish territory, and that the force should be withdrawn. A similar request was sent by the Grand Vizier to the Khedive, who denied there had been any trespass on Turkish territory, and urged the appointment of a joint commission to delimit the frontier. The Turkish Government rejected this proposal. An Egyptian gunboat was then sent to Tabah, carrying tents and provisions for the Egyptian troops, which led to a fresh complaint from the Porte (*q.v.*), and the withdrawal of the gunboat was demanded. The Turkish troops then occupied Tabah and other places within the Egyptian territory, and H.M.S. *Diana* was ordered to the Gulf of Akaba. After much procrastination on the part of the Turkish Government, and prolonged negotiations, during which the Sultan refused the appointment of a joint commission to delimit the frontier, and committed several acts of aggression on

Egyptian territory, the British Government decided that stronger measures were necessary. It was decided to increase the garrison of Egypt, owing to the attempt to stir up Islamic feeling against Great Britain, and on May 3 a note was presented to the Porte by the British Ambassador, demanding compliance with the terms of the British Government within ten days. On May 4 the British fleet, under Lord Charles Beresford, was ordered to proceed to the Piræus. On May 14 the Sultan accepted the British demands, that a joint commission should delimit the frontier on the terms of the Imperial Firman of April 8, 1892. This dispute with Turkey brought out the unrest that existed among certain classes in Egypt, and revealed the side that the majority of the Egyptian population, even of the educated classes, would take in a possible war between Great Britain and Turkey. Illustrating this a remarkable letter received anonymously by Lord Cromer from an educated Egyptian, stating that how-

ever cruel or evil the Sultan might be, the true Moslem must fight for his faith and the head of his Church, is issued in the under-mentioned Blue Book.

1906. Cd. 3006, *Correspondence respecting the Turco-Egyptian Frontier in the Sinai Peninsula.*

Tweedmouth Committee.

Was appointed in 1895 to inquire into the grievances of the postal servants. Lord Tweedmouth acted as Chairman of the Committee. Increases of postal pay were recommended, which involved an immediate addition of £139,000 per annum to the wages bill, and an ultimate addition of £308,000 per annum.

"Twelve Millions on the Verge of Hunger."

Speaking at Perth on June 5, 1903, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., said: "In this country we know . . . that there is about 30 per cent. of our population underfed, on the verge of hunger. Thirty per cent. of forty-one millions comes to something over twelve millions—almost identical, as you see, with the whole population of our Colonies."

Twelve o'clock Rule.

At midnight debate in the House of Commons was interrupted, and only unopposed business could be taken. The twelve o'clock rule might be suspended on the motion of a minister at the commencement of public business. Under the new Standing Orders, 1906, the "twelve o'clock rule" has been superseded by the "eleven o'clock rule" (*q.v.*).

"Twenty Years of Resolute Government."

A phrase used by Lord Salisbury in a speech at St. James' Hall on May 15, 1886, (also known as the "Hottentot Speech" *q.v.*). He said: "My alternative policy (to Home Rule) is that Parliament should enable the Government of England to govern Ireland. Apply that recipe honestly, consistently, and resolutely for twenty years, and at the end of that time you will find that Ireland will be found to accept any gifts in the way of local government or repeal of coercion laws that you may wish to give her." Lord Salisbury's opponents asserted that "twenty years

of resolute government " male population of Uitland-
meant "twenty years of ers.
coercion."

"Two Power Standard."

The policy of those who declare that the British fleet ought to be maintained at such a standard that it is equal in battleships and superior in power to the combined navies of any two Powers.

U

Uganda Railway.

A railway running through the East African Protectorate and Uganda from Mombasa on the coast to Port Florence on the Victoria Nyanza, a distance of 582 miles. The railway was begun by the Imperial Government in 1895, and completed in 1903.

Uitlanders.

The name given to the foreigners in the Transvaal Republic before the Boer War, 1899-1902. In 1896 there were 25,000 fully enfranchised Uitlanders in the Transvaal, and 50,000 was estimated as the total

Ulster Tenant Right.

Or Ulster Custom, is the right possessed by the tenants of land in Ulster to retain their tenancy so long as they pay their rent, thus giving them fixity of tenure ; and also the right, when giving up their tenancy, to sell the goodwill of their farms to their successors.

Ultimatum.

The final step in the negotiations between two Powers, setting forth the minimum terms one Power is prepared to accept, the rejection of which may involve an immediate rupture of diplomatic relations, and lead to a declaration of war.

Unauthorized Programme.

The programme of reform advocated by Mr. Chamberlain and his Radical followers in 1885. The campaign was opened by Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham on January 5, 1885, by his "doctrine of ransom" speech. (*See RANSOM, DOCTRINE OF.*) The programme included free education, the extension of

one vote one value is introduced, on a voter, not on a population basis. The sixteen old magisterial areas are divided into single-member seats. The duration of Parliament is limited to five years. The Speaker is to be paid, and is to vacate his seat on appointment. There is to be no franchise for natives. Swaziland is reserved for the direct administration of the High Commissioner. A land board is to be established to deal with the problems of land settlement. A clause is inserted providing for the abrogation of the Chinese Labour Ordinance "after reasonable time." No law will receive the Royal Assent which sanctions any condition of service or residence of a servile character.

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state port through which labourers are introduced ; no labourer to be employed elsewhere than in Witwatersrand District. Every labourer to sign a contract ; all provisions to be explained to him ; a certificate to that effect to be attached. Introduction subject to conditions as follows : (a) Labourer only to be employed on unskilled labour in the Witwatersrand mines ; (b) only to serve person introducing him, or persons to whom the rights of that person may be transferred ; (c) on termination of contract, labourer to be returned home at expense of importer ; (d) enumerates provisions of contract. No contract to be entered into for more than three years, subject to renewal for same period. Contracts may be transferred ; notice of such to be sent to superintendent. No labourer to be removed from one place to another without superintendent's written permission. *Control of Labourers.*—Importer to make returns on registration of contract, showing number, places of employment, and certain particulars of labour-

ers employed by him. Labourers not to trade, acquire, lease, or hold land. Passports—always to be carried—to be issued to every labourer. Register containing particulars of transfers, deaths, unlawful absences and desertions to be kept by importer ; returns to be made every month to superintendent ; in case of death, medical certificate to be forwarded to superintendent. Register to be open to inspection. Labourers to reside on premises on which they are employed ; accommodation for them to be provided ; to be in charge of a manager. Labourers must be provided with permits in case of absence ; no permit to last for more than forty-eight hours ; labourers not to go outside Witwatersrand District. Production of passport and permits may be demanded from any person suspected to be a labourer by police. *Return of Labourers to their Country of Origin.*—Bond to be entered into by importer for return of labourers to their country of origin. Importer to notify superintendent of the date of expiration

one vote one value is introduced, on a voter, not on a population basis. The sixteen old magisterial areas are divided into single-member seats. The duration of Parliament is limited to five years. The Speaker is to be paid, and is to vacate his seat on appointment. There is to be no franchise for natives. Swaziland is reserved for the direct administration of the High Commissioner. A land board is to be established to deal with the problems of land settlement. A clause is inserted providing for the abrogation of the Chinese Labour Ordinance "after reasonable time." No law will receive the Royal Assent which sanctions any condition of service or residence of a servile character.

Transvaal Labour Commission. (See CHINESE LABOUR.)

Transvaal Labour Ordinance.

Was sanctioned by the Imperial Government on March 12, 1904. The following is a summary of the Ordinance:—*Appointment of Officers: their Powers and*

Duties.—Superintendent and inspectors of labourers to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor. Superintendent and inspectors of labourers to have power to inspect condition, treatment and housing of labourers, and to hear complaints; to have power to summon witnesses; penalties to be imposed for refusing to be sworn, or for giving false evidence. No labourer to be introduced until registration of contract.

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ing to the last census for the time being."

Urban District Council. (*See*
PARISH COUNCILS ACT.)

V

Vaccination Act, 1898.

Extended the period before which a child must be vaccinated from three to six months; also, no longer made it compulsory for a child to be taken to public vaccinator's house to be vaccinated, that official being enabled to call at the child's home. On satisfying two magistrates, within four months of the child's birth, the Act exempted parents, who conscientiously object to vaccination, from prosecution.

"Valentine" Correspondence.

The name given to the correspondence between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, dated February 14, 1906. Mr. Balfour's letter explained his attitude towards the question of Fiscal Reform in the Session about to open, and his view of the objects

of such Reform. Mr. Chamberlain's letter in answer accepted Mr. Balfour's objects and policy. Mr. Balfour wrote:—"4, Carlton Gardens, S.W., February 14, 1906. My dear Chamberlain,—The controversy aroused by the fiscal question has produced, not unnaturally, an impression, which I have constantly combated, that the practical differences between fiscal reformers are much deeper than is in fact the case. The exchange of views which has recently taken place between us leads me to hope that this misconception may be removed, and with it much friction which has proved injurious to the party. My own opinion, which I believe is shared by the great majority of the Unionist party, may be briefly summarized as follows: I hold that fiscal reform is, and must remain, the first constructive work of the Unionist party; that the objects of such reform are to secure more equal terms of competition for British trade and closer commercial union with the Colonies; that, while it is at present unneces-

sary to prescribe the exact methods by which these objects are to be attained, and inexpedient to permit differences of opinion as to these methods to divide the party, though other means may be possible, the establishment of a moderate general tariff on manufactured goods, not imposed for the purpose of raising prices or giving artificial protection against legitimate competition, and the imposition of a small duty on foreign corn are not in principle objectionable, and should be adopted if shown to be necessary for the attainment of the ends in view or for purposes of revenue. Believe me, yours sincerely, ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR."

Mr. Chamberlain's reply was as follows:—"40, Princes Gardens, S.W., February 14, 1906. My dear Balfour,—I cordially welcome your letter of to-day, in which you have summarized the conclusions that we have reached during our recent discussion. I entirely agree with your description of the objects which we both have in view, and gladly accept the policy which you indicate as the

wise and desirable one for the Unionist party to adopt. In endeavouring to give effect to this policy, and in defending all Unionist principles, any services that I can render will be entirely at your disposal. I am, yours very truly, J. CHAMBERLAIN."

Valuation Bill, 1904.

Was introduced by Mr. Walter Long into the House of Commons, but did not become law. It was based on the Report of the Royal Commission on Local Taxation, and proposed to introduce a uniform system of valuation and assessment throughout England and Wales. The valuation was to be quinquennial, and carried out by a Committee of the County Council or the County Borough Council, with the assistance of the Surveyor of Taxes.

Valued Rent.

In Cromwell's time a valuation of all the land in Scotland was made, and the amounts then ascertained have been known as "valued rent." No new valuation was made until the introduction of the Valuation

Roll, about fifty years ago. Down to the beginning of the last century all ecclesiastical assessments in Scotland were levied upon land according to the valued rent; at that time the valued rent had ceased to be an index of the real value of land, and the assessment then had to be levied according to the real rent or annual value. Many difficulties arose, and in 1900 the Ecclesiastical Assessments (Scotland) Act was passed to obviate those difficulties.

Venezuelan Boundary Dispute.

Between Venezuela and British Guiana there was a large territory in dispute. A boundary known as the Schomburgk line ran through the disputed territory. The British Government proclaimed the land to this line British territory. The Venezuelan troops crossed the line and planted their flags. These were removed by British police, who were arrested by the Venezuelan troops. A demand for reparation was made. In December, 1895, President Cleveland of the United

States told the Senate that it was incumbent upon the United States to take measures to determine the dividing line between British Guiana and Venezuela by the appointment of a commission, and that it would be "the duty of the United States to resist . . . the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands which, after investigation, may be determined by right to belong to Venezuela." The Monroe Doctrine (*see* MONROE DOCTRINE) was quoted as giving the United States a right to intervene. The United States called on the British Government to assent to arbitration. The situation was a delicate one, but Lord Salisbury dealt with it tactfully. He refused to admit that the settled districts could be questioned. But he was ready to give the United States Commission of Inquiry any assistance it desired. In February, 1897, a treaty of arbitration was signed with Venezuela, appointing a tribunal of two Venezuelan, two British and one independent (Dutch) jurists. Their award, given in October, 1899, gave Great

Britain all she claimed with the exception of two small points. Venezuela claimed 500,000 square miles, and she received 200.

1899. Cd. 9533. *Text of Award.*

Vereenigen Treaty.

Was signed on May 31, 1902, between the leaders of the Boer and British forces. The following is a summary of the terms :—(1) Burghers in the field to surrender and acknowledge allegiance to King Edward ; (2) prisoners and exiles to be repatriated on declaration of allegiance ; (3) no burgher surrendering to be deprived of liberty or property ; (4) indemnity for acts of war, other than those contrary to usage of war ; (5) Dutch to be taught in schools when parents desire it, and to be used in Courts of Law when necessary for administration of justice ; (6) rifles to be allowed to be kept by persons for personal protection, licences to be taken out ; (7) military administration to give place to civil as soon as possible, and representative institutions, leading up to self-government, to be introduced when

circumstances permit ; (8) native enfranchisement not to be decided upon until there is self-government ; (9) no special land tax for war expenses ; (10) three millions to be given by Great Britain as a free gift, and further sums to be lent free of interest for repatriation, etc.

"Vive la Duma."

A phrase used by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., on July 23, 1906, in his speech to the delegates of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference assembled in the Royal Gallery, House of Lords, on the morning of the announcement in the papers of the dissolution of the Russian Duma. Sir Henry, who spoke in French, is reported to have said : "I make no comment on the news which has reached us this morning ; this is neither the place nor the moment for that. We have not a sufficient acquaintance with the facts to be in a position to justify or criticize. But this at least we can say, we who base our confidence and our hopes on the Parliamentary system — new institutions

have often a disturbed if not a stormy youth. The Duma will survive in one form or another. We can say with all sincerity, 'The Duma is dead : long live the Duma' (La Duma est morte : vive la Duma)."

Volksraad.

The name given to the former legislative assemblies of the Transvaal Republic and the Orange Free State.

Voluntary Schools.

Were those which received grants under Education Acts but which were otherwise supported and managed by voluntary agency. They were also known as Denominational Schools. Since Education Act, 1902, these have been called "Non-provided" schools, as not being provided by a public authority. By the Education Bill, 1906 (*q.v.*), no school shall be a public elementary school unless it is provided by the local education authority, and the voluntary schools, except as regards religious instruction in certain cases, lose their distinctive features and are merged into the general school system.

Vote of Censure.

The formal manner adopted by the Opposition in Parliament to show its disapproval of the policy, or the result of the policy, adopted by the Government. Only used in grave cases, where the Government have seriously failed, and the Opposition are confident of reducing the normal Government majority, or of seriously injuring them in the country.

Votes on Account.

As soon as the estimates are issued, the House is asked to pass certain votes on account in order to provide the Army, the Navy, and the Civil Services with money to carry on the business of the Government until the House finally agrees to the Estimates as a whole.

W

Wages Boards Bill.

Introduced into the House of Commons in 1906 and other years by Sir Charles Dilke, proposes, as a remedy for "sweating," to establish Wages Boards for trades

chosen by the Home Secretary, with power to fix the minimum rate of wages to be paid to workers in particular trades. Time-rate or piece-work-rate may be fixed. The Boards would be composed of employers and employed in equal numbers; the chairman to be appointed by the members or by the Home Secretary.

War Office Organization Committee. (See CLINTON DAWKINS COMMITTEE.)

War Office Reconstitution Committee. (See ESHER COMMITTEE.)

War Stores Scandals.

The report of the Butler Committee (*q.v.*) on certain sales and refunds to contractors in South Africa led to a demand for an investigation into the whole subject of South African Stores. A Bill was accordingly passed rapidly through Parliament authorizing the appointment of a Royal Commission with powers exercised by the High Court or any judge thereof as to commanding the attendance of witnesses, the taking of evidence on

oath, etc. Mr. Justice Farwell was appointed Chairman of the Commission; the other Commissioners being Sir G. Goldie, Sir G. White, Sir F. Mowatt, and Mr. D. Hope Morley. Their report (Cd. 3127) was issued in August, 1906. After examining many transactions, the Commissioners estimated, in the case of the stores in South Africa, "the total preventable loss to the home taxpayer during the twenty-two months after the Peace as lying somewhere between three-quarters of a million sterling and one-and-a-quarter million sterling." The Commissioners condemned the system of local contracts that was adopted, and thought that the disadvantages ought not to have been overlooked or ignored at the time. The cases referred to in the report, the Commissioners pointed out, showed that "the business of the Office of the Director of Supplies was conducted with inexcusable carelessness and extraordinary ineptitude, and that of the Pay Department with a want of intelligence that is deplorable." The Commission-

ers could not however find any trace of the "deeper calculators" or "substantial financiers moving in a shadowy background" as suggested in the Butler report.

Wayleaves.

Payments made to the owner of land for the right of running coal trucks from the head of the mine to the railway, or telephone wires across his property.

Ways and Means.

The Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Commons determines how the money required to carry on the Government of the country shall be raised. The Committee of Supply determines how it shall be spent. (*See* APPROPRIATION ACT; CONSOLIDATED FUND ACTS.)

"Wear and Tear Clause."

Clause 7, subsection (1) (d) of the Education Act, 1902, by which it was provided "that such damage as the local authority consider to be due to fair wear and tear in the use of any room in the schoolhouse for the purpose of a public elementary school shall be made good

by the local education authority." This provision was introduced into the Bill by the Bishop of Manchester in the House of Lords on December 10, 1902. It was resisted by the Government, but was carried by 114 to 88. On the motion of the Duke of Norfolk on December 15, the following words were added:—"This obligation on the local education authority shall throw no additional charge on any public fund." The proviso was added in order to allow the question to be discussed in the Commons on its merits without raising the question of privilege. A motion to strike out these words was made in the House of Commons on December 16 by Sir J. Fergusson, a private member, and was agreed to by 200 to 104, and the Bishop of Manchester's amendment as originally agreed to by the Lords was carried.

Wei-Hai-Wei.

By a Convention signed on May 1, 1898, the Chinese Government leased Wei-Hai-Wei to Great Britain "for so long a period as Port Arthur shall remain in the

occupation of Russia." Wei-Hai-Wei is situated on the Gulf of Pechili, opposite Port Arthur. It was at first intended to fortify it as a naval base, but it is now used as a health recruiting station and as a peace base.

Welsh Church Commission.

Was appointed in June, 1906, with Lord Justice Vaughan Williams as Chairman. The terms of reference are :—" To inquire into the origin, nature, amount and application of the temporalities, endowments, and other properties of the Church of England in Wales and Monmouthshire, and into the provision made and work done by the churches of all denominations in Wales and Monmouthshire for the spiritual welfare of the people, and the extent of such provision, and to report thereon."

Welsh Council.

By the Education Bill, 1906, power is given to form, by an Order in Council, a central education authority for Wales consisting of members appointed by the county councils, the county bor-

oughs, and by boroughs and urban districts with a population of more than 25,000. Minorities are to be represented in the number appointed by each authority in the proportion of at least one in three. The Council is to have the power to aid the supply of education of all kinds in Wales ; and there may be transferred to the Council the powers and duties of the Board of Education ; the Board of Agriculture in respect of agricultural education and forestry ; and the Welsh Intermediate Education Board. To the Board of Education, however, are reserved the following powers and duties : —(1) Any appeal to the Board of Education in the Education Bill, 1906 ; (2) any power of determining whether any transferred voluntary school shall be discontinued or not ; (3) the regulation and control of State-aided schools (*q.v.*) ; (4) all powers and duties under the Charitable Trusts Acts and the Endowed Schools Acts. As originally introduced, no Parliamentary control was given over the expenditure of public

money by the Council. The Board of Education had to pay to the Council the Parliamentary grants for education in Wales. By Government amendments, however, the accounts of the Council were made subject to a Government audit, and the Council was placed under the control of the Treasury. Previously, however, the Government had hastily drafted an amendment creating a new minister responsible for the Welsh Council. The proposal was so ill-considered and crude that it was withdrawn in favour of Treasury control, as above.

**Welsh Disestablishment Bill,
1894.**

Was introduced into the House of Commons by the Home Secretary, Mr. Asquith, on April 26 of that year. It proposed that from January 1, 1896, the Church of England in Wales should cease to be established. Rights of patronage were to be extinguished. No Welsh bishops were to sit in the House of Lords. Life interests were respected, and the bishops and clergy were to receive their incomes

for life, less the cost of collection. Lay patrons might be granted compensation not exceeding one year's emoluments of the benefice. A Board of Commissioners was to be formed, in whom the Church property would be vested, including cathedrals, palaces, and deaneries. These funds were to be at the disposal of the Welsh people, and might be applied to the support of hospitals, labourers' dwellings, or the founding of a national library, museum or academy. A "representative body" was to be formed by the Church when disestablished. They would have vested in them the churches, and all private benefactions since 1703. At their request the cathedrals would be available for divine worship, but otherwise they would be treated as national monuments. The tithe was to go to the county councils; and the glebe and burial grounds to the parish. Ecclesiastical courts in Wales were to cease to have coercive jurisdiction, and the Welsh clergy representation in Convocation. But the clergy were to have power to hold synods, and frame

constitutions for the government of the Church. The Bill did not make any progress that session. A similar Bill was introduced in 1895, and was being considered in Committee, but its progress was brought to an end by the defeat and resignation of the Government.

Welsh Land Commission.

Was appointed in March, 1893, with Lord Carrington as Chairman, to inquire into the conditions and circumstances under which land in Wales and Monmouthshire is held, occupied and cultivated, and to report thereupon. The Commissioners, besides taking evidence in London, visited some fifty-eight places in Wales and took evidence locally. Their report, published in 1896 (Cd. 8221), is a huge volume of nearly 1,000 pages. It traces the Welsh land question in all its aspects, historical, legal, economical and social, from the earliest times. The recommendations of the Commissioners as taken from their summary (Cd. 8221, pp. 955-960) are as follows:—*Management of estates.*—(1) Care should be

taken in appointment of agents who should be able to speak Welsh, in Welsh-speaking districts. (2) Competent agents should be appointed with ample authority to settle all disputes. (3) Estate office should be centre of a business organization; co-operation and combination of the farmers, as to production and distribution, should be aided. (4) Landlords should aim at better equipping holdings for stock and sheep farming, dairy and poultry farming, market gardening. Small holdings suitable for these kinds of farming should be encouraged. (5) Agreements should conform strictly to law, and restrictive and penal clauses should as far as possible be cut out. Written agreements should be introduced with Welsh translation where necessary. (6) Politics and religion should be excluded from estate management. *Farming generally.*—(7) Agricultural education. (8) The circulation of intelligence as to prices, weather, and agricultural topics, by the Board of Agriculture. (9) Formation of co-operative associations. (10) Development along lines

where competition is not so keen by supplying cities and towns with what they want.

Burdens on land.—(11) Whole question of local as opposed to Imperial taxation should be inquired into. (12) The hope is expressed that further facilities will be given by the railways in rural districts, and also lower rates on agricultural produce generally. *Law of landlord and tenant.*—(13) Various amend-

ments in the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1883, suggested : cannot go so far as to recommend complete statutory regulation of agricultural tenancies. A minority recommended a Land Court to fix fair rents, etc. (14) Modification and codification of game laws. (15) Landlords should retain present limited power of distress for rent. *Miscellaneous.*

—(16) State loans at low interest for occupying freeholders. (17) Allotments and small holdings and better housing for cottagers and labourers. (18) Commons to come under control of local authorities, who should also have power to purchase manorial rights. (19) Crown lands in Wales should be

surveyed and a Judicial Commission appointed to control them.

Welsh National Liberal Council.

Is composed of representatives from the local Liberal Organizations of Wales and Monmouthshire, and from the Welsh Women's Liberal Association. The Council has a General Purposes Committee, and sub-committees to deal with finance, literature and organization. The income is derived from voluntary subscriptions. Mr. W. H. Hughes is Secretary, and the Offices are at Llwyn-on, Pontypool.

Welsh Revolt Act.

Name given to the Defaulting Authorities Act, 1904. The Welsh authorities refused to undertake the control of secular education in voluntary schools under the Education Act. The Act of 1904 authorized the Board of Education to administer these schools and provide the necessary funds. Any excess of expenditure over and above the Government grant was to be made good

by the Defaulting Authorities.

Wensleydale Case. (*See* LIFE PEERS.)

West Riding Case.

The County Council of the West Riding of Yorkshire, maintaining that the Education Act, 1902, did not compel them to pay the expense of denominational religious instruction in non-provided schools, deducted from the salaries of the teachers in those schools that portion which they deemed proportionate to the time spent in giving such religious instruction. The Board of Education issued a *mandamus* directing the County Council to pay the sums so withheld. The Divisional Court upheld the Board. On appeal the Appeal Court, by two to one, reversed this decision, the Master of the Rolls and Lord Justice Farwell allowing the appeal, Lord Justice Moulton dissenting. The decision is based on the interpretation to be given to the words "maintain and keep efficient" in section 7, subsection 1 of the Education Act, 1902, which requires the local education authority to "main-

tain and keep efficient all public elementary schools within their area which are necessary, and have the control of all expenditure required for that purpose, other than expenditure for which, under this Act, provision is to be made by the managers." Control of religious education in non-provided schools is by other sections (section 7, subsection 1 (a) and 6) of the Act expressly vested in the managers. On the *prima facie* construction of clause 7, "control being negatived, the obligation to maintain is equally inapplicable." It so happens that the words "maintain and keep efficient" are taken from section 18 of the Act of 1870, still unrepealed. These words, said the Master of the Rolls, "in their original place in this legislation did not embrace religious instruction, and, being chosen in the later Act to define the obligation of the new authority, ought, it seems to me, to be construed in the same sense, unless there is something in the later Act to negative it. But nothing was pointed out to us that, in my judgment,

sufficed to found any such inference. On the contrary, the erection of another authority who should have the control of religious instruction, and the fact that the express responsibility for and control of secular instruction is conferred on the local authority, seem to emphasize the propriety of reading the words in the same sense as in the earlier Act, and as equally limited to secular instruction." So also the definition of "public elementary school" in the Act of 1870 as one excluding the teaching there of any catechism or religious formulæ which is distinctive of any particular denomination supports the same view, as the mandate of section 7 of the Act of 1902 is made applicable to such a school only. The Master of the Rolls summed up the position as follows:—"While religious instruction might be given in non-provided schools, and if given should, in character, be in accordance with the provisions (if any) of the trust deeds, the liability to pay for it, if given, should rest with those in whom the statute

vested the control out of such funds as might be at their disposal."

Times, August 9, 1906.

"What I have said, I have said."

A phrase used by Mr. Chamberlain, when Colonial Secretary, at Birmingham on January 11, 1902, while replying to Count von Bülow, who had objected in the Reichstag on January 8 to Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Edinburgh on October 25, 1901, referring to the conduct of Continental nations in criticizing the "barbarities" of the troops in South Africa, and adding: "We can find precedents for any thing that we may do in the actions of those nations who now criticize our 'barbarity' and 'cruelty,' but whose example in Poland, in the Caucasus, in Almeria, in Tongking, in Bosnia, in the Franco-German War we have never even approached." Mr. Chamberlain, in his reply at Birmingham, said: "They (the Pro-Boers) have helped to create the animosity which we all deplore. I am well aware that in some quarters this

animosity is attributed to another cause. It is said to be due to the indiscreet oratory of the Colonial Secretary. Gentleman, what I have said I have said. I withdraw nothing. I qualify nothing. I defend nothing. As I read history, no British minister has ever served his country faithfully and enjoyed popularity abroad. I make allowance therefore for foreign criticism."

Whig. (*See* **TORY.**)

Whips.

Are Members of Parliament appointed to "whip up" the members of their respective parties to vote in the divisions. The Whips also transact the many duties of a party nature in connexion with the conduct of business in the House. Pairs, arrangement of business, order of speakers, nomination of committees, are a few of their duties. The position of chief Government Whip is very onerous, as it is his duty to see that there is always ready to vote a sufficient number of the Government's supporters to give his party a majority. The chief Government Whip usually

holds the official position of Patronage Secretary to the Treasury; the junior Government Whips hold subordinate Government offices—Lords of the Treasury, Paymaster General—and minor Household appointments. The chief Whips are invariably the heads of the political organizations of their Parties, and are responsible in that capacity to their leaders for the proper conduct of the affairs of the Party in the country.

Whiskey Money.

By the Local Taxation Act of 1890, Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, imposed additional taxation on beer and spirits. It was proposed to pay £440,000 of this additional taxation to the local authorities for the extinction of licences. Owing to strenuous opposition, the scheme was abandoned, and the money so rendered idle was allotted to local authorities for technical education. The fund thus became known as "whiskey money."

Whitehall.

A thoroughfare in which are situated many Govern-

ment offices, among them being the Board of Education. Hence in educational matters the Board of Education is often referred to as "Whitehall."

"Whole Hoggers."

A name applied to those who are prepared to support Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy, i.e. to go the "whole hog."

Wilhelmstrasse.

The street in Berlin in which the German Foreign Office is situated; hence the German Foreign Office itself.

Wilson Tariff.

So named after the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. It superseded the McKinley Tariff in the United States in 1894. By this Tariff duties were considerably reduced. In turn it was superseded by the Dingley Tariff in 1897, when duties were again increased.

Women's Liberal Federation.

Was formed in 1866 by the Federation of fifteen Women's Liberal Associations. The affairs of the Federation are managed by a council

and executive committee. The number of affiliated Women's Liberal Associations in 1905 was 540, with a membership of 75,000. Miss Margaret Bonney is the Secretary, and the offices are at 124, Victoria Street, Westminster.

Woman Suffrage.

The enfranchisement of women, placing them, both married and single, in the same electoral position as men. The question divides the Parties internally. A vigorous campaign is being waged by certain women in favour of the suffrage for their sex; and disturbances have recently been created at meetings addressed by prominent Liberals. A deputation of Woman Suffragists waited on the Prime Minister, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, on May 19, 1906, but, while avowing his personal sympathy with the views of the deputation, he refused to commit the Cabinet to any action in the matter. A debate in the House of Commons on April 25, 1906, in favour of enfranchisement was the occasion of a violent demonstration on the part of

certain suffragists in the Ladies' Gallery, a banner being thrust through the "Grille" (*q.v.*), and a Liberal speaker being constantly interrupted.

Workmen's Compensation Acts.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, provided that workers on railways, in factories, mines and quarries, on engineering works, and in or about buildings thirty feet high undergoing repairs or demolition, being accidentally injured, should receive compensation from their employers. The compensation ranged from £150 in cases of death to weekly payments at half wages during incapacity. The right to redeem weekly payments by a lump sum was given after six months. Payment commences two weeks after accident. Disputes are to be dealt with by arbitration or by the county courts. The costs are limited. Contracting-out is allowed, but the schemes must be approved by the Registrar of Friendly Societies. In 1900 these provisions were extended to

agricultural labourers in regular employment with a farmer.

(See EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.)

Workmen's Compensation Bill, 1906.

As originally introduced extended the present system to all workmen except police-constables, clerks, shop-assistants, outworkers, domestic servants, and members of an employer's family dwelling in employer's house. In committee, however, clerks and shop-assistants were included, but a proviso was inserted limiting the Bill to those earning less than £250 a year. The broad result is that in addition to the above men employed in workshops, the transport service, fishermen, postmen and seamen come under the Act. In the Bill as introduced small employers with not more than five workmen, with exceptions in the case of machinery, mining, quarrying, building, electric lines, care of horses and agriculture, did not come under the Act; but this proviso was struck out on the Committee stage of the Bill. The time limit for illness before the

first payment was reduced in the Bill, as introduced, from a fortnight to a week ; in Committee it was further reduced to three days. By a further change the period of a week was restored, with the proviso that compensation should date back from the day of the accident in cases where the disablement lasted for a fortnight or more. "Contracting out" (*q.v.*) is permitted with the assent of the workman and under schemes certified by the Registrar of Friendly Societies. Persons contracting industrial diseases have the power of obtaining compensation. In the schedule to the Bill, a revised scale of compensation was proposed for workmen over sixty years of age, but the regulations were struck out in Committee.

Works, First Commissioner of.

Is a member of the Government and has charge of all public works and buildings in connexion with the civil administration of Great Britain, and also of the Royal parks in and around London.—Storeys Gate, S.W.

Workshops.

A workshop under the Workshop Regulation Act, 1867, was defined as an establishment employing in any manufacturing process fewer than fifty persons, except such as were already included under the Factory Acts. The Factories Consolidation Act, 1874, altered the distinction between a factory and a workshop to one of whether mechanical power was used on the premises.

Wyndham Act.

The name given to the Irish Land Act, 1903, introduced by Mr. George Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Y

Yildiz Kiosk.

Until the reign of Sultan Abdul Hamid II, the Sultans of Turkey resided in the Palace of Dolma Baghtche in Constantinople, but the constant fear of assassination induced that Sultan to remove to Yildiz Kiosk, a pleasure resort of his predecessors, overlooking the Bosphorus and the Sea of

Marmora. As this is now the permanent residence of the Sultans, the Government of the Ottoman Empire is often known as the Yildiz Kiosk.

Young England.

A party of Tory politicians founded in 1844 by Mr. Disraeli, together with Lord John Manners, afterwards Duke of Rutland (*died* August, 1906). The policy was strictly Tory, supporting Church and State, and opposing Free Trade and the doctrines of the Manchester

School. They also advocated social reforms of all kinds.

Z

"Zollverein."

Is a Customs Union. The German Empire is a Zollverein; that is to say, the various States have one universal tariff against foreign countries, whilst enjoying perfect free trade between themselves. By adopting a Zollverein the component states surrender all rights of independent fiscal action.

SHORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

[The following bibliography makes no claim to completeness. It does not include books which are out of print and only to be obtained in libraries ; but it is believed to be a useful list of modern publications, in print, likely to be of assistance to politicians and journalists.

No works of general reference have been included such as encyclopædias, standard histories, dictionaries, etc.

For references to reports of Parliamentary Committees and Royal Commissions, the general body of the work should be consulted.

The dates of important debates in Parliament are mentioned in the body of the work, and the speeches on such occasions will easily be found in *Hansard*. The volumes of *Hansard* should be consulted for information on all political questions.]

s. d.

Agriculture. (*See also* ALLOTMENTS ; LAND LAWS.)

[The various leaflets and pamphlets issued by the Board of Agriculture (4, Whitehall Place) and the *Journal of the Board of Agriculture* should be consulted ; as also the volume of *Agricultural Returns* presented annually to Parliament. Statistics and particulars relating to agriculture in Ireland are to be found in the annual reports and returns presented to Parliament by the Irish Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Upper Merrion Street, Dublin).]

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|---|-----------|
| FOX (WILSON) Report to the Board of Trade on Wages and Earnings of Agricultural Labourers in the United Kingdom (Cd. 2376). | Wyman 2 9 |
| GREEN (J. L.) Agriculture and Tariff Reform. | |
| " <i>Rural World</i> " Offices | 2 6 |

[In favour of Tariff Reform.]

- s. d.
- HAGGARD (H. RIDER) *The Poor and the Land.*
Longmans net 1 6
 [A reprint of Mr. Rider Haggard's report on Salvation
 Army farm colonies in England, Canada and the United
 States.]
- *Rural England.* 2 vols. *Longmans* . net 36 0
 [A survey of the condition of agriculture in England.]
- HOBSON (J. A.) *Labour upon the Land.* Edited by
 J. A. Hobson. *Sonnenschein* 2 6
- KEBBEL (T. E.) *The Agricultural Labourer.* *Son-*
nenschein 2 6
- NICHOLSON (J. S.) *Rates and Taxes as affecting*
Agriculture. *Sonnenschein* 2 6
- PRATT (E. A.) *Organization of Agriculture.* *Mur-*
ray net 5 0
 [How agriculture is organized in foreign countries.]

Alien Immigration.

[Parliamentary publications to be consulted include the Report, minutes of evidence, etc., of the Royal Commission; and also the annual *Statistical Tables relating to Emigration from and Immigration to the United Kingdom.*]

- BRADSHAW (F.) and C. EMANUEL. *Alien Immigration: should it be legislatively checked?* *Pro—*
F. Bradshaw. Con—C. Emanuel. Isbister net 2 6
- CUNNINGHAM (W.) *Alien Immigration in England.*
Sonnenschein 4 6
- DESTITUTE ALIEN IN GREAT BRITAIN. By Arnold
 White, M. Crackanthorpe, W. A. M'Arthur,
 M.P., etc. *Sonnenschein* 2 6
- EVANS-GORDON (SIR W.) M.P. *The Alien Immi-*
grant. *Heinemann* net 6 0
- WHELPLEY (J. D.) *The Problem of the Immigrant.*
Chapman net 10 6

Allotments and Small Holdings. (See also AGRICULTURE; LAND LAWS.)

- COLLINGS (JESSE) M.P. *Land Reform: occupying*
ownership, peasant proprietary, and rural educa-
tion. *Longmans* net 12 6
- GREEN (J. L.) *Allotments and Small Holdings.*
Sonnenschein 2 6

Army and Defence. (*See also* CONSCRIPTION.)

[For statistics relating to the Army reference should be made to the *General Annual Report on the British Army* which is presented to Parliament; and for the cost of the Army to the annual *Army Estimates*. The reports of the *Esher Committee* and *Hartington Commission* on Army reform should be consulted.]

AMERY (L. S.) Problem of the Army. <i>Arnold</i>	5	0
BALFOUR (A. J.) M.P. Imperial Defence. Speech on 11th May, 1905. <i>Longmans</i>	1	0
BIDDULPH (SIR R.) Lord Cardwell at the War Office. <i>Murray</i>	9	0
CLARKE (SIR G. S.) Imperial Defence. <i>Imperial Press</i>	5	0
COBDEN CLUB. The Burden of Armaments: a plea for retrenchment. By the Cobden Club. <i>Unwin</i>	3	6
DILKE (SIR C.) and SPENSER WILKINSON. Imperial Defence. <i>Macmillan</i>	2	6
HALDANE (R. B.) M.P. The Policy of the Army. Two speeches in Parliament (1906). <i>Dent</i>	1	0
MAURICE (SIR J. F.) The National Defences. <i>Macmillan</i>	2	6
ROBERTS (LORD) Speeches and Letters on Imperial Defence. <i>Simpkin, Marshall</i>	1	0
WILKINSON (S.) War and Policy. <i>Constable</i>	15	0
—The Volunteers and National Defence. <i>Constable</i>	2	6

Australasia. (*See also* IMPERIAL QUESTIONS.)

CHOMLEY (C. H.) Protection in Canada and Australasia. <i>King</i>	3	6
JENKS (E.) History of the Australian Colonies. <i>Cambridge University Press</i>	6	0
REEVES (W. P.) State Experiments in Australia and New Zealand. 2 vols. <i>Richards</i>	24	0

Betterment. (*See also* LAND VALUES TAXATION.)

[Books on the Taxation of Land Values usually contain a chapter on Betterment.]

BAUMANN (A.) Betterment, Worsement and Recoupment. <i>Stanford</i>	3	6
LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL REPORTS No. 113. Precedents for Betterment.	1	4

Bi-Metallism.

[The publications of the Bi-metallic League.]

GIFFEN (SIR R.)	The Case against Bi-Metallism.		
	<i>Bell & Sons</i>	7	6
GOLD STANDARD :	a selection from the papers issued		
	by the Gold Standard Defence Association in		
	1895-98. <i>Wilson</i>	2	6
HELM (E.)	The Joint Standard : a plain exposition		
	of monetary principles and of the monetary		
	controversy. <i>Macmillan</i>	3	6
WALKER (F. A.)	International Bi-metallism. <i>Mac-</i>		
	<i>millan</i>	5	0

Biographies.

ASQUITH (H. H.)	By J. P. Alderson. <i>Methuen</i>	net	7	6
BALFOUR (A. J.)	By B. Alderson. <i>Richards</i>	net	10	6
BEACONSFIELD (LORD)	By W. Meynell. <i>Hutchinson</i>			
		net	24	0
"	By J. A. Froude. <i>Dent</i>	net	2	6
BENTINCK (LORD GEORGE)	By B. Disraeli. <i>Con-</i>			
	<i>stable</i>	net	6	0
CHAMBERLAIN (JOSEPH)	By S. H. Jeyes. <i>Gresham</i>			
	<i>Pub. Co.</i>		16	0
"	By A. Mackintosh. <i>Hodder</i>			
	<i>& Stoughton</i>		10	6
CHILDERS (H.)	Life. 2 vols. <i>Murray</i>		28	0
CHURCHILL (LORD RANDOLPH)	By W. S. Churchill,			
	M.P. <i>Macmillan</i> . 2 vols.	net	36	0
COBDEN (R.)	Life. By John Morley. <i>Unwin</i>		2	6
DEVONSHIRE (DUKE OF)	By H. Leach. <i>Methuen</i>	net	12	6
GLADSTONE (W. E.)	By John Morley. 3 vols.			
	<i>Macmillan</i>	net	42	0
GRANVILLE (LORD)	Life. By Lord E. Fitzmau-			
	rice. 2 vols. <i>Longmans</i>	net	36	0
ROSEBERY (LORD)	By S. H. Jeyes. <i>Dent</i>	net	2	6
SALISBURY (MARQUIS OF)	By H. D. Traill. <i>Dent</i>			
		net	2	6
SMITH (W. H.)	Life. By Sir H. Maxwell. 2 vols.			
	<i>Blackwood</i>		25	0

Canada. (*See also* IMPERIAL QUESTIONS.)

CHOMLEY (C. H.)	Protection in Canada and Australia.	<i>King</i>	net	3	6
DURHAM (EARL OF)	A Report on Canada.	<i>Methuen</i>		7	6
MONTAGU (E. S.) and H. BRON.	Canada and the Empire: an examination of trade preferences.	<i>King</i>		3	6

Canals.

[A Royal Commission is now sitting.]

PRATT (E. A.)	British Canals. Is their resuscitation practicable?	<i>Murray</i>	net	2	6
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Chinese Labour Question.

[Reference should be made to the many Blue-books issued since 1904 on this question; to the debates in the Imperial Parliament; to the annual reports, and other publications of the *Transvaal Chamber of Mines*, and to the publications of the *Imperial South African Association* (66, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.).]

BURT (T.) M.P.	A Visit to the Transvaal. <i>Co-operative Printing Society</i>			0	6
CRESSWELL (P.)	The Chinese Labour Question from Within. <i>King</i>		net	0	4
KINLOCH-COOKE (SIR C.)	Chinese Labour in the Transvaal. <i>Macmillan</i>			1	0
PHILLIPS (L.)	Transvaal Problems. <i>Murray</i>		net	12	0

Church of England. (*See also* DISESTABLISHMENT.)

[The publications of the *Ritual Commission* should be consulted for information respecting Disorders in the Church of England. The pamphlets and leaflets of the *English Church Union* (35, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.) and of the *Church Association* (14, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.) will be found useful.

For information respecting Church questions generally the pamphlets and leaflets of the *Church Defence Committee* (Church House, Westminster, S.W.) will be found useful; the other side of the question will be found in the publications of the *Liberation Society* (2, Sergeants' Inn, E.C.).]

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.	Official Year Book. <i>S.P.C.K.</i>			3	0
ELLIOT (A.)	The State and the Church. <i>Macmillan</i>			2	6
HARCOURT (SIR W.)	Lawlessness in the National Church. <i>Thynne</i>		net	0	6
—	Crisis in the Church. <i>Thynne</i>		net	0	4

	s.	d.
HUTTON (W. H.) A Short History of the Church in Great Britain. <i>Rivingtons</i>	3	6
NYE (G.) Story of the Church of England. <i>Griffiths</i>	1	0
WALSH (W.) Secret History of the Oxford Movement. <i>Sonnenschein</i> net	2	6
—— The History of the Romeward Movement in the Church of England, 1833 to 1864. <i>Nisbet & Co.</i> net	5	0

Colonial Preference. (See FISCAL QUESTION.)

Conciliation. (See also LABOUR QUESTION.)

JEANS (J. S.) Conciliation and Arbitration in Labour Disputes. <i>Crosby, Lockwood</i>	2	6
KNOOP (DOUGLAS) Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration. <i>King</i> net	7	6
LLOYD (H. D.) A Country without Strikes: compulsory arbitration in New Zealand. <i>Putnams</i>	6	6
PIGOU (A. C.) Principles and Methods of Industrial Peace. <i>Macmillan</i> net	3	6

Conscription.

[The report of the *Norfolk Commission* and the publications of the *National Service League* (Dacre House, Victoria Street, S.W.) and of the *Army League* (8, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.) should be consulted.]

BROWNE (Col. E. C.) National Service: the only effective solution of the problem of Imperial Defence. <i>MacLehose</i> net	1	0
COULTON (G.) A Strong Army in a Free State. <i>Simpkin</i> net	1	0
"PROMPTUS" The Principles of Home Defence. <i>Rees</i> net	2	6
SHEE (G. F.) The Briton's First Duty: the Case for Conscription. <i>Army League</i>	0	6
VON DER GOLTZ (BARON) The Nation in Arms. <i>Rees</i> net	7	6

Conservatism.

[The pamphlets and leaflets of the *Conservative Publication Department* (St. Stephen's Chambers, Westminster, S.W.) should be consulted.]

CAMPAIGN GUIDE: a handbook for Unionist speakers. <i>Douglas</i> net	5	0
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	s.	d.
CONSERVATIVE. Monthly. <i>National Union</i>	0	1
CONSTITUTIONAL YEAR BOOK. <i>National Union</i>		
	1s.	and
HANDY NOTES ON CURRENT POLITICS. Monthly.	2	0
<i>National Union</i>	0	1
NATIONAL UNION GLEANINGS: a monthly record of political events and current political literature.		
<i>National Union</i>	0	6
TEN YEARS' WORK OF THE GOVERNMENT, 1895 to 1905. <i>Conservative Central Office</i>	2	0
UNIONIST RECORD, 1895 to 1905. A fighting brief for Unionist candidates and speakers. <i>National Union</i>	10	6

Constitution. (See also PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.)

ANSON (SIR W. R.) M.P. Law and Custom of the Constitution. 2 vols. <i>Clarendon Press</i>	26	6
[Part i—Parliament; Part ii—The Crown.]		
COURTNEY (L.) Working Constitution of the United Kingdom. <i>Dent</i>	1	0
DICEY (A. V.) ¹ Law of the Constitution. <i>Macmillan</i>	10	6
LOW (S.) The Governance of England. <i>Unwin</i> net	7	6
[A survey of recent constitutional developments.]		
MONTAGUE (F. C.) Elements of English Constitutional History. <i>Longmans</i>	3	6
SKOTTOWE (B. C.) Short History of Parliament. <i>Sonnenschein</i>	2	6
TRAILL (H. D.) Central Government. <i>Macmillan</i>	2	6
WALPOLE (SIR S.) Electorate and Legislature.	2	6
<i>Macmillan</i>		

Co-operation.

BOARD OF TRADE. Report on Workmen's Co-operative Societies (Cd. 6987 of 1901) <i>Wyman</i>	1	2½
CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS. Annual Report. <i>Co-operative Union</i>	1	0
CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY'S ANNUAL. <i>Co-operative Wholesale Society</i>	3	6
HOLYOAKE (G. J.) History of Rochdale Pioneers. <i>Sonnenschein</i>	2	6
—— History of Co-operation. <i>Unwin</i>	21	0

	s.	d.
JONES (B.) Co-operative Production. 2 vols. <i>Oxford University Press</i>	15	0
PIZZAMIGLIO (L.) Distributing Co-operative Societies. <i>Sonnenschein</i>	2	6
POTTER (B.) The Co-operative Movement. <i>Sonnenschein</i>	2	6
Corn Laws. (<i>See also</i> FISCAL QUESTION.)		
COBDEN (R.) Life. By John Morley. <i>Unwin</i>	2	6
——— Political Writings. 2 vols. <i>Unwin</i>	7	0
——— Speeches. <i>Macmillan</i> 3s. 6d. and	0	6
ENGELS (F.) Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844. <i>Sonnenschein</i>	3	6
HIRST (F. W.) Free Trade and the Manchester School. Edited by F. W. Hirst. <i>Harpers</i> net	5	0
HUNGRY FORTIES. Life under the Bread Tax. <i>Unwin</i>	6	0
MONTGREDIEN (A.) History of the Free Trade Movement in England. <i>Cobden Club</i>	1	0
NICHOLSON (J. S.) History of the English Corn Laws. <i>Sonnenschein</i>	2	6

Disestablishment. (*See also* CHURCH OF ENGLAND.)

[The publications of the *Liberation Society* (2, Sergeants' Inn, E.C.) and the *Church Defence Committee* (Church House, Westminster) should be consulted. A Royal Commission is now sitting to inquire into the Church of England in Wales.]

CASE FOR DISESTABLISHMENT: a handbook of facts and arguments in support of the claim for religious equality. <i>Liberation Society</i>	1	0
ELLIOT (A.) State and the Church. <i>Macmillan</i>	2	6
EVANS (HOWARD) The Price of Priestcraft. <i>Liberation Society</i>	1	0
SELBORNE (LORD) Defence of the Church of England. <i>Macmillan</i>	2	6
——— Ancient Facts and Fictions. <i>Macmillan</i>	7	6

Education.

[Various publications issued by the *Conservative Publication Department* (St. Stephen's Chambers, Westminster, S.W.) and by the *Liberal Publication Department* (42, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W.) present the political aspect of the question from opposing points of view.

The religious side is dealt with, as regards the Church of

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s. d.

England, by the publications of the *Church Defence Committee* (Church House, Westminster, S.W.) and by the *National Society* (19, Great Peter Street, Westminster, S.W.); as regards Nonconformity, by the *National Free Church Council* (Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.).

Full statistics relating to Education in England and Wales are given in the *Annual Report of the Board of Education*, presented to Parliament.]

- BALFOUR (GRAHAM) Educational Systems of Great Britain and Ireland. *Frowde* . . . net 7 6
[A valuable survey with history.]

- CRAIK (SIR H.) The State in its relation to Education. *Macmillan* net 2 6

- EGERTON (H.) Maintenance of Denominational Teaching. *Allen* net 1 6
[Interesting as anticipating the verdict of the West Riding Case.]

- MOSELY EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION REPORT. *Co-operative Printing Society*. 2 0

- PHILPOTT (H. B.) London at School: the story of the School Board, 1870-1904. *Unwin* . . . 6 0

- WEBB (S.) London Education. *Longmans* . . . 2 6

Egyptian Questions.

[Lord Cromer's annual reports give the best information on recent developments; they are published in blue-book form, the official title being: "Reports of H.M.'s Agent and Consul-General on the Finances, Administration and Condition of Egypt and the Soudan."]

- COLVIN (SIR A.) Making of Modern Egypt. *Seeley*. net 18 0

- MILNER (LORD) England in Egypt. *Arnold* . . . 6 0

Eight Hours Question.

[A Departmental Committee has been appointed to inquire into the economic aspect of the question.]

- GIBBINS (H.) and R. A. HADFIELD. A Shorter Working Day. *Methuen* 2 6

- ROBERTSON (J. M.) The Eight Hours Question. *Sonnenschein* 2 6

- WEBB (S.) and H. COX. The Eight Hours Day. *Scott* 1 0

Election Law.

- LLOYD (J. SEYMOUR) Elections, and how to Fight Them. *Vacher* net 3 6
- ROGERS on Elections. *Stevens*.
 Vol. i.—Registration. Edited by M. Powell . 21 0
 Vol. ii.—Parliamentary Elections and Petitions . 21 0
 Vol. iii.—Municipal, etc., Elections and Petitions 21 0

Factory Legislation. (See also LABOUR QUESTION ; TRADE UNIONISM.)

[The *Annual Report* of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops issued as a Blue-book should be consulted for information as to the administration of the Factory Acts.]

- HOWELL (G.) Labour Legislation, Labour Movements, and Labour Leaders. Second edition. *Unwin* 7 0
- HUTCHINS (B. L.) and A. HARRISON. History of Factory Legislation. *King* net 10 6
- JEVONS (W. S.) The State in Relation to Labour. *Macmillan* 2 6
- WEBB (BEATRICE) The Case for the Factory Acts. *Longmans* net 1 0

Finance.

[The Annual Budget Speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer gives the best account of the nation's finances ; a summary of the figures is issued as the *Financial Statement*. The accounts are given in their most useful form in the volume of *Finance Accounts* presented annually to the House of Commons ; the "Fowler Return" gives the accounts adjusted by setting off corresponding receipts against corresponding payments.]

- BOWLES (T. G.) National Finance : an imminent peril. *Unwin* 0 6
- National Finance in 1905. *Simpkin, Marshall* 1 0
- BUXTON (S.) M.P. Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer. *Murray* net 5 0
- Finance and Politics : an historical study. 2 vols. *Murray* 26 0
- (H.) National Expenditure. *Liberal Pub. Dept.* net 0 6

[An attack on Conservative Finance.]

		s.	d.
FINANCIAL REFORM ALMANAC.	<i>Simpkin, Marshall</i>	1	0
HIRST (F. W.) A Preface to the Budget. "Speaker"			
Office	net	1	0

Fiscal Question. (*See also* CORN LAWS.)

[Consult also the pamphlets, leaflets and other publications on the subject issued by the *Conservative Publication Department* (St. Stephen's Chambers, Westminster, S.W.), the *Liberal Publication Department* (42, Parliament Street, S.W.), the *Tariff Reform League* (7, Victoria Street, S.W.), and the *Free Trade Union* (publications to be obtained from the Liberal Publication Department).

Figures relating to imports and exports of the United Kingdom are published monthly, and annually, by the Board of Trade. A good annual summary extending over fifteen years is given in the *Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom* issued annually as a Parliamentary Paper.

Details as to tariffs may be obtained from the two following Parliamentary Papers issued annually: *Import Duties of Foreign Countries upon the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom*; *Tariffs of British Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates*.]

AMERY (L. S.) The Fundamental Fallacies of Free Trade. "National Review" Office	net	2	0
ASHLEY (P.) Modern Tariff History. <i>Murray</i>	net	10	6
ASHLEY (W. J.) The Tariff Problem. <i>King</i>	net	2	6
ASQUITH (H. H.) M.P. Trade and the Empire: four speeches. <i>Methuen</i>	net	0	6
AVEBURY (LORD) Free Trade. <i>Macmillan</i>		2	6
BALFOUR (A. J.) M.P. Fiscal Reform: speeches from June, 1880, to December, 1905. <i>Longmans</i>	net	3	6
— Economic Notes on Insular Free Trade. <i>Longmans</i>	net	0	3

[Also reprinted in "Fiscal Reform."]

BOARD OF TRADE. Fiscal Blue Books. (Cd. 1761) 3s. 6d. and (Cd. 2337) 3s. 6d. <i>Wyman</i>		7	0
BUXTON (S.) M.P. Arguments on either side of the Fiscal Question. <i>Murray</i>	net	1	0
CAILLARD (SIR V.) Imperial Fiscal Reform. <i>Arnold</i>	net	3	6
CHAMBERLAIN (J.) M.P. Imperial Union and Tariff Reform. <i>Richards</i>	net	1	0

[A collection of speeches—May to November, 1903.]

	s.	d.
CHAPMAN (S. J.) A Reply to the Report of the Tariff Commission on the Cotton Industry. <i>Sherratt and Hughes</i> net	I	0
[Written for the Free Trade League.]		
CHOMLEY (C. H.) Protection in Canada and Australia. <i>King</i> net	3	6
CHURCHILL (W. S.) M.P. For Free Trade. <i>Humphreys</i> net	I	0
[A collection of Speeches.]		
COBDEN CLUB. Fact v. Fiction: a reply to Mr. Chamberlain. <i>Cobden Club</i>	I	0
COMPATRIOTS' CLUB LECTURES. <i>Macmillan</i> . . . net	8	6
COX (H.) British Industries under Free Trade. Edited by H. Cox. <i>Fisher, Unwin</i> 3s. 6d. and	6	0
DAWSON (W. H.) Protection in Germany. <i>King</i> net	3	6
FARRER (LORD) Free Trade v. Fair Trade. <i>Free Trade Union</i>	5	0
FREE TRADE UNION. Handbook to the Tariff Question. <i>Free Trade Union</i>	0	6
FUCHS (C. J.) Trade Policy of the United Kingdom and her Colonies. <i>Macmillan</i> net	7	6
GEORGE (H.) Protection or Free Trade. <i>Kegan Paul</i> net	0	6
GREEN (J. L.) Agriculture and Tariff Reform. "Rural World" <i>Offices</i> net	2	6
GUYOT (Y.) The Comedy of Protection. <i>Hodder & Stoughton</i> net	6	0
HIRST (F. W.) Free Trade and the Manchester School. Edited by F. W. Hirst. <i>Harpers</i> net	5	0
LOW (M.) Protection in the United States. <i>King</i> net	3	6
MASSINGHAM (H. W.) Labour and Protection. <i>Fisher Unwin</i> 3s. 6d. and	6	0
MEREDITH (H. O.) Protection in France. <i>King</i> net	3	6
METHUEN (A. M. S.) England's Ruin: discussed in sixteen letters to the Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P. net	0	3
[Against Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals.]		
MONEY (L. G. C.) M.P. Elements of the Fiscal Problem. <i>King</i> net	3	6

- MONTAGU (E. S.) and H. BRON. Canada and the Empire : an examination of trade preferences. *King* 3 6
- PALGRAVE (R. H. I.) An Inquiry into the Economic Condition of the Country. *Murray* net 1 0
- PRICES. Report on Wholesale and Retail Prices in the United Kingdom in 1902, with Comparative Tables. (House of Commons Papers, No. 321). *Wyman* 2 1
- SCHOOLING (J. HOLT) The British Trade Year Book, 1906. *Murray* 10 6
- [Shows the course of British Trade over the years 1880 to 1905.]
- SHAW (B.) Fabianism and the Fiscal Question. *Fabian Society* 1 0
- SMITH (G. ARMITAGE) The Free Trade Movement and its Results. *Blackie* 2 6
- TARIFF COMMISSION REPORTS. *King* net
- [The following have been issued :—Vol. i., Iron and Steel Trades, 2s. 6d. Vol. ii., parts 1-7, Evidence—Cotton Industry, 2s. 6d. ; Woollen Industry, 2s. 6d. ; Hosiery Industry, 2s. 6d. ; Lace Industry, 1s. ; Carpet Industry, 1s. ; Silk Industry, 2s. 6d. ; Flax, Hemp and Jute Industries, 2s. 6d. Part 8, Report on above industries, 1s.]
- TARIFF DICTIONARY : a handbook to the Fiscal Question. *Simpkin, Marshall* 2 6
- TARIFF REFORM LEAGUE. Speaker's Handbook. *Tariff Reform League* 1 0
- VINCE (C. A.) Mr. Chamberlain's Proposals. *Richards* net 1 0

Foreign Affairs.

[For statistics relating to foreign countries, the most convenient works of reference are the *Statesman's Year Book* (Macmillan, 10s. 6d. net) and the *Statistical Abstract relating to Foreign Countries* issued annually as a Parliamentary Paper.]

- ROSE (J. HOLLAND) The Development of European Nations, 1870-1900. *Constable* net 18 0
- SEIGNOBOS (C.) A Political History of Contemporary Europe. 2 vols. *Heinemann* net 20 0
- WALPOLE (S.) Foreign Relations. *Macmillan* 2 6

Fourth Party.

- CHURCHILL (W. S.) M.P. Lord Randolph Churchill.
2 vols. *Macmillan* net 36 0
- GORST (H.) The Fourth Party. *Smith, Elder* net 7 6
- [With a preface by Sir J. Gorst.]

Free Trade. (See FISCAL QUESTION.)**Germany.**

- ASHLEY (W. J.) The Progress of the German Working Classes in the Last Quarter of the Century. *Longmans* net 1 6
- BRASSWORKERS OF BERLIN AND BIRMINGHAM: a comparison. *King* net 1 0
- DAWSON (W. H.) The German Workman: a study in national efficiency. *King* net 6 0
- Protection in Germany. *King* net 3 6
- ELTZBACHER (O.) Modern Germany. *Smith, Elder*
net 7 6
- [Her political and economic problems, her policy, her ambitions, and the causes of her success.]
- SHADWELL (A.) Industrial Efficiency. 2 vols.
Longmans net 26 0
- [A comparative study of industrial life in England, Germany, and America.]

History (General).

[No attempt has been made to compile a complete list of historical works: only such are mentioned as are especially likely to be of assistance to politicians.]

- ACLAND (A. H. D.) and R. C. RANSOME. Handbook of Political History. *Longmans* 6 0
- ANNUAL REGISTER. *Longmans* 18 0
- BRIGHT (J. F.) History of England, 1880-1901.
Longmans 4 6
- MACKNIGHT (T.) Political Progress in the Nineteenth Century. *Chambers* net 5 0
- PAUL (H.) M.P. History of Modern England. 5 vols.
Macmillan Each volume net 8 6
- [From 1846 to 1895.]

Home Rule. (*See also* IRELAND.)

[Much information relating to the Bills of 1886 and 1893 is to be found in the publications issued at the time by the *Conservative* and *Liberal Offices*, by the *Liberal Unionist Association* (Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.), and by the *Irish Unionist Alliance*, (Grafton Street, Dublin).]

ANDERSON (SIR R.) Sidelights on the Home Rule Movement. <i>Murray</i>	net	9	0
DAVITT (M.) Fall of Feudalism in Ireland. <i>Harper</i>	net	10	6

[History of the Irish Land and Home Rule agitations from the Nationalist point of view.]

DICEY (A. V.) A Leap in the Dark. <i>Murray</i>	3	6
— England's Case against Home Rule. <i>Murray</i>	5	0
— Why England Maintains the Union. <i>Murray</i>	1	0
— The Verdict: a tract on the political significance of the Report of the Parnell Commission. <i>Cassell</i>	2	6
GLADSTONE (W.E.) Life. By John Morley. 3 vols. <i>Macmillan</i>	42	0

[Vol. iii. deals with the Home Rule question.]

LE CARON (HENRI) Twenty-five Years in the Secret Service. <i>Heinemann</i>	14	0
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[Deals with Irish-American side of agitation.]

PARNELL COMMISSION REPORT. <i>Irish Unionist Alliance</i>		
PARNELLITE SPLIT. Reports reprinted from <i>The Times</i> . <i>Times Office</i>	3	6
SPEAKER'S HANDBOOK ON THE IRISH QUESTION. <i>Liberal Unionist Association</i>	0	6

Housing.

ALLAN (F. J.) Housing of the Working Classes Acts.			
<i>Butterworth</i>	net	7	6
CROTCH (W. W.) Cottage Homes of England.			
<i>King</i>	net	2	0
HAW (G.) No Room to Live.			
<i>Wells, Gardner</i>	2	6	

		s.	d.
PARSONS (J.)	Housing by Voluntary Enterprise.		
	<i>King</i>	2	6
SYKES (J. F.)	Public Health and Housing. <i>King</i>		
	<i>net</i>	5	0
THOMPSON (W.)	The Housing Handbook. <i>King</i>	2	6
WORTHINGTON (L.)	Dwellings of the People. <i>Sonnenschein</i>	2	6

Imperial Questions. (See also FISCAL QUESTION.)

[The two most useful reference books are the *Statesman's Year Book* (Macmillan, 10s. 6d. net) and the *British Empire Statistical Abstract* issued annually as a Parliamentary Paper.]

BRASSEY (HON. T. A.)	Problems of Empire. <i>Humphreys</i>	2	6
COLONIAL CONFERENCE, 1902.	Papers relating to Colonial Conference, 1902 (Cd. 1299). <i>Wyman</i>	1	5
DAVIDSON (J.)	Commercial Federation and Colonial Trade Policy. <i>Sonnenschein</i>	2	6
DILKE (SIR C.)	Problems of Greater Britain. <i>Macmillan</i>	12	6
EGERTON (H. E.)	Origin and Growth of the English Colonies. <i>Oxford University Press</i>	2	6
EMPIRE AND THE CENTURY:	a series of essays on Imperial Problems and Possibilities. By various writers. With an introduction by C. S. Goldman. <i>Murray</i>	21	0
HOBHOUSE (L. T.)	Democracy and Reaction. <i>Unwin</i>	5	0
HOBSON (J. A.)	Imperialism. <i>Constable</i>	2	6
JEBB (R.)	Studies in Colonial Nationalism. <i>Arnold</i>	12	6
JOSE (A. W.)	The Growth of Empire. <i>Murray</i>	6	0

[A useful historical account of the growth of the British Empire.]

LUCAS (C. P.)	Historical Geography of the British Colonies. 6 vols. <i>Clarendon Press</i>	36	0
PARKIN (G. R.)	Imperial Federation: the Problem of National Unity. <i>Macmillan</i>	4	6
PAYNE (E. J.)	Colonies and Colonial Federation. <i>Macmillan</i>	3	6
REICH (DR. E.)	Imperialism. <i>Hutchinson</i>	3	6

SHORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

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s. d.

RONALDSHAY (LORD) Sport and Politics under an Eastern Sky. <i>Blackwood</i>	net	21	0
——— On the Outskirts of Empire in Asia. <i>Blackwood</i>	net	21	0
SEELEY (SIR J.) Expansion of England. <i>Macmillan</i>		4	6
TROTTER (W. F.) The Government of Greater Britain. <i>Dent</i>	net	1	0

[An account of the Constitutions of the various parts of the Empire.]

Indian Questions.

[The *Indian Statistical Abstract* presented annually to Parliament will be found useful.]

BRUCE (R. J.) Forward Policy and its Results. <i>Longmans</i>	net	15	0
CURZON (LORD) Problems of the Far East. <i>Longmans</i>		42	0
——— Lord Curzon in India : being a selection from his speeches as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, 1898-1905. By Sir T. Raleigh. <i>Macmillan</i>	net	12	0
LYALL (SIR A.) British Dominion in India : its Rise and Expansion. <i>Murray</i>		4	6

Irish Questions. (See also HOME RULE.)

DAVITT (M.) Fall of Feudalism in Ireland. <i>Harper</i>	net	10	6
[History of the Irish Land and Home Rule agitations from the Nationalist point of view.]			
DENNIS (R.) Industrial Ireland. <i>Murray</i>	net	6	0
DUNRAVEN (EARL OF) The Crisis in Ireland. <i>Chapman & Hall</i>	net	1	0
[Contains the devolution proposals of the Irish Reform Association.]			
MCCARTHY (MICHAEL) Five Years in Ireland. <i>Simpkin</i>	net	3	6
——— Priests and People in Ireland. <i>Simpkin</i>		7	6
MURRAY (A. E.) A History of the Commercial and Financial Relations between England and Ireland. <i>King</i>		10	6

- PLUNKETT (SIR H.) Ireland in the New Century. *Murray*. net 1 3
 FROUDE (J. A.) English in Ireland. 3 vols. *Longmans* net 18 0

Labour Question. (See also SOCIALISM.)

[Official information may be obtained from the *Labour Gazette* issued monthly (2d.) by the Board of Trade; and from the following publications which are issued as Parliamentary Papers by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade: *Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom; Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics; Report of the Chief Labour Correspondent of the Board of Trade on Trade Unions; Directory of Industrial Associations; Annual Report on Strikes and Lock-outs; Wages and Hours of Labour.*]

- BOWLEY (A. L.) Wages in the United Kingdom in the Nineteenth Century. *Clay* net 6 0
 BRENTANO (LUJO) Hours, Wages and Production. *Sonnenschein* 2 6
 CHAPMAN (S. J.) Work and Wages. Part i.—Foreign Competition. *Longmans* net 7 6
 GEORGE (H.) Condition of Labour. *Sonnenschein* 2 6
 HOBHOUSE (L. T.) The Labour Movement. *Unwin* net 1 0
 MINTON-SENHOUSE (R.M.) Work and Labour. *Sweet & Maxwell* 16 0

[A compendium of the law relating to labour.]

- NOEL (C.) The Labour Party: what it is, and what it wants. *Unwin* net 2 0
 REEVES (W. P.) State Experiments in Australia and New Zealand. 2 vols. *Richards* net 24 0
 REFORMERS' YEAR BOOK. "*Labour Record*" Office 2 0
 ROGERS (J. E. T.) Work and Wages. *Sonnenschein* 2 6
 SHADWELL (A.) Industrial Efficiency. 2 vols. *Longmans* net 26 0

[A comparative study of industrial life in England, Germany and America.]

- SPYERS (T. G.) The Labour Question. *Sonnenschein* 2 6
 WEBB (SIDNEY) and (BEATRICE) Problems of Modern Industry. *Longmans* net 5 0

[Collected essays, each dealing with some industrial problem: Jewish Labour; Women's Wages, and Women under

the Factory Acts ; Regulation of Hours of Labour ; Sweating System ; Reform of the Poor Law ; Relationship between Co-operation and Trade Unionism ; National Dividend ; Difficulties of Individualism ; Socialism, true and false.]

Land Laws.

[The various societies whose publications should be consulted on questions relating to the Land Laws are : *Property Protection Society* (45, Parliament Street, S.W.) ; *Land Law Reform Association* (21, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.) ; *English League for the Taxation of Land Values* (376-7, Strand, W.C.) ; *Scottish League for the Taxation of Land Values* (13, Dundas Street, Glasgow) ; and the *Land Nationalization Society* (432, Strand, W.C.)]

COLLINGS (JESSE) M.P.	Land Reform : occupying ownership, peasant proprietary, and rural education. <i>Longmans</i>	net	12	6
COULANGES (F. DE)	Origin of Property in Land. <i>Sonnenschein</i>		2	6
DAWSON (W. H.)	Unearned Increment. <i>Sonnenschein</i>		2	6
GARNIER (R. M.)	History of the English Landed Interest. 2 vols. <i>Sonnenschein</i>	per vol.	10	6
[Vol. i.—To the end of seventeenth century ; Vol. ii.—eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.]				
GEORGE (HENRY)	Progress and Poverty. <i>Kegan, Paul</i>		1	0
LAFARGUE (P.)	Evolution of Property. <i>Sonnenschein</i>		2	6
MOORE (H. E.)	Back to the Land. <i>Methuen</i>		2	6
POLLOCK (SIR F.)	The Land Laws. <i>Macmillan</i>		2	6
STUBBS (REV. C. W.)	Land and the Labourers. <i>Sonnenschein</i>		2	6

Land Nationalization. (See also LAND LAWS.)

[For publications of societies, see under "Land Laws."]

COX (H.)	Land Nationalization. <i>Methuen</i>		2	6
WALLACE (A. R.)	Land Nationalization. <i>Sonnenschein</i>		2	6

Land Values Taxation.

[For publications of societies, see under "Land Laws."]

COX (H.) M.P.	The Taxation of Land Values : a delusion and a danger. <i>King</i>	net	0	6
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			s.	d.
FOX (A. WILSON)	Rating of Land Values : notes on the proposals to levy rates in respect of Site Values. <i>King</i>	net	3	6
RHODES (C. P.)	The Case against the Taxation of Land Values. <i>Jordan</i>	net	2	6
SMART (W.)	The Taxation of Land Values and the Single Tax. <i>MacLehose</i>	net	2	0

Liberalism.

[For political questions as viewed by Liberals, consult the publications of the *Liberal Publication Department* (42, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W.).]

CURRENT POLITICS FROM A LIBERAL STANDPOINT.				
<i>Scottish Liberal Association</i>	net	1	0	
ESSAYS IN LIBERALISM. By Six Oxford Liberals.				
<i>Cassell</i>		3	6	
LIBERAL MAGAZINE. Monthly. <i>Liberal Publication Department</i>	per annum	5	0	
LIBERAL YEAR BOOK. <i>Liberal Publication Department</i>		1	0	
LIBERAL VIEW. Articles by Members of the Eighty Club. <i>King</i>	net	2	6	
SAMUEL (H.) M.P. Liberalism : its principles and proposals. <i>Grant Richards</i>		3	9	
TEN YEARS OF TORY GOVERNMENT, 1895-1905. <i>Liberal Publication Department</i>	net	3	0	
TOWARDS A SOCIAL POLICY ; or, Suggestions for Constructive Reform. " <i>Speaker</i> " Office	net	1	0	

[A series of essays on reforms by Liberal writers.]

Liquor Traffic.

[The Parliamentary return, *Memorandum and Statistical Tables showing production and consumption of alcoholic beverages in Europe, United States, and principal British Colonies, with the revenue derived therefrom*, will be found useful.]

CUMMING (A. W.)	Public-house Reform. <i>Sonnenschein</i>		2	6
MACKENZIE (F. A.)	Sober by Act of Parliament. <i>Sonnenschein</i>		2	6
MITCHELL (DR. KATE)	The Drink Question. <i>Sonnenschein</i>		2	6

PEASE (E. R.)	The Case for Municipal Drink Trade.	s.	d.
King		2	6
— and S. WALKER.	Municipalization of Liquor Traffic: is it desirable? <i>Pro.</i> —E. R. Pease; <i>Con.</i> —J. Walker. <i>Isbister</i>	2	6
PEEL (HON. S.)	Practical Licensing Reform. <i>Methuen</i>	7	6
RATHBONE (W.) and E. L. FANSHAWE.	Liquor Legislation in the United States and Canada. <i>Cassell</i>	2	6
ROWNTREE (J.) and A. SHERWELL.	Public Interests or Trade Aggrandisement. <i>King</i>	1	0
[An attack on the Licensing Act, 1904.]			
SHADWELL (A.)	Drink, Temperance and Legislation. <i>Longmans</i>	5	0
—	Temperance Problem and Social Reform. <i>Hodder & Stoughton</i>	6	0
—	British "Gothenburg" Experiments and Public-house Trusts. <i>Hodder & Stoughton</i>	2	6
WEBB (SIDNEY) and (BEATRICE)	The History of Liquor Licensing in England. <i>Longmans</i>	2	6
WOOLLEY (J. G.) and W. E. JOHNSON.	Temperance Progress of the Century. <i>Chambers</i>	5	0

Local Government.

[For details of administration the report of the *Local Government Board* presented annually to Parliament should be consulted.]

ASHLEY (P.)	Local Government. <i>Jack</i>	1	0
MAXWELL (R. C.)	English Local Government. <i>Dent</i>	1	0
ODGERS (B.)	Local Government. <i>Macmillan</i>	3	6
SHAW (A.)	Municipal Government in Continental Europe. <i>Unwin</i>	7	6
—	Municipal Government in Great Britain. <i>Unwin</i>	7	6

Lords, House of.

CHARLEY (SIR W. T.)	The Crusade against the Constitution. <i>Sampson, Low</i>	10	6
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[An examination of the action of the House of Lords on various political questions.]

	s.	d.
FIFTY YEARS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS. " <i>Review of Reviews</i> " Office	0	6
PIKE (L. O.) Constitutional History of the House of Lords. <i>Macmillan</i>	12	6
REID (A.) The House of Lords Question. Edited by A. Reid. <i>Duckworth</i>	6	0
SPALDING (T. A.) The House of Lords : a retrospect and a forecast. <i>Unwin</i>	3	6
[For "mending" the Lords.]		

Municipal Problems.

[Reference should be made to the publications of the *London Municipal Society* (11, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.); the *Industrial Freedom League* (53, Parliament Street, S. W.); the *Fabian Society* (3 and 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.); and the *London Reform Union* (Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, W.C.).]

DARWIN (LEONARD) Municipal Trade. <i>Murray</i>	12	0
LANGE (M. E.) Local Taxation in London : with a preface by Lord Welby. <i>King</i>	1	0
MUNICIPAL SOCIALISM : articles from <i>The Times</i>	0	6
SHAW (B.) The Common Sense of Municipal Trading. <i>Constable</i>	2	6
— and HON. ROBERT PORTER. Municipal Trading : is it desirable ? <i>Pro.</i> —G. B. Shaw ; <i>Con.</i> —Hon. R. Porter. <i>Isbister</i>	2	6
SUTHERS (R. B.) Mind your own Business : the case for Municipal Management. <i>Clarion Press</i>	2	6
WEBB (S.) The London Programme. <i>Sonnenschein</i>	2	6

Navy. (See also ARMY AND DEFENCE.)

[The "Navy League Journal" and other publications of the *Navy League* (13, Victoria Street, S.W.) will be found useful. For statistics as to British and foreign navies consult the *Return showing the Fleets of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, the United States and Japan*, issued annually as a Parliamentary Paper.]

COBDEN CLUB. The Burden of Armaments : a plea for retrenchment. By the Cobden Club. <i>Unwin</i>	3	6
HURD (A. S.) Naval Efficiency. <i>Chapman & Hall</i>	6	0
NAVAL ANNUAL. Edited by J. Leyland and T. A. Brassey. <i>Griffin</i>	15	0

- MONTAGU (E. S.) and H. BRON. Canada and the Empire : an examination of trade preferences. *King* 3 6
- PALGRAVE (R. H. I.) An Inquiry into the Economic Condition of the Country. *Murray* 1 0
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- SEIGNOBOS (C.) A Political History of Contemporary Europe. 2 vols. *Heinemann* net 20 0
- WALPOLE (S.) Foreign Relations. *Macmillan* 2 6

Poverty. (*See also UNEMPLOYED.*)

[A Royal Commission on the Poor Law is now sitting.]

- CARLILE (Rev. W.) and V. W. CARLILE. The Continental Outcast : Land Colonies and Poor Law Relief. *Unwin* net 2 0
- DRAGE (G.) Problem of the Aged Poor. *Black* . 6 0
- FOWLE (T. W.) The Poor Law. *Macmillan* . . 2 6
- GODARD (J. G.) Poverty : its genesis and exodus. *Sonnenschein* 2 6
- HOBSON (J. A.) Problems of Poverty. *Methuen* . 2 6
- LOCH (C. S.) Charity Organization. *Sonnenschein* . 2 6
- MONEY (L. G. C.) M.P. Riches and Poverty. *Methuen* net 5 0
- NICHOLLS (SIR G.) A History of the English Poor Law. 3 vols. *King* net 15 0
- POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS' REPORT, 1834. (Cd. 2728). *Wyman* 1 8
- [A reprint.]
- SUTLER (J.) Britain's Next Campaign. *Johnson* . 1 0
- [An account of the *Elberfeld* System.]

Protection. (*See FISCAL QUESTION.*)**Railways.**

- EDWARDS (C.) Railway Nationalization. *Methuen*. 2 6
- PRATT (E. A.) Railways and their Rates : with an appendix on the British Canal Problem. *Murray* net 1 0

Referendum.

- DEPLAIGE (S.) The Referendum in Switzerland. *King* 7 6

Rural Depopulation. (*See also LAND LAWS.*)

- GRAHAM (A.) The Rural Exodus. *Methuen* . . 2 6
- MILLIN (G. F.) The Village Problem. *Sonnenschein* 2 6
- MOORE (H. E.) Back to the Land : an inquiry into the cure for rural depopulation. *Methuen* . 2 6

Small Holdings. (*See ALLOTMENTS.*)

- s. d.
- MONTAGU (E. S.) and H. BRON. Canada and the Empire: an examination of trade preferences. *King* 3 6
- PALGRAVE (R. H. I.) An Inquiry into the Economic Condition of the Country. *Murray* net 1 0
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- TARIFF REFORM LEAGUE. Speaker's Handbook. *Tariff Reform League* 1 0
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- ROSE (J. HOLLAND) The Development of European Nations, 1870-1900. *Constable* net 18 0
- SEIGNOBOS (C.) A Political History of Contemporary Europe. 2 vols. *Heinemann* net 20 0
- WALPOLE (S.) Foreign Relations. *Macmillan* 2 6

		s.	d.
CAPPON (J.)	Britain's Title to South Africa ; or, the story of Cape Colony to the Days of the Great Trek. <i>Macmillan.</i>	7	6
COOK (E. T.)	Rights and Wrongs of the Transvaal War. <i>Arnold.</i>	2	0
DOYLE (SIR C.)	The Great Boer War. <i>Smith, Elder</i>	net 10	6
FITZPATRICK (J. P.)	The Transvaal from Within. <i>Heinemann</i>	2	6
	[Before the War.]		
GORDON (SIR EVANS) M.P.	The Cabinet and the War. <i>Constable.</i>	net 3	6
IWAN-MÜLLER (E. B.)	Lord Milner and South Africa. <i>Heinemann</i>	net 15	0
METHUEN (A. M. S.)	The Tragedy of South Africa. <i>Methuen</i>	net 3	0
PHILLIPS (L.)	Transvaal Problems. <i>Murray.</i>	net 12	0
PRATT (E. A.)	Leading Points in South African History, 1486 to March 30, 1900. <i>Murray.</i>	7	6
"TIMES"	History of the War in South Africa. 5 vols.	net £5	5 0

Taxation. (See also FINANCE.)

BLUNDEN (G. H.)	Local Taxation and Finance. <i>Sonnenschein</i>	2	6
CANNAN (E.)	The History of Local Rates in England. <i>King</i>	2	6
GOSCHEN (LORD)	Reports and Speeches on Local Taxation. <i>Macmillan</i>	5	0
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